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OF

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CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW JERSEY

Henry S. White

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

WHITE, Henry Simmons,

Lawyer, Federal Official.

In a volume devoted to the preservation of the life records and physical likenesses of New Jersey's sons, the name of Henry Simmons White receives the prominence deserved through a career distinguished in the law, and a life spent in useful activity inspired and guided by high ideals. Almost two decades have passed since Mr. White laid aside his life work, but the memory of his gracious presence, his charming personality, and his constant consideration for his fellows, lives strong in the minds and hearts of those who knew him.

Mr. White was of English ancestry, and his family was for many generations associated with the history of New Jersey. His great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas White, great-great-grandfather, Peter White, and great-grandfather, Thomas White, were well known and prosperous farmers in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, New Jersey. His grandfather, Esek White, was liberally educated in New York City, and was there engaged in business, also managing his homestead farm. In religious faith he was a Friend, and in politics a Whig. He married Ann Besonet, of a prominent French Huguenot family. Children: Henry B., Esek T., Isaac P., and Caroline.

Isaac P. White, son of Esek and Ann (Besonet) White, was born in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, April 7, 1804, and died at Jersey City, New Jersey, January 27, 1876. In early life he was employed for some time as a clerk in the store of Corlies & Allen, at Shrewsbury, and subsequently removed to Brooklyn, where he became one of the organizers of the firm of Lippincott & White, carrying on a wholesale grocery business. On withdrawing from that enterprise he became a member of the firm of Wooley & White, lumber dealers of Red Bank, establishing the first lumber yard in that portion of New Jersey. The enterprise proved profitable from the beginning, and they built up a large trade. In 1873 Mr. White removed to Jersey City, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was in his seventy-second year. His political support in early life was given to the Whig party, and afterward he joined the Republican party, of which he was a staunch advocate, taking an active interest in politics and other public matters. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, but, as his wife was a Presbyterian, he attended that church and aided to establish the church of that denomination at Red Bank. He was an ensign or third lieutenant in the New York militia for many years, and his commission is still in the possession of the family of his son. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as one of its valued members. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Adaline Simmons, was a daughter of Abraham Simmons, and was born at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, August 26, 1817, her death occurring at Red Bank, May 7, 1884. They had three

children: Henry Simmons; Theodore S., died July 28, 1865; and James S., died April 14, 1860.

Henry Simmons White, son of Isaac P. and Adaline (Simmons) White, was born in Red Bank, New Jersey, July 13, 1844. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, and under private tutors at home prepared for college. Subsequently he pursued a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was graduated in 1864, but did not immediately receive his diploma, as he had not reached the required age of twenty-one years. After his graduation he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army during the last year of the Civil War, and retained that position until honorably discharged in July, 1865, hostilities having ceased. Returning to the North, he spent some time in the Woman's Hospital and in the old New York Hospital of New York City, and in the spring of 1868 obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In his native town he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession and remained for about two years there, but in 1868 returned to New York and entered the law department of Columbia College, for he had decided that the field of jurisprudence would offer him broader opportunities, and that the legal profession would be more congenial than that of medicine. He had previously read law in the office of William Allen Lewis, of Jersey City, and in 1870 he was graduated from Columbia, and the same year was admitted to the New York bar.

In 1872 Mr. White was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and as counselor-at-law in November, 1875. On February 1, 1873, in partnership with John A. Blair, he opened an office in Jersey City, and the firm continued practice until February, 1878, when the partnership was dissolved, owing to Mr. Blair's appointment as a member of the judiciary. Mr. White then engaged in practice alone and soon gained a large clientele. Between 1884 and 1890 he also had an office in New York City. He was retained as counsel or advocate in connection with many important litigated interests. One of the most notable of these was the suit between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Hudson River Tunnel Railway Company. Mr. White represented the latter company, which was organized for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City. The former company held that according to the provisions of the general railroad law no company could be legally organized for the construction of such a tunnel, and further, that they could exercise no right of eminent domain. After a hard fight and long and tedious litigation lasting several years and passing through the Court of Appeals and lastly the United States Court, Mr. White's clients receiving the decision of each, the work of constructing the tunnel was allowed to proceed, but, after two thousand feet had been constructed, financial difficulties forced a suspension of the work, and the project, though a bold and novel one, yet entirely practicable, was never completed. Subsequently the property was sold to a syndicate of English capitalists, Mr. White being continued by them as counsel for the company. The project was completed by the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company. When the death of Hon. Roscoe Conkling occurred, plans were being perfected whereby a law partnership was to have been formed between that gentleman and Mr. White.

While he gained a position as an emi-

Annie H. White

Yours truly
A. C. McLean

Margaretta N. McLean

MAC LAINE
OF LOCHBUIE

nent jurist, it was probably in his home life that the strongest characteristics of Mr. White showed forth. He was companionable, genial, thoroughly devoted to his family, and held friendship inviolable. In 1878 he married Annie Hull McLean, daughter of Ex-Judge A. C. McLean, of Freehold, and they had one daughter, Margaretta. Socially Mr. White was connected with the Masonic Lodge of Red Bank, and was a prominent representative of Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, Grand Army of the Republic, which he served as commander, and was commander of the Department of New Jersey in 1895-96. He was deeply interested in the Order, and was widely known among the wearers of the blue in the State. In 1884 he took up his abode in Red Bank, where he had previously built a fine residence, and from that time forward was an active factor in promoting those interests which were for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. The private school on Leroy Place, known as the Shrewsbury Academy, was owned by him. It was intended that a stock company should build this, and it was begun with this understanding, but the project fell through, and the work was then carried forward to completion through the unaided efforts of Mr. White, who was ever a firm friend of the cause of education. The only club to which he ever belonged was the Union League of New Jersey, but he and his wife were prominently connected with the Presbyterian church of Red Bank. For many years he served as a member and president of its board of trustees.

In politics, Mr. White was a stalwart Republican from the time of his majority. He labored for the interests of Abraham Lincoln in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864, even though he had not attained the right of franchise, and from that time until his death never failed to give his support to the leading candidates of the party in whose principles he so firmly believed. In 1878 he was appointed Assistant Collector of the Port of New York, which position he occupied for many years, and later was appointed United States District Attorney, and administered the affairs of that office with vigor and ability until August, 1894, when he was succeeded by a Democrat. In addition to his manifold public and private interests already mentioned, Mr. White was a director of the Hudson County National Bank, vice-president of the Navesink National Bank, and president of the Red Bank Board of Trade during the period of its existence.

Henry Simmons White passed away September 30, 1901, after a three weeks' illness of typhoid fever, and thus ended a most upright and useful career. Politically and professionally, his name was a synonym for uncompromising integrity. His influence was always for the right; he stood for the best things in all relations of life. New Jersey Colony and State has given birth to many sons in whom she has taken justifiable pride. Henry Simmons White brought to her in the course of a life ended in its prime, the tributes of service and accomplishment, and his name stands high upon her Roll of Honor.

McLEAN, Amzi Chapin,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Amzi Chapin McLean was prominent as a lawyer and judge in Monmouth county, New Jersey, for fifty years. He was born near Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, April 23, 1818. His preliminary educational training was obtained in the neighborhood schools, where he made

good use of his opportunities. Being destined for a learned profession, he determined upon a college education, his course being taken at Princeton College, graduating in the class of 1839. From Ohio to Princeton involved a journey of eight hundred miles, which he accomplished on horseback. Having completed his college course, he entered the law office of James Veech, of Pittsburgh, where he pursued his legal studies for a period of two years, at the end of which time he was admitted to membership in the Pennsylvania bar. Then moving to Freehold, New Jersey, he continued his legal studies for one year in the office of Peter Vredenburgh, and in 1842 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. His professional life began and continued at Freehold the remainder of his career. In 1858 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Monmouth county by Governor Newell for the term of five years. At the end of his first term he was reappointed for an additional term of five years. In 1874 he was appointed Law Judge of Monmouth county, which office he filled acceptably for the term of five years following, when he resumed private practice. He acquired a large clientele, both in Monmouth and Ocean counties.

In politics he was associated with the old Whig party in its day, and took an active part as political speaker in the presidential campaigns of 1844, 1848 and 1852. In 1856 the Republican party first appeared as one of the great national parties, supporting John C. Frémont and William L. Dayton for President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. McLean was one of the first of the political leaders of New Jersey to raise his voice in advocacy of Republican principles, and his example was effectual in determining thereafter the political affiliation of a large number of his political friends, who at the death of the old line Whig party found refuge in the new organization. Mr. McLean was one of the incorporators of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Mr. McLean, in all walks of life, bore an unblemished character and a reputation for great ability supported by stern integrity. He died February 11, 1899, at the home of his daughter, in Pittsburgh, and though he had outlived many of his generation, there were many to mourn the passing of a man of lofty character and great personal worth.

Amzi C. McLean married Margaretta, daughter of Judge John Hull (q. v.).

HULL, John,

Jurist, Man of Enterprise.

Among the early legal lights of Monmouth county, New Jersey, was John Hull. He was a member of the family founded in America in 1635 by the Rev. Joseph Hull, the noted divine. Rev. Joseph Hull was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1594, and died in York, Maine, November 19, 1665. He matriculated at St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, May 12, 1612, aged seventeen years, and was installed rector of Northleigh, Diocese of Exeter, Devonshire, England, April 14, 1621. On March 20, 1635, he sailed with his family, consisting of his wife Agnes, aged twenty-five years, who was his second wife, and two sons and five daughters and three servants, from Weymouth, bound for New England, with a company composed of sixteen families and numbering one hundred and four persons, chiefly West Country people. They arrived in Boston Harbor, May 6, 1635. On their arrival at Boston a grant was obtained to establish a plan-

John Hudd

tation at Wessaguscus, and here, with others from Boston and Dorchester, they soon gathered into a church organization, with Mr. Hull as their pastor. In September of the same year Mr. Hull, with other prominent residents of his community, took the freeman's oath, and their plantation was erected into a township and "decreed hereafter to be called Weymouth." The new church did not meet with favor from its Puritan neighbors. Dissension quickly arose within the church itself, instigated by the authorities outside, and in less than a year the Separatists had called the Rev. Thomas Jenner, of Roxbury, to be their pastor, and Mr. Hull relinquished his charge and withdrew. He obtained a grant of land in Hingham, the adjoining town, and after a brief season of preaching at Bass River, now Beverly, he gave up his ministerial labor and turned his attention to civic affairs. He evidently possessed the confidence of his fellow townsmen, for he was twice elected deputy to the General Court, and in 1638 was appointed one of the local magistrates of Hingham. In June, 1639, the Plymouth court granted authority to Mr. Joseph Hull and Thomas Dimoc to erect a plantation at Barnstable, on Cape Cod. Mr. Hull was elected freeman and deputy for Barnstable at the first General Court held at Plymouth. For a time he supported his family by agriculture and the raising of cattle and horses.

Turning once more to the ministry, he preached for a long time at the Isle of Shoals. Having become an adherent of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, Mr. Hull was excommunicated by the Barnstable church in 1641, and he withdrew to the more friendly association of the Maine Colony. In 1652 Mr. Hull returned to England, and was given the living at St. Burian, in Cornwall, where he remained until after the Restoration. In 1662 he returned to America and was settled as minister at Oyster River, now Dover, New Hampshire. Here among his old friends he passed the closing years of his life in quietness. He married twice. The first wife, Joanna ———, died in England, and he married again, about 1635, Agnes ———.

John Hull was born May 28, 1762, in the family mansion then owned by his father, Hopewell Hull, at the crossroads between Princeton and New Brunswick. At the time of the Revolution he was captured in 1776 by British troops while engaged in making salt from sea water at a point on the Monmouth county coast. He was assisting his two older brothers at the time, and they were attacked by the British and refugees who destroyed the salt-works, taking the three brothers as prisoners. Young Hull was only fourteen years of age, and with his brothers was confined in the old "Sugar House" prison in New York City. Here he was seen and recognized by Dr. Clarke, a royalist, a distant relative of the family, who had taken refuge within the British lines, and who interceded with the authorities for his release. He was soon set at liberty and returned home, and probably owed his life to the doctor's efforts, as a youth of his age could not survive the horrors of the "Sugar House" prison, where scores of strong men died daily from starvation, foul air and ill treatment.

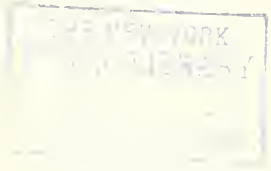
John Hull was but a youth when his father died, and under the English law of inheritance which was then in force in the province, his father's large estate was inherited by an older brother and he was left almost penniless. These were disheartening circumstances, but with a

noble self-reliance he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of blacksmith, and he followed that vocation for a number of years. He was frugal in his habits, untiring in his industry, and of the strictest integrity and honesty in all his dealings and transactions, and he gradually amassed an independent fortune. He always took pleasure in referring to his early labors at the anvil, and by his own example endeavored to impress upon young men the importance of industry, temperance and economy, and the dignity of labor. He married, at the age of eighteen years, Miss Anne Vanarsdalen, who died early and was soon after followed to the grave by her infant son, their only child. His second wife was Miss Margaret Cressen, of New Brunswick, with whom he removed to Monmouth county in 1790, and settled in what is now Marlborough township, on a farm which he occupied as a homestead for about forty-nine years. Mrs. Hull was a woman of unusual education for those days, was a fine Latin scholar, and a warm friend of the Revolutionary poet Philip Freneau, who wrote the verses which are inscribed upon her tombstone in the graveyard of the Old Brick Church.

Judge Hull became interested in the success and prosperity of the old Holmdel Baptist Church then under the pastoral charge of the Reverend Benjamin Bennett. Shortly after his becoming a resident of Monmouth county, the United Dutch Reformed Congregation of Freehold and Middletown was organized, the pastoral charge of the congregation being under the care of the venerable Reverend Benjamin Dubois. He was one of the supporters for the establishment of this church, and became interested in building a meeting house for the requirements of the society. Subsequently he married Ann Bowne, a daughter of David Bowne, an early resident of Freehold (now Marlborough) township. He continued to reside on the homestead farm, actively engaged in agriculture, until 1839, when he removed to Freehold village, which was his home for the remainder of his life.

The Legislature in 1808 appointed Mr. Hull as justice of the peace, and in 1813 he was appointed a judge of the County Courts of Monmouth. These united offices he held until 1838, a period of twenty-five years. During this time the reputation of the Monmouth court became firmly established as one of the most judicious, upright, and impartial tribunals of the State. Judge Hull had as his colleagues Judges Henderson, Patterson and Hopping.

Judge Hull, with the Reverend D. V. McLean, of Freehold, and Thomas G. Haight, of Colt's Neck, founded in 1845 the Young Ladies' Seminary at Freehold, New Jersey. He always manifested great pride and satisfaction in this institution and was proud of his exertions in founding it, and freely gave his time and attention in ornamenting its grounds and attending to all its material interests. He was a great reader, endowed with an unusually discriminating mind and retentive memory. He gave strict and prompt attention to all the public business to which it was his duty to attend, and was noted for his punctuality. In his social intercourse he was exceedingly entertaining, domestic in his habits, and liberal in his hospitality. During the last fourteen years of his life, when he was a resident of Freehold, he was chiefly occupied in attending to the interests of his large properties in Monmouth county. Until within a few months of his death, he retained extraordinary vigor for one of his age, appearing many years younger than



Elmer Stanley Terhune

he really was. He died November 8, 1853, aged ninety-one years, five months and ten days. His wife survived nearly twenty-four years longer, and died March 19, 1877, aged eighty-six. Their children were two daughters, one of whom, Margaretta, became the wife of Amzi C. McLean, of Freehold; the other married Mr. Charles Halsey Mitchell, of White Plains, New York.

TERHUNE, Lieut. Elmer Stanley,

Fallen Hero in World War.

With the war clouds lowering over the land he loved, Elmer Stanley Terhune, of the engineering firm of Terhune & Horton, Peoria, Illinois, a young man of thirty-two, gave up his business and brilliant prospects and went into training at Camp Sheridan as a member of the second officers' training class sent out from that camp. He entered in September, 1917, passed all tests, was awarded a second lieutenancy, and in January, 1918, sailed for France to join the American Expeditionary Forces as a member of Battery R, 121st Field Artillery. His command was a hard-fought and hard-fighting unit, and in one of the battles after Chateau-Thierry, he commanded his battery, winning the silver bar and rank of first lieutenant. He was constantly engaged in the terrific drive from September 26 until October 8, 1918, and on the last named date made the supreme sacrifice while leading a column of caissons, filled with ammunition, bound for the position his battery was occupying. Death must have been instantaneous, as a large piece of shell entered his breast near the heart, and the fall from his horse would in itself have caused death. He was buried with full military honors, officers and men of the 121st Regiment attending. A cross marks the grave, the location of which is definitely known through accurate maps and photographs taken by the Red Cross.

Such is the bare outline of a glorious life, given gloriously for humanity's cause. Lieutenant Terhune was a volunteer beyond the reach of the selective draft, but he hesitated not, and proved his patriotism by his deeds. He died as gloriously as he had lived, and met a soldier's death in the way a soldier would wish, in the discharge of his duty, in the thick of the fight. There are letters preserved, written both concerning him and by him, one which must have been penned at very near the end of his career. These letters breathe a spirit of affection, patriotism, and courage, peculiarly American, and reveals clearly the popularity of Lieutenant Terhune, while his own letter breathes the true spirit of sacrifice and devotion actuating him. How well he estimated the German is seen in his prophecy: "We'll get to Berlin if the Kaiser doesn't holler too loud before our arrival. But he'll holler, and we won't have the fun, I'm afraid. They can't fight when things are going against them."

Lieutenant Terhune was a native son of New Jersey, his parents, Frank A. and Adelaide (Hopper) Terhune; and grandson of Albert Terhune, a descendant of Albert Terhune, the emigrant from Holland, who early settled in New Amsterdam, many of the Terhune name settling in New Jersey. Frank A. Terhune was born in West Milford, New Jersey, January 17, 1859, and there grew to manhood. He learned the carpenter's trade, and until 1889 conducted a contracting business in West Milford. In that year he moved to Newark, New Jersey, continuing business there as contractor, located at No. 668 Prospect street. He was a success-

ful, well known business man, and continued in business until his death, March 17, 1919. He is buried in West Milford. Frank A. Terhune married Adelaide Hopper, who survives him, the mother of twelve children, three of whom she gave to the service of her country: Harriet, residing at home; David A., Elmer Stanley, of whom further; Leonard B., A. Parker, Raymond C., Alfred McKinley, Frank R., Elenora A., and Kenneth, all living at the outbreak of the war with Germany. Two children died young. The family home is at No. 670 Mt. Prospect avenue, Newark.

Elmer Stanley Terhune was born in West Milford, New Jersey, August 6, 1886, and died on the field of battle near Montfaucon, France, October 8, 1918. When three years of age his parents moved to Newark, where he completed public school courses, finishing at Baringer High School. After graduation from high school, he entered Cornell University, whence he was graduated C. E. At Cornell he formed a warm friendship for Philip Z. Horton, also taking the engineering course. After graduation Mr. Terhune was engaged professionally for two and a half years at Batavia, New York, and Newark, New York, then going West. The two young men formed a partnership, and under the firm name, Terhune & Horton, they established in 1914 an office in Peoria, Illinois, and until the withdrawal of the junior partner in September, 1917, they met with gratifying success as civil engineers. During his more than three years stay in Peoria, Mr. Terhune made many friends, and was one of the most popular young business men of the city. His home in Peoria was with R. W. Thornton, No. 118 Lynn street.

In September, 1917, he entered the Officers' Training School at Fort Sheridan, as a candidate for a commission, and later was commissioned a second lieutenant. He sailed for France, December 27, 1917, as a member of Battery B, 121st Regiment, Field Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant in September, 1918, and gallantly met his death the following month. The facts of his death and burial, with map, duly witnessed and signed, were sent to Mr. and Mrs. Terhune by the army officials, and from Louis M. Stacey, army field clerk came this assurance:

> The graves of the American soldiers are well cared for. The army sees to it that they are kept well. In addition to this is the friendship of the French for the American-French mothers and sisters, and the little children are always visiting the cemeteries and placing flowers and wreaths on the graves of the Americans. It is not necessary that they know the soldiers in life. It matters not that they knew them or did not know them.

From his major, L. H. Hedrick, came this cheery word to Lieutenant Terhune's parents:

> On August 6, I left your son on the battle-front, just south of Fismes. We had just gone through the big drive north of Chateau-Thierry, and were still in the fight. Your son is in excellent health and spirits and doing good work. Don't worry about him, he is getting along alright. You have much reason to be proud of him. He was in the battalion I commanded, and while the fighting was very severe and our losses considerable, my battalion seemed to carry a "rabbit's foot," as we didn't even have a man wounded.

The following intensely interesting letter was received by Miles Fuller, after Lieutenant Terhune's death, and must have been written either the day before or the day of his passing:

> It has been a great game, Miles, and I would not have missed it for much. Hard, strenuous,

and nerve racking at times, but no matter how hard it is or how tired out you are, when you stop to think that it is the only way we are going to beat that devil, the Kaiser, you are more than anxious to keep plugging. I remember that after we had been through one pretty strenuous three weeks, we all thought we wanted to go out for a rest. Orders came down finally to pull out, and we did; but we had no sooner started than we all realized that that was not the direction in which we wanted to go. When it came right down to it almost to a man the battery would rather have stayed at the front. Well, we did, for it turned out that we were simply changing to another sector. It will do no harm now to tell you that we were first in a quiet but sometimes rather exciting sector in Alsace. We had our baptism of fire there and a good one, but they only got two of our chairs and a table which we had vacated not ten minutes before.

I thought I would piece one chair together, for it was very comfortable, but I could only find about fifty pieces of it and so had to give it up as a bad job, as there were some parts missing. A strange coincidence, Miles, as I sit here writing this letter. The old division from our own State (Illinois) is going up the road to take its place in the front lines. They go in with a vow that they will show us up, but if they do they will know they have been somewhere. I can't tell what division ours is but you have been reading some great things about it in the papers for the past two and a half months. They sure have set a mark for others to strive for. We call ours the half-minute division, and you can figure it out from that. There is excitement every minute. Just now we could see forty planes in the air at one time. Now they are all gone and the Hun planes are out after the three balloons that are in sight, but they fooled them this trip. One fellow dropped with his parachute, but the other fellows stuck with their long legs out of the basket and ready. There are a bunch of them in the air now and too much excitement to write a letter. I'll see the fun and write when its over. I guess the fun is all over for a while at least, but for a time you could see the planes wherever you looked. But the skunks won't fight unless they can sneak up behind and catch our boys unawares, and they don't succeed very often. To go on with my story: We left Alsace and took a train trip, then a road hike. We hiked sixteen to eighteen miles out of twenty-four for five days, and ended up at Chateau-Thierry just in time to get in on that drive. It was some fight and I would not have missed it for a lot. After sticking around there for awhile, after the Hun had quit running, we pulled out again and hiked to Junging, and got in on that scrap which forced them back, as well as on the sector we had just left.

Just before we left for the fight our commanding officer was wounded, and I took command of the battery. I went into the second fight with two lieutenants and myself, also a second lieutenant in the battery. When I came out I was lucky enough to be wearing the silver bar instead of the gold one. But I think I got it (promotion) simply because we had all second lieutenants in the battery except the commanding officer, and it didn't look good. Our B. C. is back with us now; he is too good a man to stay in the hospital long. After that last fight we were to have a rest, and so took another hike of several days, and then spent two days getting settled and men billeted. Just as this was finished and we were sitting down to rest (and we were living in the house of the town clerk—a mansion, for it is a poor billetting officer that doesn't get a good one for himself), an order came to pull out. Strange to say, all were ready to go. We marched five nights, sleeping daytime, and arrived a few kilometers behind our present position just in time to take part in the drive that drove the Huns out of the position that they have held ever since the beginning of the war. We crossed probably the most written about battlefield of the war, and I never want to see a more vivid picture of desolation. But it took the Americans to drive them out. Now when a rest is mentioned the usual response throughout the Battery is, "Rest, Hell, let's go to Berlin!" As we'll get there if the Kaiser doesn't holler too loud before our arrival. But he'll holler and we won't have the fun, I'm afraid. They can't fight when things go against them. Lots of things have happened in the past two and a half months, and I think more will happen in the next two or three. Here's hoping.

Miles, I sure enjoy your letters and like to hear all about the boys and your doings. Many a Friday noon I think of you all back there and your "feasts of fun." Note, I say, "feasts of fun," not "eats." But then some of them weren't half bad, were they? Ha, ha! But say, don't ever let anyone tell you that Uncle Sam doesn't feed his boys good, for we eat fine all the time unless it is just after a big advance before the roads have been fixed. But we all are more than willing to make that kind of a sacrifice. Well,

it is getting dark and chilly. We have gone beyond the days of dugouts unless we happen to find one already built. The nights are getting chilly and we begin to realize what is ahead of us.

Best to all of the boys. Will see you all some day and tell you all about it.

So long, STAN.

The foregoing letter dated "Somewhere on the American Front, October 8, 1918," was probably the last he ever wrote.

The following tribute was from his friend, Tom Uhl, First Lieutenant, United States Army, 120th Regiment, Field Artillery, Battery A, American Expeditionary Forces, France, dated December 10, 1918:

You and his dear family knew Terry, treasured and loved him, and I know will miss him more than anyone else in the world, for he was good and worthy of all love. He and I had become great pals, and as brothers we knew each other's secrets. Can I ever forget the last time I saw him? It was in a fierce rain-storm, and we were going into position for the drive of September 26. I was going ahead through the woods when I came to his battery on the side of a hill in a narrow road. They were just cooking supper and he asked me to eat with him. I promised to come back as soon as I saw the position, as it was then getting dark and I was not sure I could find it. We got lost, and when I returned they had pulled out. Stanley was a wonderful soldier, always seeing the bright side of things and his wonderful knowledge of artillery put him up with the best officers in the game.

It was an awful fight from September 26 to November 2, and we lost many men. His battery was not far from where we were in position about October 1. They were just coming up when we were assigned to go up with the infantry. We may have passed his battery during the night, but the first news I had of Stanley's death was on October 25, when I was on my way to see him.

Hardly a day goes by that I do not think of my good friend and all we had planned for after the war. But his heart and mind was fullest of the happiness awaiting him when he returned from the fierce war. I saw Stanley under the most trying circumstances, and he never faltered but went ahead, always doing his best. He indeed was brave, true and wonderful. He was the only real pal I had in the army, and a better friend never lived than he. Now that it seems all is over, I miss him all the more, for time gets heavy on my hands; we used to go riding or walking and visit with each other whenever we were near.

The following tribute comes from friends in private life, members of the Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, of which Lieutenant Terhune was a member:

We, the members of the Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, assembled in meeting November 18, passed resolutions to extend to you our sympathy and heartfelt condolence on account of the death of our true friend, Stanley, who gave his life so nobly upon the field of battle, that we might live in peace and happiness.

A copy of the Resolutions are to be spread on the minutes of the club, and a gold star placed upon our service flag with the name, Lieutenant E. Stanley Terhune, written thereon in tribute to his smile, his companionship with which in this life we will never again be blessed.

Stan. was a man in the true sense of the word, a boy, the brother of whom any fellow would well be proud; honorable, upright, with the courage of his convictions, he set an example for all of us.

Yours in sorrow,

THE ILLINOIS VALLEY YACHT AND CANOE CLUB.

Lieutenant Terhune was a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic Order; the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Rotary Club; the Young Men's Christian Association, and other Peoria organizations. He was prominent in amateur athletics, and in all these he won a host of true friends by whom his memory is lovingly cherished. He was engaged to be married to Miss Daisy Houseknecht, of Batavia, New York.

MONTEITH, Rev. John, A. M.,

Man of Many Activities.

Rev. Monteith, who died an octogenarian, began his studies when a child of

two and a half years, beginning the study of Latin at five, and during the long intervals separating those periods of his life was engaged in some form of educational work, either a student, teacher, State superintendent, lecturer or writer. Three generations have been prominent as educators in this particular branch of a famous family of scholars, Rev. John Monteith, the first president of Michigan University; his son, Prof. and Rev. John Monteith, educator and scholar of note, naturalist, and one time State superintendent of public instruction of the State of Missouri; and his granddaughters: Caroline, principal of Monteith School for Girls, South Orange, New Jersey; Ethel Ranelagh Monteith, a teacher in the Monteith School, and Mary Harris Monteith, the inventor of the "Manual Arts Tablets," all daughters of Professor John Monteith. Another interesting feature in the history of this family of educators in connection with Rev. John Monteith was the work of his maternal grandfather, Captain Luther Harris, an instructor in Providence College, now Brown University, during the War of the Revolution.

Rev. John Monteith, Sr., father of Prof. John Monteith, was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and received his theological training at Princeton, New Jersey, and there was an inmate of the family of Dr. Archibald Alexander and the private tutor of his sons, James and Addison. He had been to Detroit, Michigan, before entering college, and on Sunday, June 13, 1816, Mr. Monteith preached the first English sermon that had ever been pronounced in Michigan. He had been called to preach in Detroit in 1815, that city then having but 1,200 inhabitants, but there were many who preferred and respected the Protestant religion and associated themselves together in a church body. John Monteith was then a student at Princeton Theological Seminary, but he heard the call and went to their assistance. Later he returned to Princeton and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church in May, 1817. Previous to this he had made a trip on horseback from Detroit to his father's home in Pennsylvania, his path mostly through a deep forest. After his ordination, Rev. John Monteith returned to his church at Detroit and entered upon the work of the ministry with that zeal, industry, and personal sacrifice that ever afterward characterized him. He joined in every movement that concerned the welfare of town or territory. He built the Presbyterian church in Monroe, and preached the first Protestant sermon there. He had several interviews with Governor Cass and Judge Woodward concerning the propriety of organizing a university, and finally a bill passed the Territorial Legislature, September 9, 1817, establishing the University of Michigan. He was elected the first president of that Union, and as such received a salary of $12.50 yearly, and about the same for each of the six professorships he held. But he gave birth to a great institution, and Michigan owes much to the devoted servant of God. Not only a pioneer preacher and teacher, but he may also be considered the pioneer abolitionist of Michigan. He thundered from the pulpit against slavery and made himself so unpopular that scarcely a man or woman dared to be his friend. He was a manager of the "Underground Railroad," and many a vessel load of slaves he landed in free Canada. He lived to see the slave legally freed, a fact which he accepted with calm and silent dignity.

Rev. John Monteith married (first) June 7, 1820, Sarah Sophia Granger, of

Portage, Ohio. He, with his bride, took passage from Cleveland on the "Walk in the Water," the first boat propelled by steam on Lake Erie, landing at Detroit on its first trip. He married (second) Abigail Harris, daughter of Captain Luther Harris.

Rev. John Monteith, A. M., son of Rev. John Monteith and his second wife, Abigail Harris, was born at Elyria, Ohio, January 31, 1833, and died in South Orange, New Jersey, May 4, 1918. He was carefully educated, beginning school at the age of two and a half years and commencing the study of Latin at five. Later he was tutored for Hudson College, which he attended for two years and then entered Yale, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1856. Later he was awarded A. M., and also was a student at Yale Divinity School, 1856-1858. At Yale he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, and Scroll and Keys, the famous senior society. He always retained a deep interest in Yale, and at the reunion of 1859 he was one of the fifty-three members of the famed class of '56 who were present. Although too far away for subsequent meetings, he resumed his attendance after his return East, and his college days are remembered with delight. He was a conscientious student but not a slave to text books; was an eager reader of general literature, was fond of sports, and classed as one of the "good fellows." After finishing his studies at Yale Divinity School in 1858, he was ordained pastor of the church at Terryville, Connecticut. He was resident licentiate at Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1860, and in 1861 went to Jackson, Michigan, the same year being married. He was in Washington with his bride at the time of the first battle of Bull Run, hoping to see his brother, Major George Monteith, who was attached to the staff of General Fitz John Porter. While in Washington he obtained a view of President Lincoln, who was looking over into Virginia through a pair of binoculars. Later in the day he was presented to the President and shook his hand. In Jackson he was pastor of the First Congregational Church, but he did a great deal of United States Christian Commission work, and served in the sanitary department of the Civil War for some time. From Jackson he accepted a call to Cleveland, in 1863, as pastor of Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, but an unhappy experience there broke him down physically, and in 1868 he accepted a call from Pilgrim Congregational Church at St. Louis, Missouri. Later he organized the Mayflower Church there.

Rev. Monteith's health had now become so impaired that at the advice of his physician he gave up regular pastoral work and gave a series of popular lectures on Sunday night in the Olympic Theatre of St. Louis. Those lectures were very largely attended, and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, for he possessed rare quality as a public speaker. His health still failing, he bought a farm in Southern Missouri among the Ozark Mountains, and there farmed until June, 1871, regaining health and strength. In June, 1871, he was appointed State superintendent of public instruction by Governor B. Gratz Brown, a brother of John Mason Brown, Yale, '56. As State superintendent, 1871-1875, Professor Monteith did his best constructive work. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, he established schools for colored people in every part of the State, and established three normal schools at Kirksville, Warrensburg, and Cape Girardeau, and another, Lincoln Institute, for negroes. When he

came up for reëlection in 1875, one of the papers opposing him politically said: "John Monteith, the present superintendent of schools, is radical all over, and to his exertions we are indebted for the defeat of the school law that was adopted by the House last winter. He, too, is an agriculturist and has sown more dragon's teeth than any other man that has sprung up in the shape of Lincoln institutes and unnecessary expenditures for negro school purposes. He is about the only man of real ability on the ticket, and no doubt feels out of his element." A paper favoring his reëlection said: "Mr. Monteith has never allowed political or religious views to interfere with the conscientious discharge of his duties. His only enemies are the ring of book thieves who wish to have a man in office purchasable and subservient to their interests." Being a Republican, he had little chance of election in Democratic Missouri, but he ran far ahead of his ticket. He served two years, 1875-1877, as secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, then developed Montesano Springs, near St. Louis, and later moved with his family of three daughters and two sons to Webster Grove, Missouri. Although maintaining a home in Missouri, he spent a year at Princeton, working with Professor James Johonnot on natural history text books, and later moved to Cincinnati to do similar work for Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, there publishing "Familiar Animals," and "Living Creatures." He spent six months of the year 1888 in Europe, gathering natural history material for his books, then returned to Cincinnati. His wife died during this period at Sandusky, Ohio, while there on a visit. He then, with his three daughters, joined his two sons in San Diego, California, the following nine years being spent in the latter State; three years in San Diego and Coronado, the remainder in San Francisco and Sausalito. He was engaged in editorial work on the "Clipper" and "Sun" in San Diego, and the "California Magazine" in San Francisco. A fine critique on his style as a lecturer is here expended, taken from the report of the San Francisco "Express" and its report of the State Teachers' Association Meeting:

> The orator of the session then appeared in the person of an elderly gentleman of medium stature. He was introduced as Hon. John Monteith, an eastern gentleman who is tarrying in San Diego for the benefit of his health. Dr. Monteith did not read a paper nor did he utter a memorized discourse. But he captured the ears of the convention and held them captive with his classic diction, his keen wit, and his polished humor for three-quarters of an hour. The six or seven hundred gentlewomen who made up the larger portion of the audience had had their patience severely taxed by the monotony inseparable from protracted readings. But while Dr. Monteith spoke they listened, because their trained minds were charmed both by his matter and his manner. He spoke not loudly, yet his words were distinctly heard in the most distant seat. He was at his ease, while his repose and magnetism allied to natural grace of composition, won their attention. He larded his speech with wit and anecdote and his points were greeted with bursts of laughter. His topic was "The Extravagance of American Speech," and his unaffected discourse lit up with flashes of humor the flood of serious rhetoric that had been running for so many hours. His purpose was accomplished. He made an able and instructive plea for the preservation of the purity of our language, and the multitude of teachers had a taste of true platform eloquence.

Rev. Monteith left California in 1899, and with his daughters located in New York City, where he did some editorial work and published "Some Useful Animals." He also assisted in the Thomas Davison Society, a part of the Educational Alliance. His health became worse, and they moved to South Orange, New Jersey, where the Misses Monteith opened

"The Monteith School," a private school for girls. Professor Monteith was unable to continue literary work but he gave himself to another equally favored pursuit, the study and preservation of bird life. He was a member of the Audubon Society, and he was ever a lover of birds and animals. He exerted a wide influence in South Orange toward the preservation of song birds, and every day for ten years saw him daily walking to his woodland haunts to commune with nature. His health was so perfectly restored that he rarely missed his daily walk; even his eyesight was so perfect that he read the finest print without lenses.

Rev. John Monteith was a fine example of one who had found joy and peace in his declining years through a pure, useful, early career. He was not well fitted by nature to grapple with the harsh conditions of fiercely competitive life, but he did whatever came before him with such courage, patience, and faithfulness in the period of youthful ardour, and laid the foundations of school and churches that have added so much of value to the world, that he was able in his later years to rest upon his oars and drift quickly into the great final port. Besides his college society, where "Gaily the Troubadour" which he introduced is still sung at midnight whenever Scroll and Key meets, he was a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, the Audubon and Geographical societies. His best known books are: "Familiar Animals," "Living Creatures," and "Some Useful Animals," while his novelette, "Parson Brooks," is described by the St. Louis Public Library as being one of the best Southern dialect stories. Other books were: "Birds," "Mammals," and "Geographis Para Cuba." His list of individual lectures included: Longfellow's "Rain in Summer;" "Reading Aloud in School and Home;" "Little Foxes that Spoil the Vines;" "What Shall We Read Amidst the Flood of Books?" "Love and Knowledge Wedded;" "Characteristics of Literature;" "Extravagances of American Speech;" "The American Baby;" and "The Baby and Mother Goose; The Baby's Point of View." His list of subjects in his natural studies of literature included a full course, as follows: "Natural Characteristics of Literature;" "How Literature Buds and Blossoms;" "Natural History of Literature;" "Natural Organs of Literature;" "Oral Reading as an Interpretation of Literature;" "Literature Always Beginning;" "Wonder-Life in Myth and Story;" "Baby Life and Mother Goose;" "Joyous Life;" "The Old Ballad;" "From Gay to Grave;" "The Finnish Kalavala National Life;" "The Epics;" "Glimpses of the Great Epics;" "Readings;" "Development of the Drama;" "Julius Caesar;" "The Merchant of Venice;" "Origin and Scope of the Modern Novel;" "Natural and Unnatural Criticism of Silent Reading;" "The Answering Heart;" "Reading and Culture."

Rev. Monteith married at Jackson, Michigan, Lydia Maria Loomis, of Sandusky, Ohio, who died there November 3, 1889, a descendant of Joseph Loomis, who came from England in the early days and settled in Hartford, Connecticut. Rev. and Mrs. Monteith were the parents of two sons and three daughters: 1. George W., deceased. 2. John C. 3. Caroline, who taught art in the Southwest Summer Training School in San Diego; was supervisor of drawing in Coronado public schools; taught in the Ethical Culture School in New York City, now principal of the Monteith School, No. 117 Scotland road, South Orange, New Jersey, a school which has for its aim that harmonious and symmetrical mental,

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S. H. Plumb

moral and physical development which results in the strong, useful character, and artistic and attractive womanhood essential to the intelligent homemaker. Miss Monteith is the inventor of the Kindergraph, a primary school printing apparatus. 4. Ethel Ranelagh, taught in Miss Lockwood's Collegiate School at Mount Vernon; also in the Ethical Culture School in New York City, now a teacher in association with her sister in the Monteith School for Girls. 5. Mary Harris, the inventor of a device for assistance in primary reading and seal work, "The Manual Arts Tablet," published by the Prang Art Company; is a teacher in the Tremont Public School at Orange, New Jersey.

Rev. Monteith is buried in Fairmont Cemetery, Newark, New Jersey.

PLUM, Stephen Haines,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Stephen Haines Plum was a native son of Newark, New Jersey, a descendant of John Plum whose son, Samuel Plum, came with the Connecticut Colony from Branford in 1668, the Newark town site having been bought by certain men of Connecticut in 1666. So from the very beginning of things in Newark, the Plume-Plum family has been represented. The Plums are an ancient Norman family and are traced back in Normandy to 1180, and in England to 1240. The Plume arms are thus described:

Arms—Ermine a blend vair and gules cottissed vert.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of ostrich feathers argent.

The name anciently Plumbe has passed through the changes, Plume and Plumb, both forms of the surname being used even to the present generation, practically two distinct families springing from a common ancestry.

John Plumb and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of sons John, Robert, and Thomas. Robert Plum, their son, was of Great Yeldham, Essexshire, England. He was twice married and had five sons, descent being traced through the eldest, Robert (2) Plume, of Spaynes Hall, Great Yeldham, Essexshire, England. He married Grace Crackbone, and they were the parents of four sons including John, the second child, founder of the Plum family in America, herein reviewed.

(I) John Plum, emigrant ancestor, was born at the family estate, Spaynes Hall, in Great Yeldham, Essexshire, England, and there was baptized July 28, 1594. He remained in England until 1635, when he came to New England, his name appearing in a court record in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in that year. He is of frequent mention in the records as "Mr. Plum," which indicates social station of importance. He held various town offices, performed many public duties, and served with Captain John Mason's band from the mouth of the Connecticut river to the Narragansett country. He sold his lands in Wethersfield in 1643, and moved to Branford, and in 1645 is there mentioned as "Keeper of the town book." He died in 1648, and his wife, "Mrs. Plume," administered upon his estate. The eight children of John and Dorothy Plum were all born in England. There are no records save those of birth or baptism of any of these children save Samuel, the fourth son and fifth child, who lived with his father in Wethersfield and Branford, until his joining the pioneers who founded the settlement "on the banks of the Passaick." Children: Robert, baptized December 30, 1617; John, May 3, 1619; William, May 9, 1621; Ann, Octo-

ber 16, 1623; Samuel, head of the second American generation; Dorothea, born January 16, 1626; Elizabeth, October 9, 1629; and Deborah, July 28, 1633.

(II) Samuel Plum, son of John (1) and Dorothy Plum, was born in England, January 4, 1625, and was brought to New England by his parents in 1635, and resided with his father in Wethersfield and Branford, Connecticut. In 1668 he disposed of all his Branford property and joined the Connecticut Colony at Newark, New Jersey. The name of his wife has not been preserved, but there is a record of the birth of Samuel Plum's eight children: Elizabeth, born January 18, 1650; Mary, April 1, 1653; Samuel, March 22, 1654; John, head of the third generation; Dorothea, born March 26, 1660; Joshua, August 3, 1662; Joanna, March 11, 1665; and Sarah, born about 1676.

(III) John (2) Plum, son of Samuel Plum, was born in Branford, October 28, 1657, was brought to Newark, New Jersey, by his parents in 1668, and there died July 12, 1710. He married, in 1677, Hannah Crane, and they were the parents of five children, all born in Newark, but no dates can be given, their existence only being learned from their father's will, and wills of other persons, their marriages being learned of in the same way. Mary, married (first) Elihu Crane, (second) Rev. Jonathan Dickinson; Sarah, married John Lindsey; Jane, married Joseph Riggs; Hannah; John, head of the fourth generation.

(IV) John (3) Plume, only son of John (2) and Hannah (Crane) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1696, and he died about 1785. His entire life was spent in Newark, and he was one of the few who wrote his name Plume. He married (first) about 1724, Joanna Crane, who died in 1785, the mother of seven children: Isaac, born October 1, 1734, died November 19, 1799, married (first) Sarah Crane, (second) Ann Van Wagemen; Stephen, died in 1828, aged seventy-three years; Mary, married Rufus Crane; Jane, who died later than 1780; Phoebe, married Captain Robert Provost; Joseph; John, head of the fifth American generation.

(V) John (4) Plum, youngest son of John (3) and Joanna (Crane) Plume, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1743, and there died in January, 1771. He always wrote his name without the "e," his example having been followed by his descendants. He married Susan Crane. Children all born in Newark: Joseph R., born July 30, 1766, died November 12, 1834, married Mary Banks, (second) Anna Price; Matthias, born 1768, head of the sixth generation; David, born in 1769, died August 27, 1835, married Matilda Cook; and Robert.

(VI) Matthias Plum, second son of John (4) and Susan (Crane) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1768, there spent his entire life, and died in 1852. He married Phoebe Woodruff, and they were the parents of five children: Lucetta, born May 21, 1794, died July 3, 1881, married Joseph Plum; Sarah, born September 19, 1797, died March 22, 1875, married Ambrose William; Stephen Haines, born 1800, head of the seventh generation; Elias, born November 18, 1804, died April 12, 1883, married (first) Susan Rankin, (second) Mary Mann, (third) Martha M. Buell; David B., born May 2, 1813, died July 15, 1851, married (first) Leonora Whitaker, (second) Anna M. Arnold.

(VII) Stephen Haines Plum, eldest son of Matthias and Phoebe (Woodruff) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 7, 1800, and died there April 11,

1885. He obtained a good common school education, and was then apprenticed to a shoe manufacturer from whom he learned the shoe business in all its detail. With this solid preparation for a career, he began business in Newark as a shoe manufacturer, and became one of the prosperous and substantial men of his city. He was not content with having his goods flow through the accustomed channels of trade alone, but he reached out, opened new arteries of trade, and was in the van among Newark manufacturers, he supplying the Southern and Western States with the product of his factory. He maintained a place of business in New York City and gave to Newark shoes a nationwide reputation. About 1850 he decided to retire from business and began curtailing his operations in all directions as a manufacturer, but reinvesting in Newark public utilities and insurance corporations. He became very largely interested in the Newark Gas Light Company, of which he was long a director, and he also held the same relation to the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, and St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, the last named a New York City corporation. He was one of the leading business men of his day, and beyond the circle of mercantile influence his character and upright honorable life made his influence strong for righteousness. Stephen Haines married Margaret Monteith Todd, born in Belvidere, New Jersey, January 1, 1804, daughter of Michael and Martha (Ramsden) Todd, her father a Scotchman born in Glasgow, who came to the United States prior to the year 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haines Plum were the parents of three children: 1. Charlotte, born in 1835; married Theodore B. Coe. 2. Matthias, born November 24, 1839; for half a century was Newark's leading bookseller, stationer, printer, and bookbinder; he married Josephine A. Terhune. 3. Stephen Haines (2), head of the eighth American generation.

(VIII) Such were the antecedents of Stephen Haines (2) Plum, youngest son of Stephen Haines (1) and Margaret Monteith (Todd) Plum, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 12, 1842, and there died May 30, 1906. He began his education in the Hedges private school, and finished in Newark High School. He began his business career as a drug clerk, but at the age of nineteen years entered the service of the Newark City Bank. Eighteen months later he resigned to accept a position with the National Bank of the Republic, New York City. He continued with that prominent financial institution for twenty-four years, advancing from a clerical position to the rank of paying teller. The death of his father in 1885 made it imperative that the son assume the settlement and management of the large estate left by Stephen Haines Plum, Senior, and the banking position was abandoned. As a bank official he had won recognition, and had he remained in the business he would have attained high rank. From 1885 Mr. Plum devoted his time, energy, talent and experience to the management of the Plum estate and his individual interests, his labors only ceasing with his death in 1906.

During this period he toured England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Algeria, and other countries, devoting eighteen months to foreign travel. He was a Republican in politics, but in city affairs was extremely independent in his political action, casting his vote as in his judgment for the interests of his city. In religious faith he was for forty-eight years

a member of Peddie Memorial (First Baptist) Church and for nineteen years was its efficient treasurer. He was also president of the board of trustees, an active member of the board of missions, and a faithful teacher in the Sunday school. He was deeply interested in his Sunday school class, made each boy his personal friend, always kept it recruited up to its full strength, and by precept and example encouraged right living. Many of his "boys" developed fine manly Christian characters, and became honored heads of business enterprises and strong bulwarks of the church.

His wealth fairly earned, was righteously used, and not only Peddie Memorial but churches and philanthropic organizations profited by his open hand. While he gave liberally it was done very quietly, and few know the extent of his benefactions. Eighth Avenue Day Nursery was erected as a memorial to his mother, and he personally shared with Horace Alling the credit of securing the subscriptions for the erection of a building in Newark for the Children's Aid Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was president of the last named society for many years until his death, and was most liberal in his contributions to its needs. Thus his years were spent, there being no blank pages in his record nor none but what are to his credit. He was broad minded and progressive, yet high in his ideals and scrupulous in his conception of right standards of living. He was beloved by all who knew him, and the name of his friends were legion.

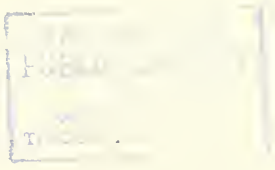
Mr. Plum married October 25, 1865, Mary Runyon, who survives him, daughter of David C. and Lydia (Dodd) Runyon of Newark. They are the parents of three children: 1. Margaret Monteith, married Henry C. Atha, a steel manufacturer, and they are the parents of two daughters, Margaret and Sarah Atha. 2. Martha J., who resides with her mother in Newark. 3. Stephen Haines (3), born January 18, 1877, in Newark. He prepared in Newark Academy, entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1901, and is now engaged in the real estate business in Newark. He is a trustee of Peddie Memorial Baptist Church, a Republican in politics, a man of high business and moral worth. He married Blanche Devereux, and they are the parents of a son, Stephen Haines (4), born October 30, 1906, and daughters: Lucretia Mary, born December 30, 1907; and May Runyon, born October 5, 1910.

PLUME, Joseph W.,

Financier, Civil War Veteran.

A half century has elapsed since General Plume was battling with the hard pressed Army of the Potomac, and at many battles of the Peninsula campaign, with McClellan at Antietam, and with Burnside at Fredericksburg, he proved his worth as a soldier, showing in both defeat and victory those strong characteristics which ever distinguished him a true champion of every good cause. He never lost his love for military life, but when the Civil War was over he transferred his interest to the New Jersey National Guard, and until 1899 he was the most prominent member of that fine body of citizen soldiery. His rank, major general, came from the State of New Jersey, but during the Spanish-American War he was commissioned by President McKinley as brigadier general of volunteers, being the only United States general officer from New Jersey in that war. But the

Joseph W. Plume



military side of his career was its spectacular side, only his achievement as a banker and business man being that which won him the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens perhaps more than did his brilliant military life. While along his career there are monuments to his efficiency and devotion as a military man, and his name is revered among national guardsmen, his great monument is the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, which he organized and served in every rank from cashier to president for nearly half a century, 1872-1918. He was a resident of Newark for seventy-five years, 1843-1918, being brought to that city by his parents when a child of four years. He was one of the men who brought Newark through that trying period when neither town nor city; civic problems were crowding hard upon her, which were solved by the patriotism and sound business sense of citizens like Joseph W. Plume. He was a man of handsome face, soldierly figure, and pleasing personality, and as soldier, banker and business man, won to him for life a host of friends. He was of most cheerful, happy disposition, and to the very last retained his cheerfulness and evenness of disposition.

On the paternal side General Plume traced descent from Samuel Plume, one of the colony who came from Branford, Connecticut, in 1668, and founded the village upon the Passaic, which his descendant knew as the city of Newark. He also traced descent to Captain Bastian Visscher, the Dutch navigator, who in 1609, with Hendrick Hudson, explored the upper Hudson, and subsequently organized the colony of Renssaelaerwyck, now Albany, New York. On the maternal side General Plume was a grandson of Dr. William Turk, of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antone Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1631. Dr. Turk married a daughter of Captain John Livingston, she being fourth in descent from Robert Livingston, governor of New Jersey during the Revolutionary period. Robert Livingston came from Scotland to New York in 1674, and founded the celebrated Livingston family who long held title to Livingston Manor, an estate originally granted to his ancestor, Robert Livingston. The parents of Joseph W. Plume moved from Newark to Troy, but not long after the birth of their son returned to Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, New York, August 23, 1839, and died in Newark, New Jersey, January 12, 1918. He was brought to Newark in 1843, and from that day that city was his home. He was educated in the best private schools the city afforded, and at a comparatively early age became a bank clerk, continuing in that line of clerical work until 1872, when he organized the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, and was chosen its first cashier. He continued in that capacity for many years, then was raised to official position, and finally in 1906 was elected president of the bank, an office he most capably filled until his death. He had other corporate interests, and was on several boards of directors, his time being fully employed with the responsibilities he assumed. He was a wise, conservative financier, yet progressive, and in all things public-spirited. The institution he founded and brought through its early days as cashier reflects in its prosperity the wisdom of its management, and for forty-six years that management was largely dictated by Joseph W. Plume.

When a young man of eighteen, Mr.

Plume enlisted in Company C, Newark City Battalion, and for over forty years he was a prominent figure in New Jersey military life. He was a private of that famous military organization for four years, and on May 29, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and went to the front as part of the Federal army which was soon to meet defeat at the first battle of Bull Run, but which was to gloriously triumph four years later and bring peace to a weary land. On February 15, 1862, he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, commander of the Third Brigade, Sumner's Division, Army of the Potomac. On June 1, 1862, he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the Third Brigade, and September 8, 1862, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned his commission of adjutant of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, December 19, 1862, expecting appointment as assistant adjutant of the regiment. He was appointed to that position, February 12, 1864, but with the rank of captain, which he could not with self respect accept. He was elected colonel of the reorganized Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, but declined the honor, as his regiment was only being enlisted for one hundred days' service. He retired from the army in February, 1864, after service of an active and arduous nature, proving well his soldiery quality. He was engaged with his command at the battle of first Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

After his resignation from the United States army, January 30, 1863, Lieutenant Plume returned to Newark and the banking business, but he did not withdraw from military life, on the contrary, he was one of the leading spirits in the New Jersey National Guard for the following third of a century, ending in 1899. On November 4, 1863, he was appointed major and brigadier inspector of the National Guard of New Jersey, and rendered valuable service to New Jersey troops preparing for active service and to those in the field. In 1864, through the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a first lieutenant in the regular army, an honor he declined. On July 5, 1865, he was commissioned colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps, and on April 26, 1869, he was elected colonel of the Second Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, and ten years later, on the anniversary of his election as colonel, he was commissioned brevet major-general by General George B. McClellan, his former commander of the Army of the Potomac, then governor of the State of New Jersey. He was commissioned a full major-general of the National Guard of New Jersey, April 4, 1885, that position having been left vacant through the death of Major-General Gershom Mott. For thirteen years, until 1898, he continued head and highest ranking officer of the citizen soldiery of the State, building up an efficient organization against the time of national need. That need came in 1898 with the outbreak of war with Spain, and it found both General Plume and his men ready. He was appointed a brigadier-general of United States Volunteers and placed in command of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, and had the distinction of being the only general officer chosen from

New Jersey. The shortness of the conflict rendered General Plume's part in the war inconspicuous, so far as spectacular performance was concerned, but he met to the full every requirement of his rank, and added to his fame as a commander. On the following February 14, 1899, he resigned as major-general of the National Guard of New Jersey, thereby ending a period of continuous military service covering forty-two years of his life.

From 1899 until his death, General Plume devoted himself to his official duty as executive head of the Merchants' National Bank, but to the very last he retained his interest in the doings of his army comrades. He was a member of different military organizations including the Military Order of the Legion of Honor of the United States, holding the office of treasurer-in-chief of the last named organization when he answered the last roll call. He joined the Park Presbyterian Church, May 12, 1878, his membership covering a period of forty years. From Park Church came the following beautiful tribute:

General Joseph W. Plume.
In Memoriam.

Strong will that never lost its power;
Big heart that kept to the last hour
Its generous beat, and moved to give
Its best love to the ones who live
To mourn his going; loyalty
To truth, and modest royalty
That knew no sham; a faith in Him
Who saves—and nothing ere could dim—
These have gone from sight of earthly eyes,
But such shall live, for no man dies
Whose life goes on, and still abides
In hearts that move, as sea with tides,
Forever moving. So he lives,
And God this blessed comfort gives
To us who follow, and shall wait
Until He calls us through the gate
Of city built without men's hands
And summons us to other lands
Beyond, where angel faces smile
Which we have loved, and lost awhile.

From his comrades of the Legion of Honor this form of respect arrived:

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Commandery-in-Chief.
IN MEMORIAM.
Joseph William Plume.
Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers.
Treasurer-in-Chief.
Born August 23, 1839, at Troy, N. Y.
Died January 12, 1918, at Newark, N. J.

For us there is left the precious legacy of his memory and it is well that we should pause to draw inspiration from such an example, for who can think of that honorable life and death without a new sense of what is worthiest in human pursuits, a stronger devotion to duty, a warmer ardor of patriotism, a surer faith in immortality.

Goodness and greatness are not means, but ends.

Firm friend and true soldier we give thee to thy fame, for thee life has been enough.

From his associates of the business world the following three testimonials show how deeply he was reverenced and loved:

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Newark, N. J., held January 14, 1918, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

With a sense of deep regret and sincere personal loss we learn of the death of our beloved and honored president, Major General Joseph W. Plume, who passed away at his home in Newark, New Jersey, Saturday morning, January 12, 1918. He served the bank faithfully and well as its president, cashier, and director, for over forty-six years. His whole life was associated with the State of New Jersey, and particularly the city of Newark, where he had lived since childhood. In early life he entered the banking business, and his ceaseless and untiring efforts were rewarded on September 5, 1872, when he succeeded in having passed the charter that first gave light to the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, N. J., and from that time until his death it was his particular pride. He was a man of the keenest intellect and a careful student of human nature; he associated with every class and gave and gathered wisdom in

this democratic way. He hated and despised chicanery, deceit and other means to obscure the truth. He stood for integrity, honesty, and truthfulness both in his banking and business life. To those who knew him well he was a man of quiet tastes. He was a devoted friend, and his friendship was highly prized by the many good men who enjoyed it. These will mourn because one in close sympathy with them has gone away. The public will regret the loss of a valued citizen, and the country a loyal patriot. Full of years and full of honor, he has left behind the enduring monument of his recorded work and the lasting memory of a stainless useful life.

Resolved, That this resolution be entered in the minutes of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, N. J., and that an engraved copy be sent to his family.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Security Savings Bank, held Thursday, seventh, 1918, the following minutes were unanimously adopted:

Major General W. Plume who died on the 12th day of January, 1918, was one of the incorporators of this institution on the 25th day of July, 1884. He was a member and the secretary of the Board of Directors from its organization to his death. He was devoted to its welfare, and conservative and wise in counsel. His aid has been given on all occasions, and he was a positive force in all its financial affairs. As a citizen he was vigorous in action, and exemplary in public and private life. He had strong views and his opinions were never hidden. He was known and respected in Newark in all walks of financial and business life for half a century. He was a patriot and served his country and state in the Civil and Spanish-American wars with zeal and honor, holding high rank in the Federal Army and commanding the State Militia. He was a loyal friend, a soldier of courage, a man of splendid integrity, a financier of unquestioned skill, and a friend with rare gifts of social companionship. He was the foe of all shams, subterfuges and trickery. He was an honest man. To his memory we enter these minutes of our profound sympathy.

Minutes adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Celluloid Company, January 17, 1918:

General Joseph William Plume was one of the incorporators of the Celluloid Company, and was elected a director on November 28, 1890. On April 4, 1898, he became a member of the Executive Committee, and thereafter served on this committee continuously until the time of his death. He was a man of broad experience in the business and financial world and represented the best type of old time banker. Personal considerations were never permitted to stand in the way of what he considered his duty. In his business as in private life he was guided by the highest ideals, and from his earliest connection with the company impressed his associates with a profound respect for his character. His record as a soldier and as a citizen is one of which his native state may justly be proud and his loyalty and unselfishness endeared him to all his friends. The services which he rendered to the Celluloid Company are appreciated not only by his associates on the Board of Directors, but also by the department heads and their subordinates. Through his kindly interest and engaging personality he has accomplished much in promoting and maintaining a friendly and coöperative spirit between the Board of Directors and the personnel of the company's various departments.

By his death his associates have been deprived of a friend and advisor whose place it will be impossible to fill. With profound grief at his loss we record upon the minutes our appreciation of his character, and convey to his family our sympathy in their bereavement.

Mrs. Plume married, December 4, 1884, Eleanor Miller, who died May 5, 1919. She resided at her Newark home, No. 57 Second avenue. As president of the Newark Female Charitable Society, Mrs. Plume was known throughout New Jersey. She was active as a member of the Park Presbyterian Church in Newark. Her only son, Theodore R. Plume, and only daughter, Laura S. Plume, reside in Newark. Theodore R. Plume married Alice Madden, of Newark, and they are the parents of two children, twins, Eleanor Elizabeth and Grace De Forest.

MARSH, Capt. Arthur D.,

Fallen Hero in World War.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he gave his life for another." This

Memorial Hist

Arthur D. Marsh

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can be made the epitaph for the monument which will arise to Captain Arthur D. Marsh, who was killed in action in France, October 12, 1918, "while carrying one of the wounded men to the side of the road." Military life always made a strong appeal to him, and he died a true soldier's death, leading his men to the fight, his requiem the thunder of the heavy guns and the tread of marching feet, for he was buried on the field of battle about fifty feet from the road on which he fell, in the vicinity of Ormont Farm, north of Verdun, France, the spot fully verified and marked.

Captain Arthur D. Marsh was born in Wassall, Worcestershire, England, July 19, 1873, son of Albert and Jeannette (Jones) Marsh. In 1882 his parents came to the United States, locating in Newark, New Jersey, where the lad, Arthur D., attended the public schools. He completed a commercial education, then entered the employ of Serb Brothers of Jersey City, a firm with which he was connected for twenty-five years. He was a capable, efficient business man and highly regarded by those associated with him. His military career began in 1890, when he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. Later he transferred to Company I, First Regiment of the Guard, and enlisted for service in the war with Spain. In 1904 he was elected captain of Company I, and held that rank until mustered into the United States service with the company. The First New Jersey Regiment was sent to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, and there merged with the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, Captain Marsh then being chosen captain of Company D. He was a close student of military matters and of men, and, like all good soldiers, regarded his own unit as the best in the service. He was firm in his discipline, but was kind and considerate, took an almost fatherly interest in "his boys" and earnestly sought their good. As a result the boys rated him the "best" captain in the regiment and regarded him with true affection. When the reorganized regiment left Anniston in June, 1918, Captain Marsh, as captain of Company D, commanded two hundred and fifty men, and when a friend in bidding him good-bye expressed a hope that he would soon see the captain back, he responded: "I'll come back only if I can bring my boys back; I don't want to come back if any of those fellows go west." Not only was he popular with his own men and the officers of Company D, but with his superiors. He knew how to command and he knew how to obey, and met every requirement of military life.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment was in the thick of the fighting on the French front, and the bravery Captain Marsh displayed in the last battle is best told in the letter and citation which follows:

> The Commander-in-Chief in the name of the President has awarded the distinguished service cross to the following officer for the act of extraordinary heroism described after his name.
>
> Captain Arthur D. Marsh (deceased), 113th Infantry.
>
> For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 12, 1918. Refusing to relinquish command of his company, even though suffering from illness, Captain Marsh led them up a road under a most terrific bombardment, and while assisting a wounded man to safety was killed.

The letter was from the headquarters of the Twenty-ninth Division of which Captain Marsh's company was a unit, as follows:

> Madam:
>
> The commanding general has directed me to inform you that your letter of December 6 was received. Pursuance thereto the matter was in-

vestigated and the records show that Captain Arthur D. Marsh, Company D, 113th Infantry, was killed in an engagement at Ormont Farm, north of Verdun, on October 12, 1918.

Although this officer was ill he refused to relinquish the command of his company for medical treatment, but led his men up a road that was under heavy bombardment, and met his death while carrying one of his wounded men to the side of the road.

For this extraordinary act of heroism Captain Marsh was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Enclosed is a copy of the citation. The Cross will be presented by the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

(CITATION):

On the night of October 12, 1918, a detail from Company D, 113th Infantry, located the body which was subsequently buried about fifty feet from the road in the vicinity of Ormont Farm, north of Verdun, France. Chaplain Warren P. Coon, 113th Infantry, conducted the ceremony. The location of the grave was subsequently verified by First Lieutenant James A. Jennings, of the 113th Infantry. The personal effects of Captain Marsh were forwarded to the Effects Depot, Base Section No. 1, Nazaire, and will be sent to you through military channels.

The Division commander desires to express to you his sincere sympathy. It will be a consolation to know that this officer played a heroic part in making the supreme sacrifice.

Respectfully,
GEORGE SCOTT STEWART,
Adjutant-General.

So a brave soul went out, leaving a record of honor as soldier, officer, and citizen. He was a man of quiet, domestic life, happiest and at his best in the home circle. In 1884 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and was thereafter devoted to that faith, careful in the observance of his obligations and not ashamed to be known as one striving to live a true Christian life. He was popular among a very large circle of friends, and those who knew him best were his warmest friends.

Captain Marsh married, in Newark, Annabel Carroll, born in Danbury, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas and Rose (Doran) Carroll, of Danbury. Mrs. Marsh survives her husband, a resident of Newark, the mother of eight children, all living: Harry, a member of the Newark police force; Florence, wife of John Flaherty, residing in Harrison, New Jersey; Irene, wife of Clarence Daly, and a resident of Harrison; Annabel, married Raymond Dougherty, and resides in Newark; Blanche, Violet, Ruth, and Grace Marsh, residing with their mother at the family home, No. 208 Orange street, Newark, New Jersey.

VARLEY, George,

Man of Many Activities.

For almost half a century George Varley was a resident of Newark, and during a large part of that time held prominent and responsible position in business circles and public life. His city gave him opportunity for business achievement and the return he made was of devoted, high-minded, and efficient service in numerous capacities, notably in connection with Newark's public schools. Death came upon him suddenly at the close of a day spent at the State Capital in the interest of the Board of Freeholders. Had he been called from his labors at any time in the previous twenty years he would have been found at some work for his party and his city, for Newark and its welfare and advancement were close to his heart.

George Varley was born in Yorkshire, England, February 7, 1849, and died in Newark, New Jersey, March 4, 1919, son of William and Ann (Denton) Varley. William and Ann (Denton) Varley were the parents of two other children, Joseph, and Mrs. James Brakes, of England, both deceased. George Varley remained in his native country until 1868, and his boy-

Geo. Varley

hood and young manhood were of hard and constant work. At the age of nine years he was employed in a woolen mill, later acquiring a knowledge of carpentry, and upon coming to Newark, in 1871, was employed by several master carpenters of the city, among them Henry Ward, and Timbrook of Brick Church, one of the leading sash, door, and blind manufacturers of the district. It was never his intention to spend his life as an employee, and after carefully husbanding his resources for a few years, he was able to form a partnership in contracting and building with James R. Conover, the firm operating as Conover & Varley. Upon the dissolution of this connection Mr. Varley continued independent operations with marked success, admitting his sons to partnership as they arrived at suitable age, and at his death the firm was widely known as George Varley & Sons. Many of the largest and most beautiful residences in Newark and vicinity were erected by Mr. Varley, as well as churches and other public buildings, the Memorial Presbyterian Church on South Orange avenue and the East Side Presbyterian Church on Jefferson street both erected by his firm. Among the residences built by him were the McDormott, William Riker, Jr., Joseph M. Riker, and the Whitehead homes, and numerous blocks of buildings for the Duryee Estate. A leader in building and contracting, Mr. Varley was active in the organizations of craftsmen, and was president of the Master Carpenters' Association of Newark, and a member of the Master Builders' Association, of New Jersey, serving the latter institution as vice-president for Essex county and frequently attending its conventions as delegate.

Mr. Varley was elected to the office of school commissioner in 1903 and served until 1907, serving during the last three years as chairman of the committee on school houses. The Central Commercial and Manual Training High School owes its existence in no small measure to Mr. Varley's active championship of its establishment. He was a member of a special committee appointed by the Board of Education to make a study of and report on manual training schools, and later visited the schools of Providence, Rhode Island, Boston, Cambridge, and Springfield, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Connecticut, in the interest of this plan. Having received his own training in the hard school of experience, Mr. Varley appreciated to the full the advantages of the system combining manual with mental training, in consequence of which his suggestions were of useful value. He entertained strong educational views, which he ably supported, one of which was the value of a central assembly where, at least once a day, the school might gather as a unit and not as divided classes, believing that such a practice tended toward the development and nurturing of a strong school spirit. Pride in school, he felt, was naturally followed by pride in city, in State, in country, and thus was the source of a sturdy patriotism. During his term as commissioner an addition was made to the Franklin School, and at the dedication exercises on April 15, 1907, he made the address, being introduced as "The Father and Advocate of School Assembly Rooms."

For more than twenty years prior to his death, Mr. Varley was a member of the Republican County Committee of Essex county, serving at various times as a member of the committee on elections, chairman of the speaker's committee, and as delegate to State conventions, and he was also chairman of the Eleventh Ward

Executive Committee. He has been prominent in the Seventh, Eleventh, and Fifteenth wards, his home and office at the time of his death at No. 31 Hudson street. His former home on Duryee street was set in the midst of large grounds, which he improved and beautified to such an extent that the Essex County Park Commission condemned it for park purposes and joined it to Branch Brook Park. Mr. Varley was a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, having been appointed in February, 1918, to fill the unexpired term of Freeholder Francis B. Knott, and elected at the following polls for a full term. He had passed the day of his death in Trenton on the affairs of the building committee of the board, although for the past year he had labored under the handicap of poor health.

He was well and favorably known in real estate circles and for ten years was president of the Branch Brook Building & Loan Association. For a number of years he was a member of the Newark Board of Trade, and held membership in the Lincoln Club, the Roseville Athletic Club, and honorary membership in the Newark Public School Athletic Association. He served in the State Militia for eleven years and held an honorable discharge from Company E, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, and was was an honorary member of Company A, First Regiment. During his active enlistments he responded to three different calls for troops at the time of difficult riots in Newark, and served his State well in this capacity, at one time holding the rank of orderly sergeant. His fraternal relations were with Roseville Lodge, No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was a member of the board of trustees; the Masonic Veterans of New Jersey; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was past master of Trinity Lodge, No. 160. He was a respected member and trustee of the Fewsmith Memorial Church, and upon his death the board of trustees of that congregation adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst by death our esteemed friend and brother, George Varley, who has for many years occupied a prominent rank in our midst, maintaining under all circumstances a character untarnished and a reputation above reproach,

Therefore, *Resolved*, That by the death of Mr. George Varley we have sustained the loss of a friend whose fellowship was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; that we bear willing testimony to his many virtues; that we offer to his bereaved family, over whom sorrow has hung her sable mantle, our heartfelt condolence, and pray the Infinite Goodness may bring speedy relief to their burdened hearts and inspire them with the consolation that Hope and Faith in God give even in the shadow of the tomb.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased friend.
Committee:

CHARLES SMALL, Pres.,
FRANKLIN R. CLARK, Secy.,
JOHN R. GASCOIGNE,
FRANKLIN R. CLARK.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Branch Brook Building and Loan Association, with which he was so long identified:

Born in England, he early took up his residence in the city of Newark, where he has lived the remainder of his life, serving his city as a member of its Board of Education, and the County of Essex as a member of its Board of Freeholders. In these public activities, as well as in his private life, he won the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, constituents and friends to an unusual degree. He was an earnest and ardent building and loan man; a loyal, patriotic, and withal a conservative citizen; a loving father and husband, and a staunch and true friend; kindly and good natured, always willing to do a

service for another. This Association collectively and individually will miss and mourn him, and its directors hereby express their regret at his departure for the great beyond.

At a meeting of the board of directors of this Association these resolutions were adopted and spread upon the minutes:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, George Varley, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him,

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard. That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best.

And be it further *Resolved*, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend.

BRANCH BROOK BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
HENRY E. PERKINS.
FRED G. STIRKEL.
Committee.

At a special meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Essex, the following resolution was adopted:

At a special meeting of the Board of Freeholders of the County of Essex held this day, the sudden death of our late member, George Varley, was announced, and this memorial of his character and services is spread upon the minutes of this board with deepest regret.

Freeholder Varley was a man of quiet demeanor, affable, kind, obliging and true. He came among us February 14, 1918, and made his qualities of goodness immediately apparent, very quickly securing the confidence and respect of his colleagues. He devoted his attention to his duties with unremitting industry, recently under physical handicap. His long and honorable career in this city, his success in business, his interest in public affairs and his unswerving fidelity to the right, have left an influence of good citizenship. His sudden demise affects us all, but he leaves us, having made us feel the quiet, beneficent influence of a good man.

Resolved, That this memorial of the character and services of George Varley be spread at length upon the minutes of this Board and a copy suitably engrossed be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Trinity Lodge, No. 160, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, made official recognition of his death in this resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to again enter our ranks and call home our dear brother, George Varley, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the entire membership of Trinity Lodge, extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow, and while they mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father, we mourn the loss of a brother, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, this resolution be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

N. P. LINDLEY, P. G.,
A. H. SPEER, P. G.,
D. D. WHITE, V. G.,
Committee.

George Varley married (first) in 1871, Sarah J. Carey, who died December 26, 1911, and is buried in Fairmont Cemetery. They were the parents of: Richard W., member of the firm of George Varley & Sons; Harry F., a member of the firm; Ada May, died in young womanhood; Joseph D., a salesman in the employ of a jewelry house, resides in Newark; and Edward G., a paying teller of the Empire Trust Company of New York, resides in Newark. Mr. Varley married (second) April 15, 1914, Elizabeth Faulds, daughter of Matthew and Eliza (Gray) Faulds, well known as a trained nurse of Orange, New Jersey.

HIGGINS, Jonathan,

Man of Great Enterprise.

This branch of the Higgins family settled in Piscataway, New Jersey, in 1670,

the founder, Robert Higgins, coming from England about 1633, settling first at Plymouth, Massachusetts. There he married and had two sons born. In 1644 he joined the company led by Governor Prence and became one of the founders of Eastham, Massachusetts, first called Nansett. He became an important man in that town, held many offices, and reared a family, two sons by his first wife, Lydia Chandler, whom he married November 23, 1634; and eight sons and daughters by his second wife, Mary, widow of John Yates, to whom he was married in October, 1651. About 1670 he closed his affairs at Piscataway, now Stelton. From these sons of Richard Higgins sprang the Hunterdon county families of which Jonathan Higgins, retired farmer, banker, and capitalist of Flemington, is a leading twentieth century representative. The sons of Richard Higgins by his first wife were: Jonathan, born in July, 1637, and Benjamin, July, 1640, both born in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The children by his second wife were born in Eastham, although the Eastham records only give the first three. They were: Mary, born September 28, 1652; Eliakim, October 20, 1654; William, December 15, 1655; Jedediah, through whom Jonathan Higgins descends; Zera, born in June, 1658; Thomas, in January, 1661; Lydia, in July, 1664; and Rebecca, who married Thomas Martin. Two others: Sarah, married in New Jersey, Samuel Moore; and Ruth, married Isaac Fitz Randolph; the proof is lacking that they were daughters of Richard Higgins.

Jedediah (or perhaps Judiah), third son of Richard Higgins, the American founder, and eldest son of his second wife, Mary Yates, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, March 5, 1656-7, died at Piscataway (now Stelton, New Jersey), prior to February 10, 1715. He came to Piscataway with his parents about 1670, and there resided until his death. He married, according to Burlington, New Jersey court records, May 13, 1684, Mary, daughter of Michael Newbold. Their children were: Anne, born March 8, 1684-5, died in 1702; Rose, born November 6, 1686, married Timothy Bloomfield; Mary, born October 25, 1688, died before 1699; Judiah (2), of further mention; James, born August 7, 1692, died in 1718; Joshua, born October 1, 1694; Phœbe, October 11, 1696; Michael, July 23, 1698, married Anne Bryant; Mary, born January 24, 1699-1700, married Freegift Stout; and probably another son, Joseph.

Judiah (2), eldest son of Judiah and Mary (Newbold) Higgins, was born at Piscataway, New Jersey, April 11, 1691, resided in Kingston, in the borough of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there died January 19, 1772, his will dated April 22, 1765, being probated April 17, 1772. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Bullen) Stout, born in 1694, died July 14, 1779. They were the parents of eight children: Joseph, born in 1715, settled in Mt. Airy, Pennsylvania; Anne, born in 1722, married Robert Davison; Jonathan, of further mention; Joshua, born in 1732, died March 4, 1804, married Mary Quick; James, born in 1734, married a Miss Stout; Mary, married (first) Benjamin Stout, (second) John Manners, Jr.; Rachel, married James Stout; Hannah, married Henry Gulick.

Jonathan, second son of Judiah (2) and Hannah (Stout) Higgins, was born at Kingston, New Brunswick, New Jersey, April 1, 1725, died January 3, 1815, and is buried with his wife in the Baptist church cemetery at Flemington, New Jersey. He resided on his farm about one mile north of Ringoes, New Jersey. He married, in 1750, Ann Brilton, born March 26, 1730,

died August 20, 1811. They were the parents of four children: Judiah, born October 14, 1751, licensed to marry Mary Hill, May 17, 1774, married (second) Rachel, surname unknown; Jonathan (2), of further mention; Nathaniel, born June 26, 1760, married October, 1784, Martha Perrine, died December 12, 1823; Martha, born August 28, 1762, married May 30, 1782, John Conover, died February 25, 1833.

Captain Jonathan Higgins, second son of Jonathan and Ann (Brilton) Higgins, was born July 1, 1756, died October 11, 1829, and is buried in the Baptist church cemetery at Flemington. He was a captain in the military service of his State, and saw service during the Revolution. He married (first) November 17, 1785, Elizabeth Reading; (the Reading Memorial states "Rebecca, daughter of Captain Thomas and Rebecca (Ellis) Reading, married, November 17, 1785, Jonathan Higgins, Junior, of Amwell, New Jersey"). By his first marriage Captain Jonathan Higgins had a son, Jonathan Reading, born January 16, 1792, died February 19, 1865, married a Miss Godown. Captain Jonathan Higgins married (second) Eleanor Polhemus, born May 22, 1776, died March 1, 1815, daughter of Jacob Polhemus. He married a third wife, also a Miss Polhemus. By his second wife Captain Higgins had seven children: Polhemus, born February 6, 1796, died April 30, 1831, married March 1, 1815, Fanny Quick; Judiah, of further mention; David C., born March 16, 1802, married a Miss Carhart, and had a daughter, Ellen Carhart, who married Daniel Carey; Elizabeth, born March 30, 1805, died March 29, 1865, married Lewis Chamberlain; Sarah Ann, born May 2, 1808, died May 19, 1852, married Frederick Van Fleet; Martha, born September 27, 1810, died March 10, 1849. She married Carnian Hill, who married (second) Amy, daughter of Gideon Higgins; Henry Polhemus, born June 16, 1814, died March 31, 1830.

Judiah, son of Captain Jonathan Higgins and his second wife, Eleanor Polhemus, was born July 16, 1799, died September 8, 1890. He was a farmer, his estate two miles east of Flemington, New Jersey, known as "The Jonathan Higgins Farm." He was a man of influence in his community and known as a man of upright character. He married, April 30, 1825, Charity, daughter of William and Lucretia (Slack) Fisher. She was born November 29, 1803, died February 9, 1881, the mother of seven children: William Fisher, born February 14, 1826, died April 10, 1892, married Frances Hoagland; Jonathan, of further mention; Eleanor, born May 19, 1830, married Avery Parker; Lucretia, born February 28, 1833, died May 14, 1866, married, October 6, 1864, George A. Rea; Catherine, born November 22, 1836, died February 11, 1843; Mary Ann, born February 21, 1839, married, January 10, 1867, William H. Fulper; Julia, born November 16, 1846, married Augustus F. Young.

Jonathan Higgins, of the seventh American generation of his family, was born at "the Jonathan Higgins Farm," two miles east of Flemington, New Jersey, January 18, 1828, second son of Judiah and Charity (Fisher) Higgins. Now in his eighty-ninth year, he is an honored resident of Flemington, his home for the past quarter of a century, president of the leading banking institution of the county, interested heavily in many important business enterprises, and a pillar of the Baptist church, a denomination with which his ancestors long worshipped.

He was educated in the public schools of Flemington and grew to manhood at the homestead farm. As he grew to mature years he made agriculture his busi-

ness, and until 1892 devoted all his energies to making the soil produce. He conducted extensive and profitable farming operations along the usual lines, so successfully that he became one of the county's substantial men. In 1892 he retired from the farm, moved to Flemington, and has there continuously resided until the present date (1916). In 1893 he was elected president of the Hunterdon County Bank of Flemington, and from that year has been the wise governing executive head of that institution. He was a director of the Flemington Milling Company for several years, and at present is director of the Flemington Water Company and of the Prospect Hill Country Association. He is an ex-president of the Flemington Vigilant Society and of the Flemington Agricultural Society. As years have added their weight he has surrendered many of the burdens he bore so long and so well, but is still sought in consultation on weighty subjects affecting community interests. The years have given compensation for the physical strength they have taken away in sound judgment and ripened wisdom, and as the executive head of the banking institution whose destinies he guides, he displays the quality which marks the able financier. Honor and uprightness have marked his course of life and in all that constitutes the strong, resourceful man of affairs, he is still president. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought nor held public office, his tastes all being for a business life and the service of his community as a private citizen. He has served the Baptist church of Flemington for many years, first as trustee, later as deacon, and has ever been one of its strong pillars of support.

Mr. Higgins married, November 9, 1865, at Bedminster, New Jersey, Lydia, daughter of James and Christina (Cole) Jerolman. In 1915 they celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day and received the warm felicitations of their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, born May 1, 1867, married, May 1, 1890, Rev. Thomas Edwin Vassar, born September, 1867; Judiah, a sketch of whom follows; William Fisher, born November 26, 1876, married, November 28, 1904, May Taylor, born November 5, 1877.

HIGGINS, Judiah,

Useful Citizen, Public Official.

Tracing back through seven generations of American ancestors, all of whom resided in practically the same New Jersey district in which he now resides, Judiah Higgins, the present county clerk of Hunterdon county, although but in life's prime, has won for himself high reputation as business man and public official. The first twenty years of his life were passed on the home farm near Flemington, "the Jonathan Higgins Farm," the birthplace of his father and others of his progenitors, but electing a business career he came with his parents to Flemington in 1892, and there has since resided, a strong factor in business and public life.

Judiah Higgins, fourth of his direct line to bear the name Jediah or Judiah, was born at "the Jonathan Higgins Farm," near Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, July 14, 1872, eldest son of Jonathan (q. v.) and Lydia (Jerolman) Higgins, his parents both yet residing in Flemington. He was educated in Flemington public schools, completing his studies with graduation from high school, class of 1891. He remained a year longer on the home farm, then entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Trenton, New Jersey, remaining with that corporation until 1894. In 1893 his father had been elected president of the

SI SIT PRUDENTIA
BROWN

Hunterdon County National Bank of Flemington, and being desirous of his son's business coöperation, offered him an opportunity to join him in the bank's service, which offer was accepted. He entered the bank's employ in 1894, and for six years was engaged as bookkeeper. In 1900 he was promoted receiving teller, a position he held until 1911. He then resigned to accept the appointment of postmaster at Flemington, an important office he held four years, until April 1, 1915. On retiring from the office of postmaster, he was elected president of the Flemington Milling Company, an executive position he yet most ably fills. He is also director, treasurer, and secretary of the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association, having maintained that connection with the Association for several years. He has been a member of the Flemington Board of Education, the district clerk for several years, manages two farms in his father's interest, and since January 1, 1916, has filled the office of clerk of Hunterdon county, to which he was elected at the November polls, in 1915.

Mr. Higgins is a Republican in politics, while Hunterdon county is normally Democratic, but in his campaign for county clerk he reversed the usual conditions and was elected by a majority of 1,535, and gained the distinction of being the first Republican elected to that office in the county, a fine tribute to his character and popularity. Through his banking experience of eleven years at the receiving teller's window and four years as postmaster, he had gained a wide county acquaintance which rallied round him in his political contest with the result as shown. But back of his acquaintance was the solid merit of the man as shown in the relations he had borne with the public, which was the greatest factor in his election. Political bias is something not easily laid aside, and nothing but the strong personality of a candidate can cause a voter to disregard party allegiance, and that Mr. Higgins possessed sufficiently to turn the tide in his favor. He is a member of the Hunterdon Club, and for several years has been treasurer of the Baptist Church of Flemington, as well as a working member of that congregation.

Mr. Higgins married, May 1, 1902, Bertha Rittenhouse, born March 19, 1878, daughter of Brewer and Isabelle (Chamberlain) Rittenhouse. They are the parents of three children, of the ninth American generation, descendants of Richard Higgins, of Eastham, Massachusetts, and Piscataway, New Jersey: Jonathan, born August 20, 1903; Elizabeth, August 30, 1904; Janette, November 21, 1909.

BROWN, John Jackson,

First Mayor of Paterson.

Arms—Sable, three lions passant between two bendlets argent, and as many trefoils slipped ermine.

Crest—A buck's head sable, attired or, issuing from a crown, paly, gold.

Motto—*Si sit prudentia.*

When the city of Paterson, entering upon the civic and industrial development that gave it the important position it now occupies among the cities of New Jersey, sought among its citizens for one who should be its chief executive in its new estate, its choice fell upon John Jackson Brown, who in 1854 became the first mayor of the city. As he was the first occupant of the mayor's chair in Paterson, so he was a leader in many spheres of activity, his influence always on the side of right, his support yielded, and his guidance was given all movements of progress and improvement. His administration was marked by the execution into

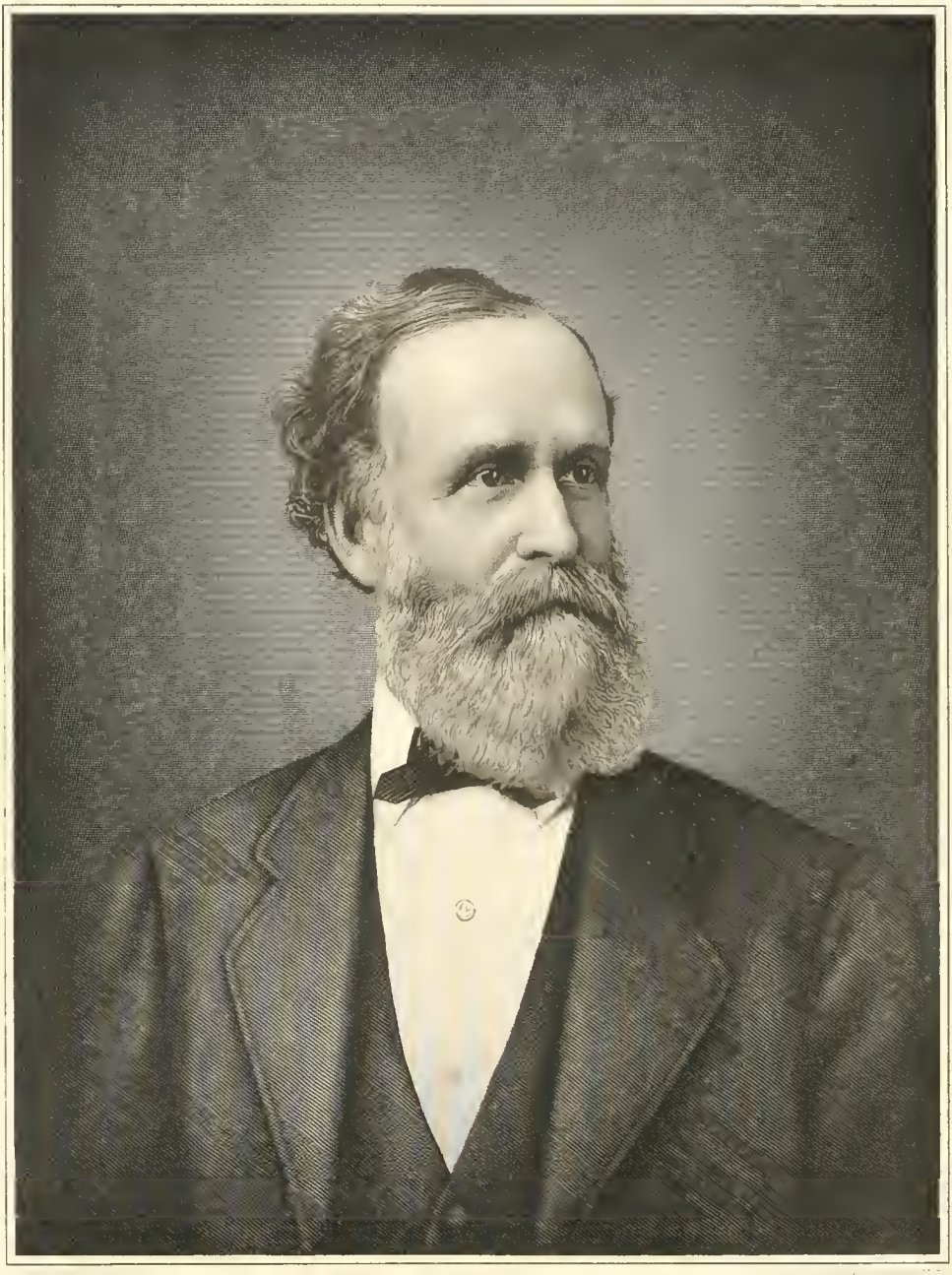
law of many measures of lasting benefit and advantage to his city and upon the expiration of his term he was urged to accept reëlection, but declined. All of his life was spent in close connection with Paterson, from the age of five years, when he was brought from New York by his parents to escape the epidemic raging in that city, until his death at the age of nearly eighty years. Says his biographer:

> As a public-spirited citizen, ready to assume the responsibilities of office, his life's principle not to shirk any duty was his guiding star. At almost the very organization of Paterson as a city he was chosen one of the Board of Aldermen, and while absent in Europe was again elected to that office by the people. In his own home he was a delightful and most entertaining host and an interesting conversationalist. He traveled extensively, was a close observer of men and events, and in his manner, frank, genial and courteous, with the same greeting for all who came to him. Although nearly eighty, he remained young in his feelings and manners until the last day of his life, when he was stricken while walking through Broadway to the office in the bank, stepping rapidly, for it was his invariable custom and his pride to be always at his desk at nine a. m.

It matters not from whatever angle Mr. Brown's career is viewed, whether as merchant, bank president, business man, Paterson's first mayor, or as citizen, he proved a man of infinite variety, public-spirited and progressive, a leader to be trusted and followed. While born in New York, his parents were English by birth and parentage, descendants of the Brown line of Hertfordshire that bore arms as described on the foregoing page.

John Brown, father of John J. Brown, born at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England, August 10, 1783, came to the United States early in the nineteenth century, arriving at Boston, November 14, 1806. He married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1816, Ann Jackson, born at Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, February 3, 1793, who was brought to Philadelphia July 5, 1800. Among the children of John and Ann (Jackson) Brown was John Jackson Brown, whose honorable, upright, and useful life is the subject of this review.

John Jackson Brown was born in New York City, February 13, 1817, and died in Paterson, New Jersey, July 23, 1894. He was brought to Paterson by his parents in 1822, and there he attended the public schools until the age of thirteen. His father was a grocery and provision merchant, a man of good business ability and sterling character, the son inheriting his predilection for merchandising from that source. When about thirteen, John J. Brown secured a position as clerk in a Paterson dry goods store, there remaining four years. In 1834 he took a clerkship in New York City, his employer a manufacturer of caps and furs, who later failed in business, thus throwing the young man out of a position and compelling him to alter the plans he had made for starting a business of his own. He returned to Paterson, there again taking a position as a dry good's clerk for a few years. Later he succeeded to the proprietorship and management of the grocery business established by his father, continuing it successfully until 1844, when he retired from groceries and provisions and opened a general dry goods store in Paterson, a business with which he was familiar, and one more in accord with his tastes and inclination. He continued in the dry goods trade for twenty-three years, winning a leading position among Paterson merchants. In 1867 he sold his mercantile interests to G. C. Cooper, and devoted himself to reorganizing the First National Bank of Paterson, an institution chartered in 1864, but in 1867 was so involved that its charter was in danger of being revoked. Through the efforts of



John F. Brown

Mary Swinburne Brown

Mr. Brown, a radical reorganization was effected, new capital invested, and a new official board elected, John J. Brown, president. He continued head of the First National Bank until his death, and saw the institution to which he was so devoted take its rightful place among the solid, substantial National banks of New Jersey, a result to which his great executive ability largely contributed.

To his efforts and interests is also due the founding and incorporation of the Paterson Savings Institution, which opened its doors for business May 1, 1869, the record of that bank also being one of rapid growth and great usefulness. Mr. Brown was identified with the Passaic Water Company from its organization, and at the time of his death was serving as treasurer. He was one of the founders of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association, in 1866, and during his connection with the association served as director, vice-president, and president. He was one of the moving spirits in organizing the Paterson Board of Trade, and all his after life took a deep interest in its work. He was an untiring worker for Paterson's betterment, and was active in securing the park system which has contributed so much to the city's adornment and to the enjoyment of the people.

In 1854, Mr. Brown was elected first mayor of Paterson, but firmly declined a second term. During his incumbency of that office the first sewer was constructed and a system of sidewalk paving established. He also served on the early Board of Aldermen and gave to the new municipality the full benefit of his business and executive ability. In 1856 he was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly as a candidate of the then newly-formed Republican party. He served his term with credit, but declined a renomination. During the war between the States, he, with other Patersonians, erected the building known as "The Wigwam," which became a rallying point for the patriotic citizens, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men," becoming an inspiring slogan. In religious faith Mr. Brown was affiliated with the First Baptist Church of Paterson, was ever its generous friend, and when the new church edifice was erected served as chairman and treasurer of the building committee. Thus his useful life was passed, death coming as such a man must have wished, while he was still in the harness, in full possession of all his splendid powers. His death was mourned as a personal loss by the entire city, and from the institutions with which he was or had been connected, came official regret and sympathy. This came in the form of resolutions from the directors of the First National Bank, the trustees of the Paterson Savings Institution, the directors of the Passaic Water Company, Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association, Paterson Board of Aldermen, Paterson Board of Trade, and Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church. These follow as adopted. From the First National Bank:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Brown, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years, this Board of Directors has not only lost one of its oldest directors, but its faithful President. While the enterprises of his life were many and varied, and while he entered into all the affairs of a public nature that have builded up our city for a period of fifty years, and was interested alike in its churches, charitable institutions and benefactions, to all of which he contributed energy and thought and material aid, yet his first devotion was to the interests and welfare of this bank.

In the development of every enterprise that was potent to make our city great, and in moulding public sentiment into doing all that an educated public spirit finally turns into public welfare, Mr. Brown was the chief, if not the greatest factor.

The history of our city and its marvelous growth is largely due to that spirit of public

pride which animated him and those like him. His loss will be felt as that of no other citizen.

As our intimate associate, friend and director in this bank, what need we say? He was the near friend of each one of us in the Board of Directors. By force of great experience and a sagacious financial intelligence, he was the head of all affairs committed to our care; he was one of the oldest and most faithful directors, as well as its beloved president, for nearly thirty years. We can bear no more affectionate testimony to his worth and character than to say we admired, we honored and we loved him. With his death goes out the one who organized our bank.

But he was not ours alone. As a citizen he was respected and revered, foremost in every work of charity and public good. He was honored in the hearts and minds of all as a man of force, as well as beauty of character, of integrity of purpose, of such intelligence as to make him a leader anywhere, and no one ever lived in our community who enjoyed more of public respect or confidence. His disposition was such as to attach all to him, for he possessed the grace of giving credit for the very best motives to every act of his fellowman, never the worst. Christian charity was ever abundant in his heart, and embraced all whom he came in contact with his kindly influence.

In all the trials and contests of his life he was a champion of the right, without fear and without reproach. His disposition was sweet and forgiving; he bore with patience the ills and disappointments of business life, and with them all he harbored no resentments toward those who did him wrong, and quickly forgave those who merited his displeasure.

What he was to those at home and in the intimacies of private life it is not for us to portray. He was the faithful man of business, the sincere friend, the public benefactor without a peer; the courtly, dignified Christian gentleman.

For him and all that he was as man, associate and friend, our recollections will always be tender, and his memory will always be green as long as life lasts.

JOHN REYNOLDS.
EDWARD T. BELL,
HENRY B. CROSBY,
Committee.

From the Paterson Savings Institution:

We are called upon to mourn the death of Mr. John J. Brown, one of the organizers of this Institution, one of the original members of the Board of Managers, and a valued member of the Finance Committee for many years; a gentleman who for his manliness, gentleness, business integrity and ability was dear to all with whom he came into contact, and especially to those with whom he was associated in business relations. Foremost in all works of charity and benevolence, his name alone was a guaranty for all that was honorable and public-spirited in movements looking to the welfare of the city in which for so many years he made his home.

For twenty-five years his ripe judgment and rare business qualities were untiringly devoted to advancing the best interests of this institution, and increasing years seemed not in any degree to impair his desire or capacity for labor in its behalf. His generous kindliness and sympathy in all his relations, and unfailing courtesy to all members of this Board, will make him long remembered, and his name and memory forever deeply cherished.

It is proper that we should place upon record this expression of sorrow at his loss, and of our appreciation of his rare qualities as a business man and as a high-minded, faithful and public-spirited citizen, as well as a devoted servant of this institution.

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That we extend to the family of our deceased member our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, in which we share with them a feeling of irreparable loss; that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be engrossed and presented to the family of our departed colleague.

HENRY B. CROSBY,
GARRET A. HOBART,
EDWARD T. BELL,
JOHN H. ROBINSON,
JOHN H. REYNOLDS,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
Committee.

From the Passaic Water Company:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Passaic Water Company, held in Paterson, New Jersey, the seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the following resolutions relative to the late Mr. John J. Brown were read and approved:

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. John J. Brown, this company has lost its ablest director and its treasurer. In his death this company

HOME OF MRS. JOHN J. BROWN

meets a loss it cannot fill by simply electing a successor. He was the last to survive of those who organized it, and every item that makes up its history was in the memory and keeping of our friend and associate. It is impossible to fill the void caused by his death. Other corporations with which he was identified are daily recording his private virtues, and we need not emulate them in so doing, but it is fitting that this Board should make this record for entry in the minutes of its meeting, that in the discharge of every official duty connected with this company, he acted with the sole design of faithfulness to the interests of the stockholders, never forgetting that he owed a duty to the public, which he likewise fulfilled to the uttermost. His character for integrity, his ripe experience as financier, his great ability and executive capacity—all stood for and accomplished much which makes the history of our company, and we record his death with sadness in our hearts while we testify in loving remembrance of him; that in all our intercourse he was our fatherly counsellor and guide—strong, conservative, able, faithful, dignified, and yet always most affable. We, his friends and associates, shall miss his helpful ways and works, and will forever remember that our association with him was never hampered nor clouded by a difference. The beautiful character that he bore with so much dignity made itself felt in his business and his home, and pervaded every atmosphere in which he was present.

Resolved, That while we feel in our hearts that such sorrow as is ours can come to none except those who are members of his immediate family, we do realize that to this company particularly his loss is irreparable. His good works will follow him, for the monuments reared by his toil among us for half a century are all about us, and our city in its present life and activity presents many of the results of his brain and force.

And may we not all pray that the record of our own lives and of our death may be like his?

Resolved, That to his family we tender our deepest sympathy, and while it cannot assuage their grief, it is a comforting thought that he left behind him such a shining record for all to emulate.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be suitably engrossed and delivered to his afflicted family.

GARRET A. HOBART,
EDWARD T. BELL,
Committee.

From Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company:

In the death of John J. Brown, this company has sustained a most serious loss. As one of the original founders of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company, he gave to its management much of his time and a great deal of thought and care, always ready to consider and approve whatever might be proposed that would seem to promote the general welfare of its patrons, to the exclusion of personal interests or pecuniary profit; his unselfishness has done much to make our beautiful cemetery what it is, and to his untiring effort we are indebted for many improvements and embellishments, which have made "God's Acre" so attractive.

As a social friend and associate, he scarcely had an equal; his gentle manner and courteous demeanor always commanded the respectful attention of his associates, and made him a man to be loved, honored and revered as one of nature's noblemen. His sympathy with the oppressed; his ever-ready helping hand extended to alleviate the suffering of others; his generous disposition and liberal-minded charity toward the erring stamped him as a man of extraordinary character, whom to know was to highly esteem.

These qualities, which so endeared him to us, makes it eminently fit and proper that expression of our sorrow and regret at his loss be recorded.

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That we extend to the family of our deceased member our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, in which we share with them a feeling of irreparable loss; that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be engrossed and presented to the family of our departed friend.

JAMES INGLIS, JR.,
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS,
ARTHUR W. BISHOP,
GARRET A. HOBART,
HENRY B. CROSBY,
Committee.

From the Board of Aldermen:

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Paterson, held Monday evening, August 6, 1894, Aldermen Ashley and Chitty presented resolutions as follows anent the death of Mr. John J. Brown, which was unanimously adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, After a dignified and honorable career as the first mayor of his beloved city; after

an eminently useful life in the most exalted paths of business; as a merchant, banker and loyal patriotic citizen, and when full of years it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst by death our esteemed and honored fellow-citizen, John J. Brown;

Resolved, That while the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and the city officials of the city of Paterson bow in humble submission to the Divine Will, we still greatly deplore the loss of our distinguished and valued friend, whose steadfast integrity and many virtues have served as a beacon light to our city for so many years.

Resolved, That our expression of most profound sorrow and heartfelt sympathy be extended to the grief-stricken family and relatives of our departed fellow-citizen.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory we attend the funeral in a body, that the flag be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall in honor of the eminent dead; that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased, and spread in full on the minutes of this meeting.

GEORGE ASHLEY,
H. E. CHITTY,
Committee.

From the Paterson Board of Trade:

John J. Brown was born in the city of New York. He removed to the city of Paterson in 1822, and since then has been one of the most conspicuous of our citizens in every movement calculated to advance the interests of the town and the welfare of its inhabitants. During his long residence among us, scarcely an enterprise, public or private, was inaugurated that did not count him among its most active and valued friends and workers. As an officer of the Paterson Water Company, of the Street Railroad Companies, of the First National Bank, of the Paterson Savings Institution, the Cedar Lawn Cemetery, and various other institutions and enterprises calculated to promote the growth of our city, he was conspicuously active. Every charitable institution, most of the churches and religious associations, and countless private citizens, have experienced his generous philanthropy. It was a characteristic of his kindly nature that he always had great faith in the prosperity of Paterson, and in the good motives of his fellow-citizens. He has ever been an honor to our city, ready to do his part in time of panic or peril with a liberal hand and a generous heart. He was one of the founders of the Paterson Board of Trade, in which he bore a zealous part from its beginning. In him the Board has lost an honored member, a staunch, faithful and judicious friend, a supporter of every good work and every improvement to our city, which we, as a Board, in some measure represent. One of his more recent labors in behalf of this Board was the preparation of an article carefully reviewing its work, year by year, from its beginning until 1890.

It is impossible for this Board to give adequate expression to its high sense of appreciation of our honored deceased associate as a man in private, social and public life, as a genial friend, an able counselor, a wise financier. In his death not only this Board but the entire community has sustained an irreparable loss.

From Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church:

WHEREAS, We, the officers and congregation of the Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Godwin street, have, with profound regret, received notice through the public press of the rather sudden demise of Mr. John J. Brown, President of the First National Bank, Paterson City, and the removal of whom from our midst painfully effects the entire community which has so greatly benefited by his consistent life, noble character, broad philanthropy, business enterprise and personal kindness and friendship; therefore,

Resolved, That though bowing with humble submission to what seems to be the order of the absolute and infinite Government, in the release of Mr. Brown from the arduous cares and responsibilities of mortal life, which he so faithfully met, as a good man, noble citizen, human benefactor and friend of the colored citizens and of all classes, do, nevertheless, join the general community in deepest expression of sorrow at his death, and condoling with the grief-stricken relatives, pray upon them the divine consolation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and published in the Paterson Evening News.

(Signed) J. H. ANDERSON, Pastor,
LEWIS HICKS,
JOHN A. HUGGS,
And Others.

Paterson City, July 25, 1894.

Mr. Brown married (first) in New York City, October 28, 1841, Caroline L. Cogs-

Edwin T. Brown.

well, born there November 22, 1825, died February 16, 1852, the mother of three children, all born in Paterson, where all died: Catherine Cogswell, died in infancy; Henry DeCamp, died aged two years; George Baldwin, born April 27, 1847, died December 21, 1868. Mr. Brown married (second) April 19, 1855, Mary Swinburne, born May 14, 1834, daughter of William and Melisse (Doughty) Swinburne, her father one of the founders of the company which later became the well known Rogers Locomotive Works, long one of the principal plants of the city of Paterson. John J. and Mary (Swinburne) Brown were the parents of four children: A daughter, who died in infancy; Edwin Swinburne (q. v.); Walter F., born May 21, 1859, died January 29, 1871; Caroline Cogswell, born March 23, 1864, died February 12, 1894, married Llewellyn T. McKee, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and they were the parents of three children: Mary, born September 8, 1889; John Brown, born July 19, 1891, and Llewellyn McKee, born January 2, 1894.

The residence of John J. Brown was bought about 1859, and is one of the landmarks of Paterson, and now occupied by Mrs. Brown.

BROWN, Edwin Swinburne,

Manufacturer.

As the only son of John Jackson Brown to reach years of business activity, Edwin S. Brown could have gone into the banking business with his father, but he chose silk manufacturing as his lifework, and to thoroughly understand it, went through a long course of study and preparation. He inherited the splendid business quality of his father, and was a man of sterling character, just, upright and honorable to a fault. Many years of his business life were spent in Hornell, New York, where his silk manufacturing plant was located, but he ended his days in Paterson, the city of his birth and happy home of his youth.

Edwin S. Brown, eldest son of John J. Brown and his second wife, Mary (Swinburne) Brown, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, November 19, 1857, died there September 6, 1907. He was educated in the Paterson schools, finishing with graduation from the Henry Waters Military School. After completing his studies he at once began the close study of the silk business, giving particular attention to the weaving and manufacture of silk goods. He spent several years in preparation, then, with an expert knowledge of the business he would pursue, he began silk manufacture at Hornell, New York. There he was successfully engaged in business for a number of years, then returned to Paterson, which city was his home until his death.

Edwin S. Brown married, at Hornell, New York, November 3, 1890, Gertrude Babcock, born November 14, 1865, daughter of Francis G. and Elizabeth (Clark) Babcock, of Hornell. They were the parents of two daughters: Dorethea, born December 11, 1891; and Carolyne, born March 30, 1903.

BERGFELS, Rev. William Henry,

Clergyman, Business Man.

There was a sterling quality in the character of Rev. William H. Bergfels, which, with his attractive pulpit presence and upright consistent life, drew about him an unusually large circle of warm, personal friends. Though he was a regularly ordained minister of the Baptist church, he retired from the ministry and became a successful business man, still finding time for the service of the church and his fellowmen, and was in constant

demand as a pulpit supply, and these opportunities frequently led him into pulpits of other denominations than his own, but in all he was gladly received. He was a native son of Newark, and there his years, seventy-eight, were passed, the last years being spent in the "Vale of Suffering." He is at rest in Evergreen Cemetery, Lyons Farms, nearby the one church that he so faithfully served in three distinct pastorates for an aggregate of sixteen years, and in the midst of a community that still bears to a remarkable degree the impress of his strong Christian influence.

Rev. William H. Bergfels was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 14, 1839, lived all his life in the vicinity of his birthplace, and died at his residence, No. 13 Stanton street, at midnight, May 16, 1917. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and at Madison University, now Colgate, at Hamilton, New York. At the close of the Civil War and during the trying days of reconstruction, he served under government appointment in the Freedman's Bureau. Later he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, and gave of the prime of his splendid manhood to the pastorate of the Lyons Farms, now the Elizabeth Avenue Baptist Church. This Lyons Farms church was the mother of the Baptist church in both Newark and Elizabeth. As a minister, Mr. Bergfels displayed to decided advantage his sterling qualities, deep conviction, and determined purpose. He was an earnest, convincing preacher, a close observer, pleasing conversationalist, and a faithful, conscientious pastor. His genial nature, his qualities of heart and mind, and his upright, always consistent, daily life drew all hearts to him, and he was greatly beloved.

About 1874 Mr. Bergfels retired from the active ministry and entered business life, acquiring control of the Newark Nickel Plating Company, with which he was connected until his death, forty-three years later. With him were associated his sons, who in time bore the heavier burdens and gave the senior member an opportunity to serve the church and the cause he loved so well. For about twenty-five years he was connected with the South Baptist Church, for nineteen years was a member of the board of deacons, and was an active force in all its general affairs. His zeal never lessened in his church work, and in his business he was equally devoted and earnest. With advancing years his health broke and he was a sufferer, but a very patient one. Finally the end came, and he was "gathered to his father." The services at his home on May 20, 1917, were conducted by Rev. T. Edwin Vassar, D. D., a close friend of forty years standing, who dwelt upon the theme, "Triumph." At South Church the public services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. C. T. Brownell, who made "Service" his central theme.

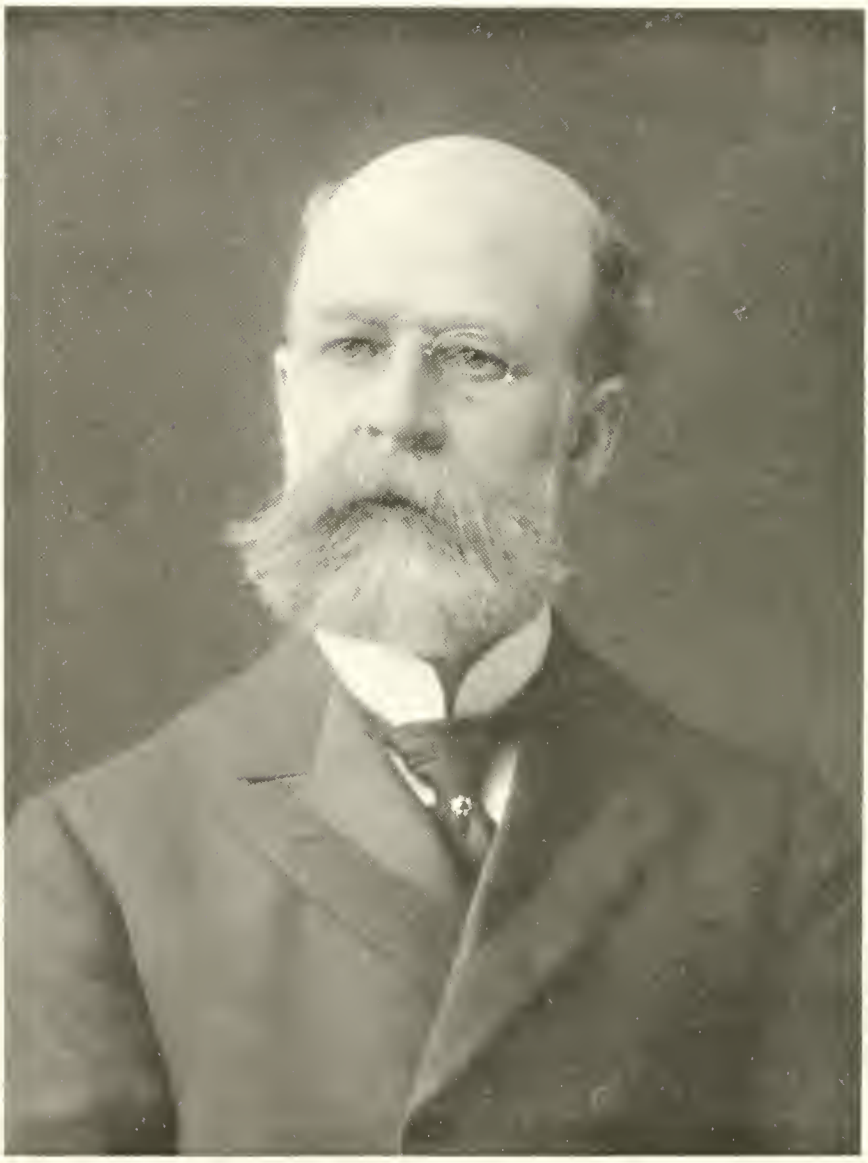
Rev. William H. Bergfels married, September 19, 1860, Electa Jane Sayre, born in Newark, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Van Wagoner) Sayre, of Madison, New Jersey. Mrs. Bergfels survives her husband with their six children: Henry, William, Annie, married George F. Brandenburgh; Augusta May, married Charles D. Hoagland, of Newark; all residing in Newark; Jennie, married Eugene Carder, of Cuba, New York; Elizabeth, married Horace G. McKean, of Schenectady, New York.

REID, Kenneth Malcolm,

Fallen Aviator in World War.

Of a quiet, unassuming disposition, but of a most attractive personality, Kenneth Malcolm Reid drew to himself friends in

Kenneth M. Reid



Edward Spry

every walk of life. His mental qualities were unusual, and his love of study, together with his quick, intelligent brain, gained for him while still a youth what most young men take years to accomplish.

The Reid family was of Scottish ancestry, the grandfather, John Reid, having been born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1835, coming to this country while still a lad. He settled in Paterson, New Jersey, where he died in 1911, at the age of seventy-five. His son, William Reid, was born in Paterson, September 14, 1866, and died there January 1, 1915, aged forty-eight years. Mr. Reid had married Jennie H. Woodward, a descendant of an old English family, who had come to America some years before. Their son, Kenneth Malcolm Reid, was born in Paterson, February 10, 1895. He was killed in an airplane accident at Clermont Ferrand, France, October 25, 1918. His was one of the many bright, young lives sacrificed in the service of his country during the World War. Another son, William Alan Reid, was born March 23, 1901.

When only nineteen years old, Kenneth Malcolm Reid entered New York University as a student, having won a scholarship. While there he distinguished himself by winning another; his intention was to pursue his studies still further, but when this country became involved in the war he enlisted three weeks after it was declared, being then in his senior year at the university. He was sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, from which school he graduated, second lieutenant. He then entered the air service, going to the ground school at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, Georgia. After a short stay there he went to the aviation field at Memphis, Tennessee, to learn the art of flying. Following this he was located at Dallas, Texas, for a time, and later became instructor at Langley Field, Virginia. His next step was a course in aerial gunnery at Fort Worth, Texas; after a period of practice in this branch he was ordered abroad, going to Hoboken for embarkation in August, 1918, arriving in France in due time. He was stationed temporarily at one or two camps, but was very shortly appointed instructor at Clermont Ferrand. It was while so engaged that the accident occurred which caused his death; he succeeded in saving the life of his observer, whom he was piloting for instruction, but killing himself by so doing. Lieutenant Reid chose the air service because of his fondness for outdoor sports. He was very enthusiastic about the game of baseball.

The name Reid is a very well known one in Paterson, for the grandfather, John Reid, was a veteran in the business of photography, having established his original studio at No. 61 Broadway, in that city, in 1837. He specialized in taking views of construction and bridge building, his operations extending all over the country, indeed spreading even into several countries of Europe. He exhibited his work at the Paris Exposition, winning several medals there. When the Civil War broke out in the United States, he responded to the call of his country, asking for volunteers, and closing up the photographic business, enlisted in the army. After the close of the war, he reopened the studio and carried it on successfully until his death. His son, William, had been associated with him in the later years of his life and the establishment was continued by William Reid.

GREEN, Edward,

Patron of Orange Y. M. C. A.

The family of Grene or Greene, originally written de la Greene, is of great

antiquity and reputation. The earliest on record was previous to the granting of the Magna Charter and was located in Northamptonshire, England. Sir Thomas Grene, of Buckton, the first to assume the name, is recorded as having been high sheriff for the County of Northamptonshire in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., which in those days was an office of great trust and reputation.

Sir Henry Grene, son of Sir Thomas Grene, was chief justice of England in 1361. He purchased in 1353 the Manor of Norton, which has since been called Grene's Norton. Sir Henry Grene, for his great wisdom and knowledge, was advanced to the office of Lord Chief Justice of England. On his death in 1370 he left large possessions in Northamptonshire and other counties to his posterity, being one of the largest estates of that age. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Grene, inherited the Manor and there resided, and for six generations the eldest sons all bore the name of Sir Thomas. The last of that name died in 1506 and left no male issue. His youngest daughter, Matilda, was joint heiress with her sister; she married Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendall, County of Westmoreland, and their daughter, Catherine or Kate Parr, became the wife of Henry VIII. She is supposed to have been born in the parish of Grene's Norton, and a house in the village is still pointed out as the place of her birth. Dame Matilda (Grene) Parr, wife of Sir Thomas Parr and mother of Queen Catherine, left a son and heir at the time of her death in 1532, William Parr, Esq., afterwards Marquis of Northampton. He bore a conspicuous part in the tournaments of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Later he was implicated in plots against the throne, his estates confiscated and he was condemned to death. He was, however, pardoned and his estates restored to him; the Manor of Grene Norton was granted to him and thus returned to the family of Grene. He, however, died childless, and Norton Grene with its dependent manors were included in 1665 in a life deed of trust for Queen Catherine (of Braganza), consort of Charles III. On her death in 1705 the estates came into the possession of the Duke of Grafton, and is still vested in his lineal descendants. The descendants of the Grene family of Grene's Norton settled throughout the different counties of England, and while there is no positive record that they are the progenitors of the American families of that name, Baker in his "History of Northamptonshire" says the probability is strong. The descent is traced from Sir Henry Grene, the Lord Chief Justice of England, through his grandson, Thomas Grene, the third son of Sir Henry Grene, of Drayton, Northamptonshire, England.

(I) Nicholas Green, whose descent we are unable to trace to the American emigrant of the family, was born in New England, April 22, 1740. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, being a member of Captain Clinton's company. He married Mary Ann Nolan, who was born February 22, 1739. He removed to New York State, settling in Orange county, died October 3, 1808, and is buried at Nyack, New York. His wife's death occurred June 30, 1824.

(II) John Edward Green, son of Nicholas and Mary Ann (Nolan) Green, was probably born in Orange county, New York, December 28, 1772. He later removed to Nyack, New York, where he was engaged in the lumber business in addition to keeping a general store. He was a member of the Methodist church. He married Sarah Myers, who was born July 7, 1774, and their nine children, all born in Nyack, were: Nicholas, born August 11, 1797, died October 27, 1825; Gar-

ret, born April 22, 1801, died February 21, 1858; Henry, born May 22, 1803, died August 8, 1824; Charlotte, born August 26, 1805; Eliza Maria, born August 6, 1807; George, born October 3, 1809; Caroline, born September 14, 1811, died October 24, 1876; Harvey, born April 25, 1813, died September 25, 1831; Edward, of whom further. The death of John Edward Green occurred April 10, 1842. His wife survived him until September 21, 1865.

(III) Edward Green, youngest child of John Edward and Sarah (Myers) Green, was born September 27, 1815, and died July 31, 1880. He was engaged in the lumber business. He became a resident of New York City. He was a director for many years in the Greenwich Bank of New York City. In his religious belief he was a Methodist, and a Republican in politics. He married Catherine Talman, born September 25, 1817, daughter of Peter D. and Katherine (Iserman) Talman. Her father was of the sixth generation of the family in America. Like most of the old Dutch names founded at New Amsterdam and now located in many sections of New York and New Jersey its origin is hidden in the mysteries of early days. The name appears on the church records of New York, Hackensack and Tappan as Taleman, Taelman, Talema, Tallma and Tallman. Entries of baptisms and marriages of Tallmans have been found in the records of the Dutch church of Austin Friars, London, E. C., England, dated as far back as 1595. The name, as originally spelled Taelman, means "a man of many tongues," a linguist or an interpreter. From the various spellings of the name the American descendants of the original settler adopted in the beginning of the nineteenth century that of Talman. The first of the family we can get any definite knowledge of was Douwe Harmenszen Taelman, who came to America from the Province of Friesland, Holland, in the ship "Bromfish," in June, 1658, with his wife, Dirckie Teunise, and four children. He was probably advanced in life when he reached New Amsterdam (New York City), but prior to 1662 he removed to Bergen (Jersey City) New Jersey, where he seems to have lived until his death in 1678. As early as May 12, 1668, he received from Governor Philip Carteret a patent for several tracts of land in and about the town of Bergen, New Jersey, and between 1671 and 1678 purchased a large tract of land at Nyack, New York, and subsequently purchased other tracts. After his death his sons, Theunis and Douwe, removed to Nyack, New York. The former, on the organization of Orange county of that State, November 1, 1683, was appointed first high sheriff, serving until 1702. These two sons of Douwe Harmenszen Taelman were the progenitors of all of the name in Orange and Rockland counties, New York, and Bergen county, New Jersey. The children of Edward and Catherine (Talman) Green, all born in New York City, were as follows: Melissa, born January 28, 1839, married Elias T. Day, and died February 15, 1914; John E., March 18, 1841, married Elizabeth W. Bartholf, died March 5, 1883; Garret E., April 6, 1843, married Caroline Voorhis, died August 13, 1894; Ianthe, February 8, 1846, married James C. Baylis, died January 9, 1905; Edward, of whom further; Anna, August 8, 1852, the wife of Delancey Kennedy, of New York; Catherine, August 4, 1856, the wife of Thomas W. Harvey, of Orange, New Jersey.

(IV) Edward (2) Green, youngest son of Edward (1) and Catherine (Talman) Green, was born in New York City, July 13, 1848. He attended the public school on Forty-seventh street, New York, and

became a student at the Free Academy, now the New York City College, remaining only during the freshman year. He early became engaged in mercantile business. At the age of sixteen years he was with Paton & Company, a wholesale linen and upholstery house situated on Broadway, New York City. He held several clerkships in other mercantile establishments, but finally turned his attention to expert accounting, and was for over twenty years auditor for the mercantile credit house of R. G. Dunn & Company. Owing to ill health he was obliged to resign this position in 1916. Mr. Green became a resident of East Orange in May, 1883, and soon became interested in the civic and social life of that city. On the organization of the Savings Investment and Trust Company, of East Orange, he became one of the directors, but was forced to resign this position owing to his other business duties. In Masonic circles he was a member of Hope Lodge, also a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a fellow of the Institute of Accounts, New York. In politics, he always refused public office. At one time he was tendered the nomination for mayor of East Orange. He was a member of the Republican Club of East Orange, also of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of East Orange, and at one time served several terms on its board of trustees.

Edward Green's life work was with the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges. He was appointed a member of the board of directors of this institution on its organization in October, 1885, serving continuously until his death, a period of over thirty-one years. With the late Sumner F. Dudley, of Orange, he was one of the most aggressive advocates at both State and National conventions of the development of the boy's department. During his services on the board in Orange, he held the office of chairman of the finance committee, and was a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Green married in New York City, in 1879, Mary Elizabeth Fisher, born in New York City, August 21, 1848, who still survives him. Mrs. Green's father, Richard Fisher, was a jeweler and silver manufacturer, and served his time in the Twelfth Regiment of New York militia. Her mother, Margaret (Witherspoon) Fisher, was related to John Witherspoon, D. D., signer of the Declaration of Independence. Children of Edward and Mary Elizabeth Green are as follows: 1. Ianthe, born November 5, 1879; attended the public schools of East Orange; she married Dr. Floyd L. Jennings, a practicing dentist of New York and East Orange, New Jersey; children: Ianthe and Elisabeth, twins; Edward Green, Floyd L., Judith Sparks. 2. Mary L., born February 17, 1882; attended the public schools and graduated from the East Orange High School in 1900; she married Paul L. Anderson, and resides in East Orange, New Jersey; children: Priscilla and Ruth.

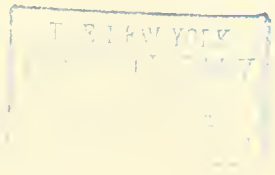
Although Mr. Green was in poor health for several years, he was active until a short time before his death, which occurred at his home, No. 36 Washington street, East Orange, March 11, 1917. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John Fulton Patterson, of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Orange, and interment was made in Rosedale Cemetery.

WILLIAMS, William Lindley,

Representative Citizen.

The family of which William L. Williams, of Paterson, N. J., was so honored a

Wm L. Williams



member is of very ancient lineage in England and Wales, tracing to the same head as the Tudors, Lloyds of Plymog, Lord, Moslyn, and other distinguished families, namely, Marchudd ap Cynam, Lord of Carnervon, founder of the eight noble tribes of North Wales, and Powys, contemporary with Rhodri Mawr (Roderic the Great), King of Wales, who succeeded to the throne in 843 and died in 877 A. D.

The first to adopt the name of Williams as a surname was Roger Williams, of Liangibby Castle and the Priory at Uske, County Monmouth, England. He was said to be a direct descendant of Brychan Bricheinish, prince and lord of Brecknock, who lived about the year 490. The record also shows the name of Roger Williams, of Flint, Wales, from whom descended John Williams, receiver of Flintshire in the reign of Edward IV., which extended from the year 1461 to 1483, who married for his first wife the daughter and heir of Edward Matthews, of Yorkshire. Their son George assumed the name of Matthew, which has continued to be a family name ever since. The Welsh coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—A lion, rampant, argent, armed and langued, gules.

Crest—A moor cock or partridge.

Motto—Cognosce occasionem. (Watches his opportunity).

Welsh motto—Y fino. Dwy Y fidd. (What God willeth will be).

(I) Matthew Williams, progenitor of the Essex county, New Jersey, families, born about 1605, was, according to the best authority, the eldest son of Richard Williams, who descended from the Williams family of Glamorganshire, the south principality of Wales. Authority further states that Richard was a kinsman of Oliver Cromwell, Coyle stating that Cromwell descended from General Williams, of Berkshire, or from Morgan Williams, of Glamorganshire, and called him Cromwell, alias Williams, he having assumed the name from his maternal uncle, Thomas Cromwell, secretary of state to Henry VIII., on account of estates left to him. Matthew Williams for a time seems to have been at Watertown, Massachusetts, but, allured by the attractive reports of Oldham and Hall, he came to the Connecticut Valley in 1642, settling at Pyquaug, the old Indian name of Wethersfield. He died in 1679 and was succeeded by his son, Matthew (2) Williams.

(II) Matthew (2) Williams, son of Matthew (1) and Susanna (Cole) Williams, was born at Wethersfield, May 14, 1651, died in that part of Newark, now Orange, New Jersey, November 12, 1732. He became the owner of considerable land in Essex county, and built a dwelling on the south side of Eagle Rock road, near where the mountain stream unites with Wigwam brook. This house was probably erected about 1720, but was demolished in 1822, a great grandson, Zenas Williams, replacing it by a modern frame structure. Matthew (2) Williams married Ruth Wheeler, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and was suceeded by their son, Matthew (3) Williams.

(III) Matthew (3) Williams was born on the first homestead farm of his father in 1694. This is in vicinity of Day and Washington streets, Orange, New Jersey, and descendants there yet reside. When an infant, his parents moved to their mountain home on the Eagle Rock road, and there he grew to manhood. He was a stone mason by trade, but always owned land and followed farming. He died in the old homestead near Day and Park streets, June 22, 1772, aged seventy-eight years. He married Abigail Nutman, the line of descent following through their eldest son, Isaac Williams.

(IV) Isaac Williams was born at the first Williams homestead, corner of Day and Washington streets, Orange, New Jersey, November 6, 1722, died in 1806. He and his youngest brother, Captain Thomas Williams, inherited their father's property at the corner of Day and Washington streets, on which the first grist mill was built in 1780, and with Captain Thomas Joseph Hedden and Zenas Ward was an equal owner in the mill, which they ran (week about in turn). He later sold his share and lived the life of a prosperous farmer, dying on his property, which descended to his heirs. He married Eunice Pierson, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sergeant) Pierson, and sister of Dr. Mathias Pierson. Their son, Aaron Williams, is the head of the fifth American generation in this branch.

(V) Aaron Williams was born on the homestead, Day and Washington streets, Orange, New Jersey, February 5, 1759, and died there February 3, 1830. In his early manhood he was a shoemaker and farmer, and did his own blacksmithing. He owned a farm of considerable area in the vicinity of Washington street, between Park and North Center streets, upon which he built his homestead, and there lived and died. He was a man of staid qualities, honest, industrious, and frugal, and like his ancestors, a strict Presbyterian. He was a private in Captain Henry Squire's company, Second Essex County Regiment, Colonel Philip Van Cortland, and attached to Hurd's Upper Brigade. Captain Squire's company was mustered in June 14, 1776. Aaron Williams married Mary Dodd, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lindley) Dodd, a twin sister to Joseph Dodd, and they were the parents of Aaron (2) Williams.

(VI) Aaron (2) Williams was born on the old Williams homestead in Orange, New Jersey, November 10, 1797, and there died March 14, 1878. He learned the shoemaker's trade and about the time of his marriage bought three acres of land on Park street, on which he erected a shop, where he did custom boot-making for the different nearby factories, taking out the stock and returning the finished product. He was considered the most expert workman in the region and continued at his trade until about 1850, when, with his brothers, he cultivated the old farm of their father, so continuing until his death by heart disease. He was a man of deep thought, and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1831, by letter from the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. He was a powerful advocate for the cause of temperance and the first society formed in Orange was organized at his house. He was a Whig in politics, later affiliated with the Republican party, and served as overseer of the poor and overseer of the highways. He was a member of the early Orange Military Company, devoted to his home and family. He married, at Orange, April 5, 1826, Sarah Frost, born July 18, 1802, died June 2, 1884, daughter of Josiah and Abbie (Jones) Frost, her father the proprietor of a fulling mill at Orange. They were the parents of seven children, of whom the fifth was William Lindley Williams, to whose memory this review of an honored family is dedicated.

(VII) William Lindley Williams was born in the family home, corner of Park avenue and Park street, Orange, New Jersey, April 12, 1836, died at his home on Twelfth avenue, Paterson, New Jersey, April 16, 1916, full of years and honors. Until he was nineteen years of age he attended the public and private schools of Orange and was his father's farm assistant. In 1855 he entered the employ of the Newark Gas Company, and for fifty-two years thereafter was in active service in

the gas department of the cities of Newark and Paterson, retiring nine years prior to his death. He remained with the Newark Gas Company thirteen years, resigning in 1868 to become superintendent of the Paterson Gas Light Company, whose plant had just been removed to the Riverside section of the city. Mr. Williams continued as superintendent of the Paterson Gas Light Company until 1882, when the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia leased the Paterson Gas Light Company and also the People's Gas Light Company, of Paterson, and placed Mr. Williams at the head of the combined interests as superintendent. In 1899 the Paterson and Passaic Gas & Electric Company was incorporated, Mr. Williams being appointed superintendent of the gas department of that company. In 1903 that plant was leased by the Public Service Corporation and from that year until his retirement in 1907 Mr. Williams remained with that company. During all the changes which were made in the concerns which had control of the business from time to time, the location of the gas works was never changed and Mr. Williams' work was always in the same place. He was successful as a superintendent and did a great deal toward the development of the gas business. In 1881 the Lowe process of water gas was introduced, and by his ability and skill the venture proved not only a commercial but a financial success, Mr. Lowe himself acknowledging that the practical development of his invention was due to the invaluable aid of Mr. Williams. He was affiliated for a number of years with the American Gas Light Association, and later with the American Gas Institute, and until May 1 of the year of his retirement he was the active, efficient head of this important department of the Public Service Corporation. Mr. Williams, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest residents of the city of Paterson, and one of the oldest men in the gas business.

For thirty years he was a member of the Broadway Reformed Church, and for the greater part of that time filled the office of elder. In 1905 he made a change in his religious affiliations and became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, which he also served as an elder. For several years he was a director of the Orphan Asylum, and the Young Men's Christian Association, and he also served as one of the managers of the Paterson Savings Institution. His only fraternal affiliation was with Benevolent Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It will be many years before the influence of this kindly, large-hearted gentleman will pass away in the city where he so long labored, and the inspiration of his lofty character and fair-minded citizenship will serve until that time as a guide and inspiration to those who knew him.

William Lindley Williams married, May 14, 1862, Mary Lucinda Williams, born February 13, 1837, daughter of William Brown and Harriet (Crane) Williams, of Orange, New Jersey, her father a miller and farmer. Children of this marriage: Thomas Lindley, born May 5, 1863, for a time associated with his father, accepting, at the age of nineteen, a position with the Newark Gas Company, and at the age of twenty-two years, a position as manager of the Omaha (Nebraska) Gas Company; under the strain of heavy and important work his health broke down and he died seven months after going to Omaha, when he had carried his project to a successful completion; Henrietta Frost, born May 30, 1871, married, June 8, 1904, Charles Lee Raper; Kate Sanford, born September 17, 1872, died April 11, 1886.

KLINE, James Augustus,

Lawyer, Public-spirited Citizen.

The narrative of the activities of James Augustus Kline to date involves the story of two widely separated lines of endeavor, each followed to a successful conclusion, business and the law. In Flemington and vicinity, his hardware establishment is well known and largely patronized, enjoying a large trade in the county, but Mr. Kline is personally prominent over all of Hunterdon county. In his legal practice he specialized in the law of property, and in the pursuit of this branch of his profession has made deep and thorough study of the records relating to land holdings in the county, with the result that he is consulted as an authority on all questions bearing upon this subject. In acquiring this familiarity with land titles in Hunterdon county, Mr. Kline has gained close acquaintance with a region with which his family has been intimately associated for many years, Klinesville, about three miles northwest of Flemington, taking its name from his grandfather, Captain Henry Miller Kline, the first postmaster of the village.

The founder of this branch of the Kline family of Hunterdon county, descended from Godfrey Kline, who came from Germany in 1743, at the age of sixteen. His son, Christian Kline, married Elizabeth Miller, and had children: Henry Miller, of further mention; David Miller, died December 6, 1861, aged seventy-seven years, a merchant of Jacksonville, now Lebanon, New Jersey, married Elizabeth Hager; Jacob Miller, Elizabeth, Ida, Mary Catharine, Phebe, and Sarah S.

Henry Miller Kline, eldest son of Christian and Elizabeth (Miller) Kline, was born January 10, 1783. He won the military rank of captain and was always known as "Captain Henry." He conducted a mercantile business at Klinesville, near Flemington, New Jersey, was the first postmaster of the village, and a man of influence in his community. He married Sarah Ramsey, and among his children was a son, Henry Miller, of further mention.

Henry Miller (2) Kline, son of Henry Miller (1) and Sarah (Ramsey) Kline, was born at Lebanon, New Jersey, September 4, 1807. He succeeded his father as a merchant at Klinesville, was also a farmer, and for several years was a justice of the peace, known to his community as "Squire Kline." He married Mary Roberson, a descendant of the Roberson family of Leicestershire, England, members of the Society of Friends. The Klines were originally a French Huguenot family, known as Klyn, but after their location in Germany the name became Klein, and in America, Kline. From this union of Huguenot and Quaker blood sprang James Augustus Kline, whose life story follows.

James Augustus Kline, the son of Henry Miller (2) and Mary (Roberson) Kline, was born at Klinesville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 6, 1856. His education was obtained in the old brick academy at Flemington, the Reading Academy, which afterward became a public school, and Dr. Hammill's school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, whence he was graduated in the class of 1876. While at school, Mr. Kline found time for the indulgence of a love for athletics, devoting most of his time to track events, and he was the holder of school records over both long and short distances, a rather unusual attainment since proficiency in the dashes, as a rule, bars a runner from the longer distances. He never used tobacco. Upon completing his general studies, he entered the law office of the late Chester Van Syckel, of Flemington, and after

studying under Mr. Van Syckel's direction for a time, passed the New Jersey State bar examinations, and in February, 1880, was admitted to the bar as an attorney. He became a counselor in June, 1883, and since that time has been engaged in his specialty, the establishment of land titles. He has been entrusted with the settlement of numerous landed estates, and through years of poring over the documents bearing upon the ownership of Hunterdon county property, he has become almost familiar enough with its history to enable him to advise accurately without consulting the written records. In 1886 he established a hardware store in Flemington, which in the thirty years of its existence has become the leading store of its kind in Hunterdon county. As a business man he is known to his fellows as he is to his brethren in professional walks, as an associate, upright and straightforward.

None of Flemington's organizations or institutions worthy of support, from motives of civic pride or far-seeing wisdom, have ever been without his backing. He was a charter member of the Public Library Association and for eight years its president; was for a number of years a director of the local Building and Loan Association, and also for some time served the Board of Trade and Improvement Company as secretary. In 1878 he was one of a committee of three who accomplished the reorganization of the Flemington Fire Department, and is the holder of the first exemption certificate issued by the town. Though this certificate relieves Mr. Kline of the duty of answering the alarm, he has refused to avail himself of the privilege, retaining his early hearty interest. Mr. Kline has also had a share in protecting and conserving the game, birds and animals, and fish of his county as secretary of the Hunterdon County Fish and Game Association. This office he has held since 1891, always giving of the best of his time and labors for the advancement of its work. Mr. Kline is an independent Democrat in political thought, and is the present assessor of Flemington. He first entered the office to fill an unexpired term, and through successive reëlections has served the office for eight years. He is conclusively the choice of his fellow citizens. He was recently reëlected for another term of three years. He is a member of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, and a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society. The patriotic services of his ancestors give him membership in the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Darcy Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master for two years; Clinton Chapter, No. 37, Royal Arch Masons, holding the office of principal sojourner for several years; St. Elmo Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, of Lambertville, New Jersey; and is also a charter member of Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Trenton, New Jersey. For twenty-nine years he served as a trustee of the Flemington Presbyterian Church, a leader in its work, was connected with the Sunday school for an equal length of time, and for seven years filled the office of church treasurer. Mr. Kline has been called, as the above brief record shows, to positions where he has had great opportunity for the service of his fellows, and it stands to his enduring credit that he has seized these opportunities in every instance.

He married (first) May 27, 1885, Anna V. L. Sheppard, who died February 8, 1897, daughter of William N. and Jane Voorhees Sheppard, of Neshanic, Somer-

set county, New Jersey. Her mother, Jane Voorhees (Schenck) Sheppard, was a daughter of Captain John Schenck, who participated in the historic engagement below Flemington in Revolutionary times, when a handful of Colonial soldiers routed a whole troop of British. On April 30, 1902, Mr. Kline married (second) Annie Madison, daughter of the late John S. and Sarah S. Madison, of Clinton, New Jersey.

GORDON, William E.,

Financier, Philanthropist.

As junior member of the banking and brokerage house, Henry Brothers & Company, the business activities of Mr. Gordon were mainly confined to the city of New York, but from 1882 he had been a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and was a well known figure in that city, particularly in its social life. His personal acquaintance was very large, his charming personality winning men to him, while his genial disposition, unselfish spirit and unfailing courtesy ever held them. He was a man of deepest sincerity, broad minded and generous, and there was that solid quality to his manhood which all admired, while his strikingly handsome appearance, his quiet wit and humor, and merry disposition made him the life of every social gathering he attended.

William E. Gordon, son of Philip Gordon, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1856, and died at his home in Newark, February 28, 1916. He was educated in New York City private schools, and early entered business life. He chose the financial district as the scene of his activity, thoroughly mastered the problems of Wall street dealing, and there passed his entire business life. He was variously connected during his career as a broker, finally becoming junior partner of Henry Brothers & Company, bankers and brokers, representing his house upon the floor of the Stock Exchange, of which he was a member. He was very successful in his business, and was recognized as one of the able men of the Exchange, but there was no man who more strongly insisted upon the fairest dealing. His devotion to that principle was a passion and one that ever ruled him. His house conducted a branch office in Newark, but Mr. Gordon had no outside business affiliations. He was connected with many large financial operations, was a wise counselor and trusted leader.

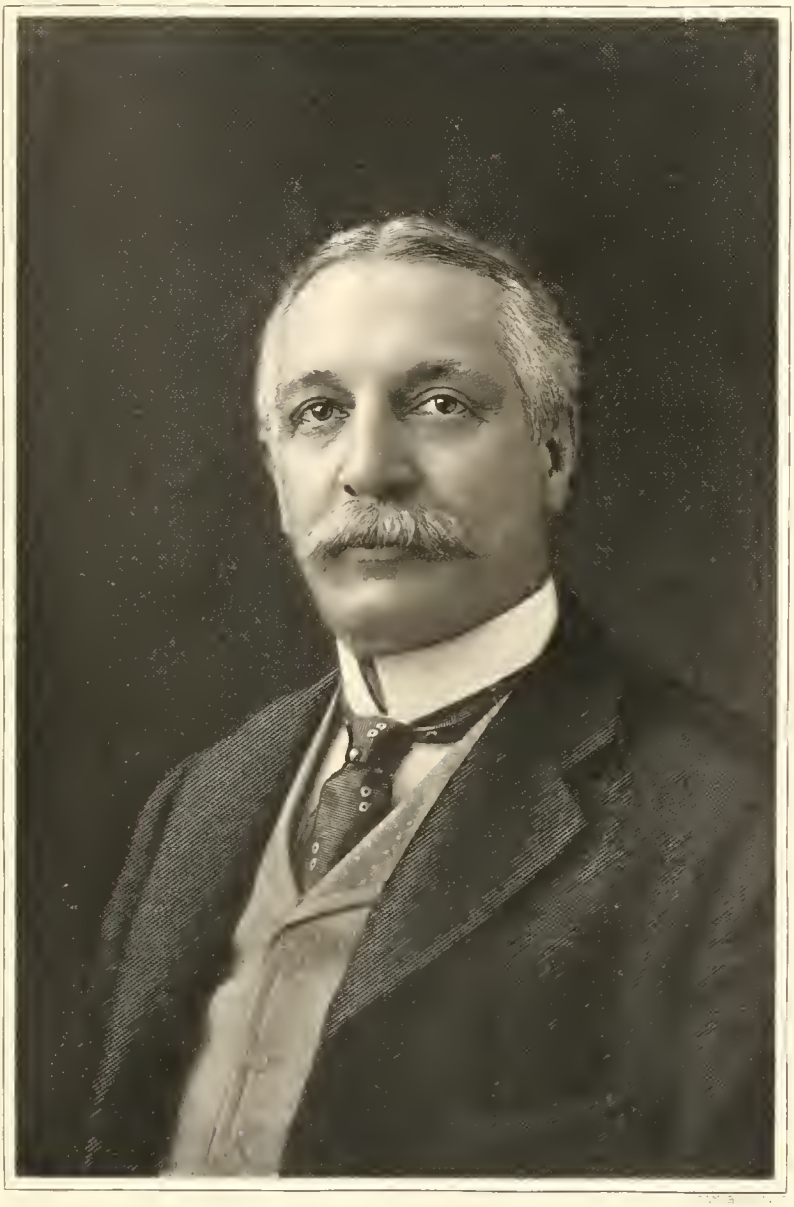
Before making Newark his home he resided in Jersey City. For several years he was a member of New York's famous military organization, the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. In Newark he was a popular member of the Essex Club, for several years was treasurer of the club, and at the time of his death a member of the board of governors. His New York clubs were the Union League, Lotos and Bankers. His deeds of charity were many, his generous soul responding to all demands made upon him whether for public institution or private aid.

Mr. Gordon married Frances Gordon Vail, daughter of Philetus W. and Matilda Gordon Vail. Children: Philip; and Leonard J., died in 1901.

RITTENHOUSE, Oscar,

Merchant, Public Official.

At a national convention of advertising men held in Philadelphia during a week of the summer of 1916, one of the interesting events of that week was a visit to the ruins of the first paper mill built and operated in America. This old mill, standing on the banks of a stream which empties into the Wissahickon, one mile above the Schuylkill river, was erected by



W E Gordon

Nicholas (Claus) Ruttyhuysen, who settled in New Germantown, Pennsylvania, between 1683 and 1710.

William Rettinghousen, son of Nicholas (Claus) Ruttyhuysen, bought land near Rosemont, in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1734, the tract including one thousand acres. In 1754 he built the stone house in Rosemont village, opened a tavern, the sign for which displayed the emblem of a treasurer: Cross Keys, the inn being long known as the "Cross Keys Tavern." Later the inn was known as the "Rittenhouse," the village also for some time being known by the same name. The first death in the village was that of Mrs. William Rittenhouse. She bore her husband four sons: Isaac, Lot, Peter, and Moses. From these sons, descendants of Nicholas (Claus) Ruttyhuysen, sprang the Hunterdon county families of Rittenhouse, as the name was anglicized.

Oscar Rittenhouse, one of Hunterdon's leading young business men, conducting probably the largest clothing establishment in the county, is a descendant of William Rettinghousen, the founder of the family in Hunterdon county, and son of William and Ida (Brewer) Rittenhouse. William Rittenhouse, son of James Rittenhouse, was born at the homestead farm near Lockstown, Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, and spent his life engaged in farming, fruit growing, stock dealing and merchant. He married Ida Brewer, of an old and prominent county family, who bore him nine children: Sarah, died in childhood; Violet, died aged forty-five, the wife of Martin F. Bellis; Brewer, a resident of Flemington, New Jersey; James J., Sergeantsville, New Jersey; Charles H., deceased; Elizabeth, married John W. Bellis; Gabriel C., of Middletown, New York; Oscar, of further mention; Alwilda R., married Peter Q. Stryker, whom she survives. William Rittenhouse died at Stockton, New Jersey, in 1892, his wife, Ida (Brewer) Rittenhouse, died in 1911.

Oscar Rittenhouse was born at the homestead farm in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 19, 1869. He was educated in the schools of Stockton and Baptistown and spent his early life as his father's assistant. He began business life at the age of seventeen as clerk in the store of William H. Martin at Frenchtown, New Jersey, there obtaining excellent business training. In 1888 he became a clerk in the clothing store of his brother, Charles H. Rittenhouse, at Clinton, New Jersey, continuing with him in confidential capacity until the latter's death in 1890. In the settlement of the estate Oscar Rittenhouse purchased an interest in the clothing business, continuing it as a partner with his widowed sister-in-law under the firm name, Rittenhouse & Company. Upon the death of Mrs. Charles H. Rittenhouse, he purchased the interest of her heirs and became sole owner, still continuing it under the old firm name, Rittenhouse & Company. He has greatly extended his lines in recent years and has a large well-appointed clothing and gentlemen's furnishing store, in which is transacted a very prosperous, well-managed business. Having been a partner in the business and its practical manager from 1890 until he became sole owner, Mr. Rittenhouse has developed as it has expanded, and ranks with the able leading merchants of the county. He has built his success upon the broad principle of a "square deal" and has won the entire confidence of his community.

Mr. Rittenhouse is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has for many years taken an active part in borough and county affairs. He has served the borough of Clinton as councilman and school

director, was appointed clerk of the Board of Freeholders, and in 1914 was elected surrogate of Hunterdon county, an office he now most acceptably fills. He is recognized as one of the able party leaders in his county, and has sat as delegate in many county, district, and State conventions of his party. He is a member of the Hunterdon County Country Club, and an attendant of the old school or primitive Baptist church.

Mr. Rittenhouse married, January 3, 1893, Elizabeth Hoff, of Frenchtown, New Jersey, a member of an old family of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse are the parents of three children: William O., born April 8, 1894; Janet E., born April 10, 1896; and Roland, who died in 1913, aged six years.

DOUGLAS, William Henry,

Representative Citizen.

When Samuel Douglas died he left a young son, William Henry Douglas, to the care of his widow, Eliza (Rockefeller) Douglas. She married a second husband, Stephen B. Sanders, a carriage builder of Newark, who taught the lad his trade upon his arrival at a suitable age, but later Mr. Douglas took up office work, and was principally engaged as an accountant. He was an expert bookkeeper, and wherever employed was highly regarded.

William Henry Douglas was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 14, 1842, and died in his native city, March 9, 1896, son of Samuel and Eliza (Rockefeller) Douglas, and a brother of Frederick S. Douglas, a prominent jewelry manufacturer of Newark, now too deceased. William H. Douglas was quite young when his father died, but he obtained a good education, his father's membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows enlisting the interest of that order, and to that his school advantages were due. After arriving at proper age he became an apprentice to the carriage builders' trade, his employer being his stepfather, Stephen B. Sanders, a well known carriage builder of Newark in his day. After completing his years as a learner he did not long remain at his trade, but became a bookkeeper in the office of the same carriage works in which he had learned his trade. He remained as bookkeeper with Mr. Sanders for several years, then married, and removed to a farm in Middlesex county, New Jersey, which he had bought. He continued a farmer for eight years, then sold out, and returned to Newark and obtained a position as bookkeeper with the Newark Gas Company. He was also paymaster for that company, and continued in their employ until his death at the age of fifty-four years. He literally "died in the harness," his illness a very short one. He is buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

Mr. Douglas married, December 15, 1870, Martha Hallock Johnson, born November 7, 1846, who survives him, her home, No. 160 Monmouth street, Newark. Mrs. Douglas is a daughter of Aaron Crane Johnson, who was of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by Robert Johnson, of Yorkshire, England, one of the first settlers of the New Haven Colony. Robert Johnson was the father of Thomas Johnson, who came to Newark before the end of the month of May, 1666, with a company of thirty families from Connecticut. The line of descent to Mrs. Douglas is through Robert Johnson, one of the founders of the New Haven Colony; his son, one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey; his son Eliphalet; his son Nathaniel; his son David; his son Jotham; his son Josiah;

Wm H. Douglas

his son Aaron Crane Johnson, father of Mrs. Douglas.

Aaron Crane Johnson was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 13, 1808, the family home on Clinton avenue, on the present Monmouth street. That tract was then the farm of his father, Josiah Johnson, which he operated largely as a stock and fruit farm. When religious services were held largely in private houses, the Johnson homestead was often used for that purpose, and in the parlor of the Clinton avenue home George Whitfield, the noted evangelist, held his services. Aaron Crane Johnson was educated in Newark private schools, and began business life as a clerk in the grocery store owned by David Hayes. He continued there until 1834, then entered Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York, there continuing study until 1841, when he was compelled to leave on account of impaired health. He then returned to Newark, where he opened a grocery store at the corner of Monmouth street and Clinton avenue, and bought a few acres near the old homestead, and conducted light farming operations in connection with his store. This farm land he later sold, and after six years he retired from the grocery business. Later he entered into a partnership with Aaron C. Ward and Johnson Huntington, under the firm name, Ward & Huntington, manufacturers of mouldings and house finish, with a factory at the corner of McWherter and Hamilton streets. Fifteen years later the plant was destroyed by fire, and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Johnson was then in greatly impaired health, and until the close of his life he was an invalid. He was a man of high principles, the soul of honor, and beloved by all who knew him. Notwithstanding he was in poor health the last twenty-five years of his life, he retained his cheerful, genial disposition, and was keenly alive to all that concerned his own or the public's interest. With the passing of the Whig party he affiliated with the newly formed Republican party, and strongly supported its principles. He held no public office, but rendered valuable service during the panic of 1857 as a member of the relief committee. He was long a member of the old First Presbyterian Church, but later joined the Third Presbyterian, which he served as elder, finally aiding in the organizing of South Park Church, taking a letter of dismissal from Third Church to help the new church which he also served as elder. His father made his home with him until his death in 1854 in the old home, now the site of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, and there Aaron Crane Johnson also died, twenty years later.

Aaron C. Johnson married at Littleton, New Jersey, April 16, 1834, Catherine Wheeler Johnson, born there, July 5, 1812, died in Newark, June 14, 1863, daughter of Mahlon and Sarah (Baker) Johnson. Her father, Mahlon Johnson, was a farmer, prominent in town and military affairs, her mother, Catherine Wheeler Johnson, a woman of rare, womanly charm and grace, a faithful Christian, and a devoted wife and mother. Aaron C. and Catherine Wheeler (Johnson) Johnson were the parents of ten children: 1. Anna Vail, born April 10, 1835, died September 28, 1847. 2. Eliza Orr, born August 5, 1838, died November 14, 1891. 3. Harriet Winslow, born March 24, 1840, died March 2, 1869; married, March 2, 1869, Jacob Kline Meade, of Montclair, and had two children: Catherine Wheeler, married Dr. Adelbert B. Twitchell, of Newark; and Mary Camp, married Moses Bigelow, Jr. 4. Susan Day, born August 14, 1841, died October 27, 1903. 5. Luther Halsey, born July 8, 1843, died July 25, 1897. 6. Mary Condit, born March 15, 1845. 7. Martha

Hallock, now widow of William Henry Douglas. 8. Josiah William, born April 21, 1849; married, October 1, 1874, Josephine P. Umbach, and they are the parents of three children: Pauline Catherine, Luther Halsey, and Dr. William Clinton Johnson. 9. Henry Vail, born April 2, 1851, died April 18, 1857. 10. Annie Catherine, born December 9, 1855, died April 16, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Douglas had no children. Mrs. Douglas is a member of South Park Presbyterian Church, New Jersey Historical Society, and Newark Female Charitable Society.

HAWKE, William Wetherill, D. D. S.,

Prominent in Educational Work.

In the long ago, John Hawke, son of a college professor, and of Scotch-Irish descent, was born at Londonderry, Ireland. He was also a man of education and strong intellectuality, and after coming to the American colonies, settled in Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he taught school, becoming a man of influence in that town. He was probably made a Mason in the old country, as in 1798 he joined Bristol Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, by demit. He married Elizabeth Van Kirk, of near Beverly, New Jersey, who bore him two sons and two daughters.

William, son of John and Elizabeth (Van Kirk) Hawke, was a blacksmith by trade, but became a large landowner near Bristol, also having a large interest in the town. He was the owner of a line of boats running between Bristol and Philadelphia, and was known far and near as "Captain Hawke," also as "Squire Hawke," as for several years he was a justice of the peace. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and very active in church affairs. Captain Hawke married Maria Stackhouse, of an early pioneer Bucks county family, dating from the coming of the ship "Friends Adventure," in 1682. They were the parents of eleven children: Joseph Warner; Levis; Edward Page, of further mention; James A., a medical director of the United States Navy; Rebecca, married Doctor William Wetherill, of Lambertville, New Jersey; Eliza, married James Rue, of Hulmeville, Pennsylvania; Mary Ann, married Henry Wright, of Bristol, Pennsylvania; Anna, married Timothy Stackhouse; John; Warner; and a daughter who died young. After Captain Hawke's death, a beautiful memorial window was placed in the Bristol Episcopal Church to his memory.

Edward Page Hawke, son of William and Maria (Stackhouse) Hawke, was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1833, died at Hopewell, New Jersey, December 12, 1898, an eminent physician in general practice for forty-two years, a man loved and respected in the communities in which he practiced. He obtained his classical education in private institutions, studying for several years under a retired Presbyterian minister who conducted a private school in Bucks county. After deciding to become a physician, he read medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. William Wetherill, of Lambertville, New Jersey, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1856. He began practice with Dr. Baldwin, of Stoutsburg, New Jersey, but after the death of Dr. Baldwin he bought the property at Blawenburg, Somerset county, New Jersey, and there practiced for several years. In 1885 he purchased a home in Hopewell, Mercer county, New Jersey, and there practiced until his death. He was a general practitioner, ranking very high in his profession, very careful and accurate in diag-

nosis, and skillful in treatment. He was a Republican in politics. Dr. Edward Hawke Page married Ida S. Skillman, born in Hopewell, New Jersey, February 12, 1832, died November 7, 1908, daughter of Abraham and Henrietta (Stout) Skillman, of Hopewell, of an old and influential Mercer county family. Abraham Skillman was one of the party who long after the war of the Revolution had ended, accompanied General Lafayette in his journey through New Jersey, visiting the historic battlefields of the State. Dr. and Mrs. Hawke were the parents of: Carrie J., married Peter V. Bergen, of Princeton, New Jersey; William Wetherill, of further mention; Edward Skillman, M. D., an eminent physician of Trenton, New Jersey, married Adelaide Knapp; Henrietta, married Van Rensselaer Martling; Mary E., now residing at Flemington, New Jersey.

William Wetherill Hawke, eldest son of Dr. Edward Page and Ida S. (Skillman) Hawke, was born at Blawenburg, Somerset county, New Jersey, September 11, 1864. After completing courses in the public school of the village, he entered Pennington Seminary, but illness at two different periods of his seminary courses prevented graduation. He completed general study with a course at the Rider Business College in Trenton, then became a student in the office of Dr. P. J. Wilson, then of Princeton, now of Newark, New Jersey. After an apprenticeship under Dr. Wilson, he entered the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1886.

In October following his graduation, Dr. Hawke located in Flemington, New Jersey, and there practiced. The years have brought him success and high honors in his profession, his reputation being State-wide. He is an honored member of the New Jersey State Dental Society, having served for a number of years on the executive committee as vice-president, and in 1912, was acting president, and for many years very active in society affairs. During the World War he served as a member of the Medical Advisory Board of Hunterdon county. Prominent as Dr. Hawke is in his profession and its leading society, he has borne his full share of local responsibility, and has ever been active in public affairs, acting with the Republican party. In 1909 he was the candidate of his party for State Senator from Hunterdon county, but as that was a year in which the Democracy was triumphant in the State, he went down with his party in defeat. He has served as member of the Republican central committees. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, a position he has most ably filled, and has served Flemington as a member of the Board of Education with fidelity and zeal. These offices testify not only to his deep interest in the cause of public education, but also to his high standing as a citizen and the wide extent of his reputation as a progressive, upright citizen.

Since 1906 Dr. Hawke has been a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Flemington, is an elder of the church, and for several years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He is interested in all good works and his influence is always exerted in behalf of all forward movements. He is a member of the Flemington Board of Trade.

Dr. Hawke is an active member of the Masonic order, belonging to Darcy Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons; Clinton Chapter, No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; St. Elmo Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, of Lambertville; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; and is a noble of Crescent Temple, Nobles of the

Mystic Shrine, of Trenton. He is also a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 93, Knights of Pythias. He is very popular among his brethren, and a true exponent of the virtues of the orders to which he belongs.

Dr. Hawke married, October 19, 1897, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Bartles, of St. Paul, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children: William Bartles, born September 11, 1898, now a student at Princeton University; and Elizabeth Bartles, born February 26, 1902, preparing for Smith College.

BERGFELS, Julius,

Merchant, Civil War Veteran.

From the time of his return from the Civil War until his retirement from active affairs two years prior to his death in 1911, Julius Bergfels was identified with the jewelry business, first as a manufacturer in the employ of Fields & Company and for thirty years as a member of the well known and firmly established firm of Block & Bergfels, of Newark. He was a man of high talents and purpose, keenly interested in the affairs of his city.

Julius Bergfels, son of John G. and Barbara Bergfels, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1844, eight years after his parents there made the family home. He attended the public schools, and as a youth of seventeen years answered the first call for volunteers for the defence of the Union, enlisting in the First Regiment of New Jersey Cavalry, his brother, John G., who afterward made the supreme sacrifice for his country, entering the service at the same time. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment, he was refused for reenlistment because of increasing deafness, in consequence of which, unable to serve as a combatant, he filled the post of volunteer aid to Governor Marcus L. Ward in the adjustment of soldiers' claims during the remainder of the war.

Mr. Bergfels became interested in the manufacture of jewelry upon his return home and soon rose to the position of foreman in the factory of Fields & Company, then one of the largest manufacturing jewelry firms in the country. In 1881 he founded the firm of Block & Bergfels and until his retirement in 1909 was a well known and successful jeweler in Newark. He was prominent in Newark's business fraternity and a merchant of responsible standing for three decades of the city's history, a period in which his interests, as the commercial interests of the whole city, made long strides forward. He was the inventor of a method of setting pearls without the use of clamps, thereby greatly enhancing their beauty, and during his long career as manufacturer and retailer made numerous contributions to the permanence and stability of the jewelry trade.

Mr. Bergfels was afflicted with extreme deafness, which kept him from the active part in public life he was so well fitted for and which he would have so enjoyed. Until his death, which occurred September 10, 1911, there was no time when he was not thoroughly and exactly informed on all matters of political and public interest, local and national. He had many friends, business and social, and by them he was held in regard and esteem for sterling qualities of mind and heart and for a devotion in friendship that stopped at no service. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Eureka Lodge, of Newark.

Julius Bergfels married Annie E. Roe, daughter of Peter Tapen and Sarah Katherine (Engle) Roe, and they were the parents of three children: Lillie, deceased; Jennie; Grace B., who married John A. Robinson, M. D., and resides in New York.

Julius Berzfels

WILLIAMS, George P.,

Business Man, Useful Citizen.

The passing of George P. Williams, of Newark, New Jersey, removed from business life one of the strongest exponents of modern salesmanship. His business for a great many years had been as manufacturer's representative, and at the time of his death he was in business at Nos. 121-125 West Seventeenth street, New York, his associates being his sons, Howard A. and Stanley T. Williams, who succeeded him and continue the business as G. P. Williams' Sons. He was a traveling salesman until 1899, then established his own business as manufacturer's agent, confining his lines to house furnishing goods. He enjoyed a nation-wide identity, and became very popular among buyers for his manly character, his integrity and close attention to the niceties of life, he always being the gentleman in appearance and conduct. The extent of his acquaintance and the many friends he made was well evidenced by the large attendance at his funeral and the profusion of the floral pieces which surrounded him at the last services, these speaking silently but eloquently of the esteem in which he was held. He was of most genial, friendly disposition, always with a ready smile and cheerful word for every occasion. He has very domestic tastes, and, popular as he was with his business associates, it was in the home circle that he shone brightest and there he was at his very best.

George P. Williams, son of George W. and Amy (Olden) Williams, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, March 5, 1857, and died suddenly in Newark, June 13, 1918. George W. Williams, a business man of Newark, New Jersey, died December 17, 1896, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, as is his wife. George P. Williams was quite young when the family moved from Princeton, New Jersey, to New York, and there he spent his youth, acquiring his education in the William Hunter School, and at Chapaqua Institute, near Portchester. With the completion of his courses at the Institute, his school years ended, and soon afterward his business life began. He entered the business world as traveling salesman for the Habermann Company, dealers in house furnishing goods. In 1885 he entered the employ of the St. Louis Enameling and Stamping Company, that corporation having in that year established an office and warehouse in New York City in order to introduce their granite ironware to the Eastern dealers. Mr. Williams in charge of this Eastern office won a victory for granite ware cooking utensils, which is yet talked of among those familiar with pioneer days in the enamel ware trade. Later, when the history of those years had become reminiscence, he loved to talk with the old dealers of the experiences he and they passed through in establishing the value of enameled ware. Later the St. Louis Company consolidated with the National Enameling and Stamping Company, this amalgamation bringing Mr. Williams into the sales force of the last-named company. He continued in that capacity for several years, and in 1899 decided to establish in business for himself, resigning his position and opening offices at No. 253 Broadway, New York. He secured the lines of manufacturing firms making house furnishing goods, and from the beginning was successful. In 1901 he moved to No. 25 Warren street, and in 1906 to Nos. 121-125 West Seventeenth street. His sons, Howard A. and Stanley T., became his business associates, and in 1903 they became the Eastern representatives of the Vollrath Company of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. When they accepted that agency

there was hardly a Vollrath piece of enamel on the New York or Eastern market, but fifteen years later the product of the company was in daily use in thousands of towns in that territory, the Williams firm yet retaining the agency.

Long before Mr. Williams engaged in business for himself he had sold the product of the Rome Manufacturing Company of Rome, New York, in fact, ever since its birth in the eighties. When he applied for the agency to increase his own line of house furnishing goods he received a favorable reply, and until his death he was a strong advocate of the merits of their goods. He also represented in his lines the J. P. Eustis Manufacturing Company of Boston, manufacturers of Brasscrafter Bathroom Fixtures, and to Mr. Williams belongs the distinction of having introduced these high grade goods to the New York and Philadelphia trade For over thirty years he sold the Bless & Drake (Newark) product, pots and sad irons, and held the agency until his death. He demanded "quality first" in all the lines he handled, and he would never accept less than the best. He was a most successful salesman and a good business man, highly regarded and everywhere popular. He was broad minded and liberal in all his views, temperate in all things, and guided in his life by the highest ideals of honor. He was an active member of the Masonic order, being a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York; member of Lethand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar; and a charter member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York City. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Williams married in Brooklyn, New York, Annie Mason, of New York, daughter of John L. and Jennie (Speakers) Mason. They were the parents of three sons: 1. Howard A., who was associated with his father in business and succeeds him as a member of G. P. Williams' Sons. 2. Arthur G., a business man of Newark, New Jersey, married Minnie Schulter, and has a daughter, Florence R. 3. Stanley T., engaged with his father and brother, Howard A., now a member of the firm, G. P. Williams' Sons; he married Florence Bennett. Mrs. Annie (Mason) Williams survives her husband, and continues her residence at the old home, No. 745 Parker street, Newark, her son, Howard A., there also residing. Mrs. Williams is a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church.

SMITH, George Albert,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

While Mr. Smith was a business man of marked ability and ranked high among his contemporaries, he was a man of varied talents, and his nature was broadly and evenly developed. He took a deep interest in the welfare of that section of Newark which, before its absorption by its big neighbor, was known as Vailsburg, a separate municipality, once a part of South Orange township. It was at the time Vailsburg was seeking to break loose from the township strangle hold which was preventing her development that George A. Smith began to loom prominently in public life. When separation was an accomplished fact, and Vailsburg a municipality, it was found that his help and leadership had been of the greatest aid. With that battle won, he nobly aided in the task of organizing and developing a city government which should bring to the people the benefits they had been promised. Here, perhaps, was his greatest service to his community, for with an eye single to the public good he filled

George A. Smith

councilmanic and aldermanic positions, and sat year after year in the mayor's chair. His public spirit and broad vision years later led him to as strongly support the proposal that Vailsburg become a part of the city of Newark as he had once supported the proposal to become an independent municipality. He won public confidence to a remarkable degree, and no man was so well known and popular in that community so long known as Vailsburg, now a section of the city of Newark. Mr. Smith was a son of Albert E. and Emma (Myers) Smith, his father well known in Newark business life as the founder of the business of Albert Smith & Sons, which has existed and prospered since 1885. The business of that firm has always been the manufacture of structural steel and ornamental iron, plant and office at Nos. 73-75 New Jersey Railroad avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

George Albert Smith was born in Newark, June 20, 1858, died at his home, No. 472 Sanford avenue, in the city of his birth, April 10, 1918, and is buried in Fairmont Cemetery. He was educated in Newark schools and began his business career under his father's guiding care. From a learner he became a real helper, then a trusted assistant, then with his brother, Charles, was admitted to a partnership, the firm then assuming the name it has ever since borne, Albert Smith & Sons. Father and brother in time disappeared from the firm, and for a quarter of a century George A. Smith was its sole owner and manager. His strong, executive ability was reflected in the prosperity of the business he managed, and his integrity was unquestioned. In time his two sons came into their father's business and about a year prior to his death they were admitted as partners, they now being the third generation to own and control the business founded by their grandfather, Albert Smith, in 1855, developed by their able father during his quarter of a century of sole ownership, and now passed on to them as almost in the nature of a trust.

From youthful manhood, Mr. Smith took an interest in public affairs unusual in a young man. He was one of the pioneer settlers in the Vailsburg section, and there built a fine home which is yet the residence of the family. He was one of the leaders in the "separation" fight which gave Vailsburg separate municipal honors. He served as member of the school board, as alderman, as freeholder, and finally as mayor, holding the last-named office for several terms. He was a Republican in his political faith, was a member of the Essex County Republican Committee, and one of the strong men of his party. He was a strong supporter of all movements which tendered to advance Vailsburg interests, and because he considered it was for the good of that community strongly advocated consolidation with Newark.

The great recreation in Mr. Smith's life was the driving of good horses. He loved nature and all her works, but his particular affinity was the light harness horse. For many years he was the foremost member of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey, and was prominent among the local owners and drivers of fast horses. His team of fast horses attracted a great deal of attention on the Irvington speedway, and at the matinee racing on the Weequahic Park tract. In his home he exhibited with pride many handsome prizes won by his horses in racing contests, including a silver pitcher, won by his well known team, Kitty Wilkes and Lizzie W. His love for the horse was genuine and unselfish, they being as before stated his one great recreation. He was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 2, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,

and an attendant of Kilburn Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Smith married, in Kilburn Memorial Church, Vailsburg, Rev. D. Lee officiating, Carrie Welsher, their's the first marriage solemnized in that church. Mrs. Smith, who survives her husband, is a daughter of William and Anna Welsher, of North Hampton, England. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: Roswell, now of the firm, Albert Smith & Sons; he married Carrie Hunt, and has a son, Roswell G.; George Albert, died at the age of ten years; Elmer Charles, now of the firm, Albert Smith & Sons; he married Mary Johnson.

SYKES, Joseph Edward,

Highly Respected Citizen.

A native son of Paterson, Joseph Edward Sykes, from youth until his retirement in 1900, was engaged in the jewelry business, becoming a well known factor in the business of his city, his operations being conducted on both a retail and wholesale basis. He was the son of Thomas Sykes, born in England, who came to the United States and settled in Paterson, New Jersey, where he became a well known, substantial citizen, there residing until his death. Thomas Sykes married Orinda Peel, also born in England, a descendant of Sir Robert Peel, the famous English statesman. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes were the parents of two sons: Samuel Sykes, who became a prosperous druggist of Paterson, continuing so until his death; and Joseph Edward Sykes, to whose memory this review of a well spent life is dedicated.

Joseph Edward Sykes was born in Paterson, New Jersey, December 22, 1861, there died April 30, 1915, and is buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery. After completing his school years, he began learning the jeweler's trade and in time he became an expert workman. He was ambitious to become head of a business of his own, and while still a young man, that ambition was realized. He began in a small retail store on Prospect street, and through close attention to business and through superior workmanship and quality made the little store popular. When increased business made larger quarters a necessity, he moved to a location on Ellison street, in Paterson, which was owned by the Peel family, Mr. Sykes later becoming owner of the property. The property was destroyed in Paterson's great fire, but he rebuilt and the property, No. 117 Ellison street, is yet owned by the family. Mr. Sykes was a very successful business man, and was highly regarded in his city. His business consisted of two departments, wholesale and retail, and over both he exercised judicious control. He retired from commercial business in 1900, and thereafter, until his passing, devoted himself to the care of his real estate. He erected a home on East Twenty-ninth street, Paterson, and his widow and daughter yet reside there. He was deeply interested in the welfare of his native city, and aided to the extent of his ability all movements looking toward progress and improvement. He was widely known in business circles, and highly esteemed as a man of probity and honor.

In private and social life, Mr. Sykes was a charming companion, being a close student of men and affairs, a lover of good books, and widely read, particularly on historical subjects. He was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, honorable to a fault, and most careful in keeping his engagements. He was a lover of nature, quiet and domestic in his tastes, devoted to his home and family, that quality being most marked among his sterling attributes of character. He

Louis Pearlman.

was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Sykes married, April 28, 1896, Lottie E. Masker, who survives him with their only child, Miriam, a graduate of Misses Stiles' Private School, class of 1919, she then being in her sixteenth year.

PEARLMAN, Louis,

Man of Noble Character.

A career of unusual promise and very material achievement was cut short in the accidental death of Louis Pearlman, head of the Pearlman Silk Company, of Paterson, in 1916. Although but four years had elapsed since his establishment in silk manufacturing in Paterson in partnership with his brother, Isaac Pearlman, their tireless energy and unremitting industry had resulted in the upbuilding of a business strong and stable. He was a man of rare executive qualities, careful in judgment, strong in decision, and keen in foresight. But severely as his loss was felt in the circles where the best of his work was done, it was in his home, where he was loved and revered, not for business attainment, but for gentle qualities of mind and character, for constant consideration, for tender devotion to the duties of husband and father, that the burden of his death fell. In the hearts of his family his most enduring memorial is erected.

Louis Pearlman, son of Solomon Pearlman, was born in Russia in 1881. He grew to manhood and was educated in his native land, coming to the United States in 1902. He landed in New York City and was there employed for several years, then moving to Englewood, New Jersey, and engaging in the retail cigar trade. He remained in successful business in Englewood until 1912, when, with his brother, Isaac Pearlman, he invested his savings in a silk manufacturing venture, forming the Pearlman Silk Company, of Paterson. He devoted himself with wholehearted industry to the upbuilding of a successful enterprise and during the early days of the company's existence was constantly at his task, literally compelling success by the ardor of his efforts. When he was in a position to enjoy the fruits of his arduous labor his tragic and untimely death occurred, July 30, 1916, when he was struck by an Erie Railroad passenger train. His death was mourned by those who knew him as the taking away of a young man of whom much of service was expected, one who had wrought splendidly from small beginnings, despising no honorable means to success, a man worthy of the fullest meed of honor and respect. He was deeply mourned by the many poor and needy, the subjects of his sympathetic generosity, whose wants he frequently relieved, without ostentation, they being the only ones aware of his kindliness. His greatest joy was in his family circle, where he found the reward of his labor and the inspiration to fresh achievement.

Louis Pearlman married, in New York City, Celia Grossman, also a native of Russia, daughter of Nathan Grossman. Mrs. Pearlman was her husband's close confidante and comrade and shared with him all of the fortunes of life, from the days when fortune seemed far away until prosperity crowned his constant toil. Since his death she has aided in the direction of his interests and has reared their children at the family home on Twelfth avenue, Paterson. They were the parents of: Nathan, Abram, Seymour, and Rose, who died in 1914.

WALSH, Charles E.,

Business Man, Esteemed Citizen.

It is not necessary that the men who achieve wealth be made of sterner stuff than his fellow men, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual, and these are energy, determination, and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities were cardinal elements in the character of Charles E. Walsh, of Hackensack, New Jersey, whose recent death was a severe blow to the entire city. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Miller) Walsh, the former a brick manufacturer in the town of New Windsor, New York.

Charles E. Walsh was born in Monroe, Orange county, New York, January 30, 1848, and received a sound and practical education in the public schools of that section of the country. Immediately after completing his education, he entered the business of his father, and was associated with him until the year 1881, at the time of his father's death. He then founded a brick-making plant of his own in Little Ferry, New Jersey, associating himself in partnership with Louis K. Brower, the firm being known as Walsh & Brower, and this was successfully operated for a number of years, when Mr. Walsh took over the entire business himself and continued in it until 1910, in which year he retired from the responsibilities of a business life. As a business man he took high rank for the progressive methods he favored, and he introduced many new ideas.

In politics he was a member of the Republican party. He was always keenly interested as a voter in the selection of representative men to represent the people in town, county, State and government positions, but never sought office himself. He and his family attended the Methodist church. His fraternal affiliations consisted of membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Hackensack Wheelmen, the American Mechanics, and the Exempt Firemen, of Hackensack. In business matters he was courageous and energetic, and his fidelity to principle and his earnestness of endeavor were frequently the subject of comment in his wide acquaintance.

Mr. Walsh married, December 12, 1883, Ella M., a daughter of Charles A. and Sarah (Bacon) Smith, old residents of Newburgh, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Walsh the following children were born: 1. Edna E., born March 25, 1886, who died in infancy. 2. Charles E., born November 28, 1888, who married Mabel Sigler, of Paterson, New Jersey; issue: Virginia M. 3. Mabel C., born November 6, 1889. 4. Jerome E., born October 28, 1890, died at the age of six and one-half years. 5. David St. John, born March 11, 1897. All the children except the first mentioned were born in Hackensack, New Jersey.

The death of Mr. Walsh, which occurred June 4, 1912, was deeply deplored in many circles. He was not alone a loving husband and a devoted father, but the poor and helpless had in him a constant and generous friend. He donated liberally to charities of every description, and gave personal effort as well as financial aid.

VOSSELLER, Elias,

Story of a Remarkable Life.

A life story of unusual interest is that of Elias Vosseller, of Flemington, New Jersey, now head of the largest music and novelty store in that section of the State. Born on a Somerset county farm, son, grandson and great-grandson of farmers,

Charles E. Walsh

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he inherited the thrifty habits of Dutch forbears, and all his life has been an active worker. Now in the sere and yellow leaf, these habits abide with him, and, although his years number those of an octogenarian, he is the capable manager of his own business and the dean of Flemington business men.

A natural musician, he cultivated his talent and made it one of the great joys of his life, building his business around his talent, yet never allowing sordid motives to influence his art. His interest in church and Sunday school was deep and long continued, his church associates only allowing him to resign his superintendency of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church of Flemington after a continuous service of thirty-eight years, while he has been an elder of the church since 1875. For twenty-five years he was treasurer of the Hunterdon County Bible Society.

Although not an enlisted soldier of the Union, he had an extended army experience and saw war in all its horror during the conflict between the States. So a long life has been passed in usefulness and honor, a life that has been largely lived in the same section, and there where best known he is most highly esteemed.

He is a son of Jacob, grandson of Luke, and great-grandson of Jacob Vosseller, one of the three original founders of the family in America, who came from their native Holland, two settling in New Jersey and one in the Mohawk Valley of New York State. One of the Jersey settlers located in what is now Sussex county, while Jacob settled in Somerset county, near South Branch, where he acquired lands which descended to his sons and grandsons. Many Vossellers served with New Jersey troops in the Revolution, and in each generation have been worthy sons of the commonwealth in which they resided. Jacob Vosseller was one of the substantial, influential men of his day and was succeeded by his son Luke.

Luke Vosseller was born at the homestead acquired by his father in Somerset county, New Jersey, and became one of the prosperous farmers of that neighborhood. He was a man of quiet tastes, and made no effort to attain public position, his home and family being the central interest of his devoted life. He married Ann Smith, and had a family of seven sons and daughters, including Jacob, named in honor of his grandfather, the founder of this branch of the family.

Jacob Vosseller, of the third American generation, was born at the Vosseller homestead in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1793, and died at the old home in 1846. He was a prosperous farmer, and all his life tilled his own acres. He was a Whig in politics, and a member of the old Dutch Reformed church of Readington. He was elected to the unnecessary office of overseer of the poor, but he conceived it his duty to look after the foreign laborers brought into the township by the construction of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In ministering to their needs he contracted a fever and came to his death. He married Margaret Van Fleet, of Centerville, New Jersey, and had ten children: Elizabeth, John, Margaret, Sarah, Henry, Theodore, Elias, Dorothy, Mary, and William. All are now deceased save Elias and William.

Elias Vosseller was born at the Vosseller farm, near South Branch, Somerset county, New Jersey, October 2, 1836, and now (1919) is a resident merchant of Flemington, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools and Delaware Literary Seminary at Franklin, New York, graduated from the latter institution in 1855. He began business life

in New York City as a dry goods merchant with a partner, but that enterprise was a failure. After closing out that business he was employed on a business mission to St. Louis, Missouri, and after completion sought employment in that city. He made the acquaintance of a Mr. Brown, an army sutler, located at Iron Mountain, Missouri, who persuaded him to accompany him to Iron Mountain, where Mr. Vosseller obtained a clerkship with the adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry Regiment. He accompanied the regiment through Southeastern Missouri into Arkansas, from which point they were ordered to reinforce General Grant, at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, arriving there too late to engage in that desperate battle. Later Mr. Vosseller was with the army sent against General Beauregard in Northern Mississippi, was taken sick with malarial fever and sent to a field hospital at Iuka, Mississippi, remaining there for several weeks, then was removed to a nearby plantation and when sufficiently recovered was sent to his home. Thus while not an enlisted soldier, he had many of the experiences of a soldier's life, and endured many of a soldier's hardships in camp and march.

During the interval between graduation from Delaware Seminary and beginning business in New York, Mr. Vosseller studied music at North Reading, Massachusetts, at Normal Music School, under Dr. Lowell Mason, George F. Root, and other eminent teachers of music, including George James Webb. Mr. Vosseller became an accomplished musician for those days, and in his earlier years composed music and songs published by Root & Cady of Chicago. After his return from the army in 1863, he located in Flemington as organist and choir master of the Presbyterian church. In 1870 he opened a small book and music store in Flemington, gradually enlarging until a general store with a five and ten cent department was the outgrowth.

In 1885 Mr. Vosseller aided in organizing the Hunterdon County Historical Society, being one of the charter members and is still its corresponding secretary. Among the many papers he has read before the society, two are of particular interest and have been published in pamphlet form, one devoted to the early copper mines of Flemington, the other relating to the Somerset county neighborhood at the headwaters of the Raritan, his own birthplace and the home of his sires and their descendants, the old Indian name of the neighborhood, Tucca-ramma-hacking, meaning "the union of flowing waters." Later he became a member of the New Jersey State Historical Society, taking active part in many of that society's meetings. A paper he read before that society, and which created unusual interest, was "The Story of the Raid on Flemington," by a detachment of British cavalry from Trenton, led by Cornet Francis Geary, December 14, 1776. On their return they fell into an ambush, their leader was killed, and several wounded. In 1891 a committee from the Hunterdon County Historical Society opened his grave and found, in particular, the silver tops of some vest buttons with "Q. L. D., '16" on them, meaning "Queen's Light Dragoons, 16th Regiment." This was the crack cavalry regiment of the British army, and was with Cornwallis at Trenton. The Cornet's great-nephew, of London, England, caused a monument to be erected over his grave with this inscription: "To the memory of Cornet Francis Geary, 16 (the Queen's) Light Dragoons, born 1752, killed in action here in the service of King George III., Dec. 14, 1776; eldest son of Admiral Sir Francis

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J. C. Ackerman

Geary, Baronet. Erected in 1907 by his great-nephew, Sir William Nevill M. Geary, Baronet."

Mr. Vosseller took part in the formation of two building and loan associations of Flemington, serving both as treasurer and contributing greatly to their successful operations.

He married, in Central, New York, Julia A., daughter of Hudson and Amanda (Weller) Sleeper, her paternal grandparents of early New Jersey families, who in later days settled in New York, engaging in milling and farming. Her grandfather, Daniel Weller, was of Connecticut birth, justice of the peace, a blacksmith by trade and a leader in his community. He settled in Otsego county, New York, as did Joseph Sleeper, the latter moving from New Jersey, the Sleepers and Wellers being among the earliest and leading pioneer families of Otsego county. Julia A. (Sleeper) Vosseller, born January 20, 1840, at Lawrens, New York, died in Flemington, March 13, 1904. Like her husband, Mrs. Vosseller was a talented musician, active also in church and Sunday school work.

Mr. and Mrs. Vosseller were the parents of three children: 1. Harold A., born in Flemington, died in Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of forty-five; a well known musician and music dealer. He married Edith Linas, but left no children. 2-3. Bertha Weller and Elizabeth Van Fleet (twins). Both were educated in music, first under the capable instruction of their honored father, later under the best musical instruction of the country, Bertha finishing in Berlin, Germany. She is the home maker, Miss Elizabeth being supervisor of music in the public schools of Somerville, New Jersey. It is she who established the "Flemington Children's Choirs," an organization composed of the children of all the churches in Flemington.

ACKERMAN, Jonathan Combs,

Man of Enterprise, Philanthropist.

Arms—D'or à trois coqs de sable. (Or, three cocks sable).

Crest—A demi-cock sable between two wings addorsed, dexter or and sinister sable.

Motto—Wacker.

The family is of Dutch origin. In America its history begins with the early settlement of New Amsterdam.

(I) Davit (David) Ackerman about the year 1640 married Lisbet (Elizabeth) de Villiers in North Brabant, Holland, where their homes were, and where they continued to live after their marriage, until the year 1662, when with their six children they sailed in the ship "Fox" under Captain Jacob Huys, for New Amsterdam. Here they remained six years, after which the family moved to Harlem; later the sons removed to Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, and their grandson from Hackensack to Middlesex county, in which county New Brunswick is situated.

(II) Abraham (Abram) Ackerman, youngest son of Davit and Lisbet (de Villiers) Ackerman, was born in Brabant about 1656, and was six years old in 1662 when brought by his father and mother, with his brothers and sisters, to the New World. After the six years which the family spent in New York, he removed in conjunction with his brothers to Harlem, being then only about twelve years old; he without doubt continued there until his manhood, and probably was engaged, on attaining sufficient years, as were also his brothers, in farming at Harlem and the vicinity. He married, May 28, 1683, when about twenty-seven years of age, Aeltje (Aeltie) Van Laren, and eight years after his two elder brothers, Davit and Lawrence, had removed to New Jersey, himself settled there, seven children having then been born to him.

His homestead in New Jersey was on a large tract of land in Bergen county between the Hackensack and Saddle rivers, and also west of the last-named river; in this vicinity also, Lawrence and Davit were settled, and here, too, Lodewick, who accompanied Abraham on his removal, also became settled. Abraham built a house in Hackensack in 1704 on what was later called Essex street, the location being also opposite the railroad station later established by the New York & New Jersey Railroad. Both Abraham Ackerman and his wife Aeltje joined the First Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack, the latter on January 3, 1697.

(III) Gelyn Ackerman, sixth son and tenth child of Abraham and Aeltje (Van Laren) Ackerman, married Rachel Albertse Van Voorhees.

(IV) Abraham Gelyn Ackerman, second son and child of Gelyn and Rachel Albertse (Van Voorhees) Ackerman, married Janet Romeyn, of French Huguenot ancestry, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the Hackensack region. When the Huguenots, few in numbers, joined their church with the Dutch Reformed Church, there were no more noted leaders of the latter church than its ministers of the Romeyn family. Four brothers were particularly noted divines who long and faithfully labored in the pastorates to which they were called, and whose piety and noble characters have been the subject of many memoirs. Abraham Gelyn and Janet (Romeyn) Ackerman both joined the Dutch Reformed Church in 1773.

(V) Garline Ackerman, son of Abraham Gelyn and Janet (Romeyn) Ackerman, married, July 3, 1786, Jane Combs.

(VI) Jonathan Combs Ackerman, son of Garline and Jane (Combs) Ackerman, was born September 7, 1792. Endowed in large measure with the adventurous pioneer spirit which had distinguished the founder ancestor in transplanting the family seed into New World soil, he at an early age removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there engaged in business; having a knowledge of and fondness for chemistry, he opened a drug store, located at the corner of Church and Dennis streets, in that rapidly growing township so favorably situated at the head of navigation on the Raritan river. The drug business, under his excellent management, being well patronized, he thrived prosperously. An annex to the store was used for the sale of paints and oils. Mr. Ackerman, as time passed, became very generally and favorably known to the citizens of the town and its vicinity; while he had never taken a medical degree, yet he was almost universally and popularly called "Dr. Ackerman," and by all who knew him was unhesitatingly pronounced one of the most active, energetic and valuable citizens of the entire community. He was possessed of a personality which made his friendship sought and his companionship desirable; attentive to his business, devoted to his family, disinterestedly ambitious for the welfare of his home city, he deservedly was acknowledged as one of the leaders of the community. As his means increased, his interests expanded into other industrial avenues; he was foremost in undertakings and efforts having for their object the increased prosperity of New Brunswick, and so energetically and prominently fostered every plan for civic betterment as to lastingly win the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who acknowledged in him one of their foremost influential citizens. He was among those who early foresaw the advantages to New Jersey from sufficient and adequate lines of railroads, and lent the weight of his influence on all occasions in

THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE
MR. AND MRS. JONATHAN C ACKERMAN
CORNER GEORGE AND BAYARD STREETS
NEW BRUNSWICK. NEW JERSEY

favor of their establishment and construction. He was also interested in banking, and again displayed the redevelopment of the enterprising, adventuring spirit of his ancestry in his experiments in rubber, in connection with which product his name, with that of a few others, among them his son, Warren Ackerman, and his son-in-law, Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., is linked as pioneer manufacturers in the United States. As time passed, his extended interests necessitated assistance in his drug business, and two of his sons, George and Theodore, became identified there with him. His commercial acumen was rewarded by the amassment of a substantial fortune, and in addition he had acquired the valuable asset of a solid reputation for straightforward dealings and commercial honesty and integrity in every business matter with which he had connection. He was untiringly active in the interests of his adopted city; his devotion to his State and country found practical expression in efforts to enhance their material upbuilding; in the railroad and banking worlds he was an influence and power, and in philanthropic and church work unceasingly active. For many years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he also served long and faithfully as president of the New Brunswick Bank. Identified with the Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick, he was unceasingly active in all that pertained to the welfare of the church until his death.

In New Brunswick, Mr. Ackerman constructed a large, substantial and attractive residence, still standing on the corner of Bayard and George streets, with a well laid-out, ornamental garden filled with choice shrubs and rare flowers, opposite to which was his orchard and vegetable garden. In this charming home he passed his leisure hours with his family, his genial nature expanding in extending its hospitality to his large circle of friends. Here his two beloved grandchildren, Jonathan Ackerman Coles and Emilie S. Coles, the children of his daughter Caroline E., who died a few years after her marriage, passed their early years. Their love and veneration for their grandparents continued through life, manifested outwardly by valuable philanthropic gifts to their memory. Among these is a beautiful Students' Home and Chapel in Chengtu, China, which accommodates seventy-five students attending the West China Union University; a bell to a church in India; and a bronze bust of Benjamin Franklin, by Houdon, to the New Brunswick Public Library.

The following biographical sketch by Mr. Oliver B. Leonard, of Plainfield, the well-known compiler of genealogical records, was printed in the columns of a religious journal on the occasion of the presentation of a new bell for the belfry of the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey, given as a memorial to her grandparents by Miss Coles:

JONATHAN COMBS ACKERMAN.

The original Dutch stock from whom Jonathan Combs Ackerman descended had their European home in the Province of North Brabant of The Netherlands. This Dutch section was distinguished for the civil and religious liberties of its inhabitants. The historian, John Lothrop Motley, is authority for the statement that so highly esteemed was the famous charter that many came into the province in order to give their descendants the birthright privileges of Brabant. His mother church and that of his forefathers for generations was the Protestant Dutch Church. He was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, and in youth was

taken into the fellowship of the old First Church in New Brunswick, February 2, 1794. His great-great-grandfather, Abraham Ackerman, was born in Holland in 1656, being the son of David and Elizabeth Ackerman. Coming with his parents to New Amsterdam in 1662, he married, in 1683, Aeltje Van Laren, and removed to Bergen county, New Jersey. The old homestead built in 1704 is still standing in Hackensack, in a very favorable state of preservation. His great-grandparents, Gelyn and Rachel A. (Van Voorhees) Ackerman, had their home in Hackensack. His grandparents, Abraham Gelyn and Janet (Romeyn) Ackerman, moved into Middlesex county when his father, Garline Ackerman, was thirteen years of age. His grandfather died in 1810 at the age of eighty-four, and his grandmother in 1808 at the age of seventy-one, buried in the churchyard of the old First Reformed Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His father, Garline Ackerman, married Jane Combs, July 3, 1786. The name of Combs (his middle name) was his mother's maiden surname, than which none is more honorably associated with Colonial and *ante-bellum* days. The Combs family was one of the most patriotic and important of Middlesex county all through the foundation period of the Commonwealth of New Jersey. Both in church and State they contributed influential representatives in the perilous times just preceding and during the American Revolution. Jonathan Combs Ackerman was thus identified with New Brunswick in its social, political and commercial life. It was his good fortune in boyhood to have the benefit of excellent schools, for which the city has long been distinguished, and in religious surroundings no community in the little commonwealth could boast of superior advantages.

In early manhood, when twenty-four years of age, he entered into happy matrimonial union with Maria Smith, daughter of John and Mary Shaw Smith. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom lived to mature years and married. Their home was situated at the corner of George and Bayard streets.

Among his first public duties as a permanent citizen, Mr. Ackerman was elected in 1827 one of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in Middlesex county. In this capacity, which required good executive ability during the early development of internal improvements, he served his constituents three years. One of the important commercial structures which he was financially instrumental in erecting in New Brunswick was a rubber factory, in 1843. In 1850 he was one of the new charter members of the New Brunswick Rubber Company. At this time there were only two other industries of this character in the United States. He was a stockholder in this prosperous concern to the end of his life. In 1851 he assisted in the organization of the New Brunswick Gas Light Company, and served its interest as director and treasurer. He was also for many years and until his death a director in the State Bank. In these and other organizations he was personally identified with the prosperity of New Brunswick during the first half of the nineteenth century. He died November 3, 1852, at the age of three score years, and was buried in Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick. He was one of the original founders of the Cemetery Association in 1850. His widow died in May, 1873, at the age of four score years, and was laid beside him in Willow Grove.

The writer of the above sketch also wrote the following of the youngest son, James Hervey Ackerman, A. B., LL. B.,

REAR VIEW OF THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE
MR AND MRS. JONATHAN C. ACKERMAN
CORNER OF GEORGE AND BAYARD STREETS
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

on the occasion of a presentation to Rutgers College Chapel by Miss Coles:

As a tribute to the memory of this good man, a niece of his has recently made a valuable presentation of Hymnals to Rutgers College, of which he was a student in the class of 1856. He was the youngest son of Jonathan Combs Ackerman, of New Brunswick, who during his entire life was identified with the Dutch Reformed Church of that place, whose grandfather had been a deacon of the church at Paramus in 1760 and up to the date of his moving to New Brunswick in 1773. Going back three generations further, the progenitor of the family in America was among the first settlers in Manhattan in 1662. Their Dutch arms are in the list of the most ancient of Netherland ancestry. The subject of this sketch was warmly attached to his mother church. At the close of his life he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Plainfield, New Jersey. In biographical sketches hitherto given, mention has been made of his social, political and professional services. It is reserved for the present instant to pay respectful tribute to his higher and spiritual living as an exemplary Christian. His religion was of a practical character, sincere and cheerful. Conscientiously active in every department of church life, whether as trustee, deacon, superintendent or teacher, he was always faithful. Into every religious responsibility he brought a keen intellect, and a consecrated heart with unusual tenderness. After his father's death and his mother's removal to New York City, he finished his college course at the New York University, and subsequently graduated with honor from the Albany Law School. He chose for the theme of his University commencement oration the poetry of the Bible, then and thenceforth evincing the inherited love from both his father and mother, for the Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs of the Church.

A friend wrote of him, "He was one of the prominent corporation lawyers who live in the memories of his constituents, encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life, and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. For many years he was counsel for the Newark India Rubber Company, and it was during his successful defense of several large lawsuits connected with the patent rights owned by this company that he displayed the brilliant legal talent that gave him rank among the distinguished jurists of this part of the country. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1871, and after his removal from New York, where he had practiced law in partnership with a son of ex-Mayor Opdyke, associated himself in Newark with ex-Chancellor Dodd." His sons, Congressman Ernest R. and Marion S., president and vice-president of the Lawrence Portland Cement Company, have and are rendering most efficient service to their country. Three sons of the latter, Marion S., Warren and James Hervey were officers in the United States army and navy.

In memory of her uncle, Warren Ackerman, Miss Coles presented a flag pole and staff for the Rutgers College grounds. During the Civil War, Mr. Warren Ackerman was able to supply the United States Government with a large portion of its best rubber goods, having the controlling interest of several rubber companies, all his goods having the reputation of uniform excellence. While prospering in business, he gave liberally to charitable work. At the close of the war he paid off the entire indebtedness of the Dutch Reformed Board of Missions and contributed a generous sum for its future

work. In 1879 he took up the cement industry, and undertook the management of several companies with his two nephews as aids. In memory of this uncle and her father, Miss Emilie S. Coles gave the beautiful Summer Home at Mountainside, New Jersey, for Friendless Children of Newark.

Twelve stained glass windows in the Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick, which is now two hundred years old, were given in memory of the Ackerman family by Jonathan Ackerman Coles and Miss Emilie S. Coles. Four are on the ground floor, illustrating the announcment to the Shepherds of the birth of Christ, His ministry, resurrection and ascension. The first is in memory of Jonathan Combs Ackerman and his wife. Above in the galleries are a succession of eight more intended to interest the children of the Sunday school who assemble there. These are the Good Shepherd, the Parable of the Talents, Supplying of the Wants of the Needy, and the Parable of the Wise Virgins, on one side; and opposite, the Nativity, the Visit of the Wise Men, the Boy Jesus in the Temple, and Christ blessing children. The first mentioned is in memory of the father and mother with their six children, who came from Holland to America; the second in memory of the father and mother of Jonathan Combs Ackerman. One also is in memory of the father and mother of Dr. and Miss Coles.

Of the twelve windows, Dr. Coles gave one and Miss Coles eleven. As vice-president of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, Miss Coles was ever active in promoting its welfare. Her acts of love and kindness were as numerous as the hours of each day. She died of heart failure on May 6, 1919. She fell asleep and awoke in Paradise.

COLES, Abraham, M. D.,

Litterateur, Poet.

Arms—Sable, three fleurs-de-lis, between two bendlets argent.

Crest—An eagle displayed argent, ducally gorged, or.

Motto—Deum Cole, regem serva.

The family of Coles is of English origin. Originally written Cole, citations of the name are found running through ancient records from an early period. Colchester, England, derives its name from Coel, King of Britain, whose ancestor was Caractacus (A. D. 50). Genealogists believe King Coel to be the original progenitor of the generations bearing the Cole surname. In America the history of the family begins with that of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony, while on the maternal side its history is traced from the early settlement of New Amsterdam.

(I) James Cole, the Puritan and founder of the family in America, arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, between 1620 and 1630. He became a proprietor of land at Plymouth, a part of which was called "Cole's Hill," a bluff of land about twenty feet high, at the foot of which is the famous Plymouth Rock. The name James is found with great frequency in the Cole generations, and the original settler so named his eldest son. Various members of the family left Massachusetts and made a settlement at Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 1665. In 1688 the family became established at Scotch Plains, New Jersey (then called East Jersey), and here it has continued down to the present day.

(II) James (2) Coles, son of James (1) Cole, born in England, established himself in early Colonial days at Scotch Plains, East Jersey. In 1688 he became the patentee of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in that territory, which

Emilie S. Coles

COLES

had been acquired by the original proprietor. His title thus antedates the Revolution. His sons were James (3), and Joseph.

(III) James (3) Coles, son of James (2) Coles, was of Scotch Plains.

(IV) William Coles, son of James (3) Coles, was born in Scotch Plains. He married Elizabeth Dennis, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, whose ancestry was traced from Puritan stock, being a descendant of Thomas Dennis, a companion of John Winthrop on the voyage from England in 1630.

(V) James (4) Coles, son of William and Elizabeth (Dennis) Coles, was born in 1744. He married, in 1768, Elizabeth Frazee.

(VI) Dennis Coles, fourth child of James (4) and Elizabeth (Frazee) Coles, was born in Scotch Plains, in 1778. The taste for good literature, the diligent application to study, the fluency of speech, which so strongly characterized his descendants, were strongly developed traits in Dennis Coles. His bent towards letters led him to acquire the printer's art, under the instruction of Shepard Kollock, of Revolutionary fame. In 1803 he became the publisher of a newspaper at Newburgh, New York, the "Recorder of the Times," which he continued to conduct until 1806 with entire success not only from the literary standpoint—the more interesting and important to Mr. Coles—but also in a monetary sense. Until 1876 the publication of the paper continued, although its name had been changed. After three years as editor in Newburgh, he retired to the ancestral acres at Scotch Plains, where resided his parents. He was the possessor of an excellent library, and passed many hours in the pleasant companionship of his books. His taste in literature was fine, his judgment clear and concise, while his character was distinguished by unwavering integrity and a love of truth. He served as a member of the State Legislature, where his ability as a speaker was recognized. Died at the ancestral home, Scotch Plains, in 1844. He married, in 1802, Katrina Van Deursen, of Newburgh, New York, a descendant of Everardus Bogardus, the distingushed Dutch dominie, and the famous Anneke Jans, his wife. Issue (their youngest son): Abraham, of whom below.

(VII) Dr. Abraham Coles, youngest son of Dennis and Katrina (Van Deursen) Coles, was born in Scotch Plains, New Jersey, December 26, 1813. After an excellent preparatory education, gained in the schools of his native State, he turned his attention to the study of law, but at the expiration of six months, having decided to become a physician, he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1835, settling in Newark, New Jersey, the following year, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, gaining both renown and an extensive patronage. In 1848 he visited Europe, and was in Paris, France, during the terrible insurrection in June of that year. He again visited Europe in 1854, and on his return to his native land, after an absence of seventeen months, he associated with himself in business Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, a former pupil, their practice increasing in volume and importance with each passing year. Although his time was so fully occupied with his professional duties, Dr. Coles found time to devote to literary matters, in which he took a keen interest. In 1859 he published "Dies Irae," in thirteen original versions, and subsequently five more, and translations of other Latin hymns, with historical and critical notes; a physiological poem, entitled, "The Microcosm,"

read, while president, before the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1866; "The Evangel in Verse;" "A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms in English Verse;" many poems and hymns, and various reviews and papers, literary, medical and scientific. In 1860 the University of Lewisburg conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in 1871 Princeton University that of Doctor of Laws.

In 1842 Dr. Coles married Caroline E. Ackerman, daughter of Jonathan Combs and Maria (Smith) Ackerman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. (See Ackerman). Mrs. Coles died August 23, 1845. Dr. Coles died May 3, 1891. Issue: 1. Jonathan Ackerman, of whom below. 2. Emilie S., of whom below.

COLES, J. Ackerman,

Art Connoisseur, Philanthropist.

(VIII) Jonathan Ackerman Coles, A. B., A. M., M. D., LL. D., the only son of Abraham and Caroline E. (Ackerman) Coles, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 6, 1843, in "The Coles Homestead Building," No. 222 Market street, purchased by his father in 1842. Here also was born their daughter, Emilie S. Coles, February 8, 1845. The Coles homestead, kept in perfect repair, was occupied by Dr. Coles and his sister when in Newark —the parlor floor, consisting of seven rooms, being reserved for said purpose, and the remainder of the building being rented for offices.

Dr. Coles was prepared for college at the Collegiate School of Forest and Quackenbos, in New York City, where he was awarded the prizes for proficiency in German and rhetoric. In 1860 he entered the freshman class of Columbia College, New York. In his senior year, by the unanimous decision of Professor Charles Davies, Professor Murray Nairne, and Professor William G. Peck, he received the Philolexian prize for the best essay. He was graduated in 1864, and in 1867 received the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1903 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hope College, Holland, Michigan. After graduation he began the study of medicine and surgery in the office of his father in Newark, New Jersey, and, after matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he became also a student of Professor T. Gaillard Thomas. At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1867, he received from Professor Alonzo Clark the Harsen prize (a parchment diploma, a bronze medal, and three hundred dollars in cash) for the best written clinical report of the year of the medical and surgical cases in the New York Hospital. He graduated with honor in 1868, and, after serving in the New York, Bellevue, and Charity hospitals, opened an office in the City of New York, becoming a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society. The years of 1877 and 1878 he spent for the most part in Europe, attending lectures and clinics at the universities and hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. While at Edinburgh he was a guest of Professor Simpson. At Paris he was the guest of his father's friend and classmate in college, Dr. J. Marion Sims. At Munich, Bavaria, in company with Dr. Sims, he attended the meetings of the International Medical Congress, and by invitation participated in the honors bestowed upon this distinguished American surgeon, whose excellent full-length bronze statue now adorns Bryant Park in the City of New York. After visiting Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, he returned home

J. Ackerman Coles.

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and became associated with his father in the practice of his profession.

In 1891 Dr. Coles was elected president of the Union County (New Jersey) Medical Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the New Jersey County and State Medical Societies; the New York County and State Medical Societies; is a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; is a member of the New York Historical Society; is a patron and trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society; is a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey; is one of the founders of the Valley Forge Library; is a member of the National Geographic Society; is an honorary regent of Lincoln Memorial University; is an honorary member of the Newark Museum of Art; a member of the International Anglo-Saxon Society of London, Copenhagen, and New York; is an honorary vice-president of the American Tract Society; is a life director of the American Bible Society; and is one of the board of advisers of the Canton Christian College, Canton, China, and holds other positions of trust. He has contributed to the press, has published articles on medical and educational subjects, and has edited some new editions of his father's works.

Dr. Coles has given many classical works in bronze and marble to the educational and public buildings in Newark, New York, and elsewhere. The New Jersey Historical Society, the Free Public Library, the High School, the Academy, the City Hall and the Post Office in Newark have been especially benefited thereby. He contributed for permanent improvements one thousand dollars toward the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Newark (A. D. 1666-1916). Referring to some bronzes given by Dr. Coles to Columbia University, the Hon. Seth Low, its president, wrote December 16, 1896:

My Dear Dr. Coles:

I have just seen the bronzes in the Library. They are beautiful, and I am very sure that they will be accepted with gratitude. I had the pleasure of telling the Alumni last evening of your generosity, and in due time you will receive the formal thanks of the trustees. The Alumni received the announcement with applause.

Yours faithfully.

Seth Low, President.

Mr. John B. Pine, clerk, wrote:

Extract From the Minutes.

Resolved, That the thanks of the trustees be tendered to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles for the most welcome and valuable gifts to the University of several bronze busts, handsomely and appropriately mounted:

1. A copy of the Olympian Zeus by Phidias.

2. A copy of the bust said to be that of Plato, found in the house of the Papyri, Herculaneum.

3. A copy of the Hermes of Praxiteles, found in the temple of Hera, in Olympia.

A true copy.

[Seal.] John B. Pine, Clerk.

To the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Dr. Coles has given two valuable bronzes cast at the Barbedienne foundry in France. One is a copy of the "Dying Gaul," or "The Gladiator," found in the garden of Sallust, which, with its right arm restored by Michael Angelo, is now in the Museum of the Capitol in Rome. The other is a copy of the bust of Æsculapius in the Museum of the Louvre in Paris. Both, appropriately and elegantly mounted by Tiffany & Company, have places in the trustees' parlor in the college. By reason of its grace and realistic anatomical accuracy, "The Dying Gaul" has always been regarded as the masterpiece of the Pergamenian school in sculpture, forming as it did with its companion piece, "The Fighting Gaul," the chief adornments of the triumphal monument erected in the

second century, B. C., to the memory of Attalus II., in Pergamos, Asia Minor, then at the zenith of its glory as a centre of art, wealth and influence.

The Princeton University is the owner of the original life-size Carrara marble statue of "Nydia," by Randolph Rogers. It was executed by Rogers at Rome, Italy, in 1856. Subsequently other copies were made: one was at the "Centennial Exposition," and another in the A. T. Stewart collection. To this idealization of the blind girl of Pompeii is attributed Roger's fame as an artist and sculptor, securing for him the commission to design (1858) the bronze doors for the Capitol in Washington, D. C., and to finish the Washington monument at Richmond, Virginia (1861). "The American Register," Paris, France, in referring to this gift of Dr. Coles, said: "The original statue of 'Nydia' was given to Princeton University in appreciation of the mutual regard which for more than fifty years existed between the trustees, faculty, and instructors of the college, and the donor's father, the late Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D."

The Rev. Francis S. Patton, D. D., LL. D., acknowledged the gift as follows:

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 3, 1896.

To DR. J. ACKERMAN COLES,
Deerhurst, Scotch Plains, N. J.:

At the meeting of the board of trustees of the College of New Jersey, held during Commencement Week, in June last, I had the pleasure of reporting to them that I had received in behalf of the College, from you, the beautiful marble statue of "Nydia," which you so kindly presented to the College in memory of your father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

The gift was very gratefully received by the trustees, and I was requested in their behalf to write to you expressing the very cordial thanks of the trustees for the beautiful statue which now adorns the Museum of Historic Art. I have great pleasure in discharging the duty assigned to me by the trustees. "Nydia" will always be associated in our minds with the memory of your gifted father, and I venture to hope that the common interest which you and we have in this masterpiece of the sculptor's art will constitute a strong bond between you and Princeton University.

The New York "Tribune," in speaking of a gift to Harvard University, said:

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, whose gifts of valuable art objects to educational and public bodies have been generous, and who lately gave to Chicago University a heroic bust of Homer, has just presented to Harvard University a life-size bronze bust of Socrates, in memory of his father, Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, a well-known classical scholar and author. The donor, in giving the bronze to Harvard, said he desired it to be a reminder of the friendly relations that existed between his father and the officers, professors, and graduates of Harvard, especially President Thomas Hill, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

President Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., wrote:

DR. J. ACKERMAN COLES:
Dear Sir:

Your letter just received. I hasten to say that the gift of the bronze bust of Socrates, with its marble pedestal, will be very welcome to Harvard University. I am obliged to you for saying that this valuable gift is intended as a reminder of the friendly relations which existed for many years between your father and the distinguished men whose names you record. Your letter will be deposited in the archives of the University. Believe me with high regard,

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES W. ELIOT.

The life-size Carrara marble group representing "Hagar and Ishmael in the Wilderness of Beersheba," the masterpiece executed by Alessandro F. Cavazza in Mondena, Italy, in 1872, is a gift of Dr. Coles to the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. The "New York Christian Intelligencer," in referring thereto, says, "Ishmael in his utter weakness has loosened his hold on Hagar's neck, and has fallen

back, apparently lifeless, across her left knee. The relaxed muscles of the lad, his deathlike countenance, the agonized look of his mother, and the minute details of finished expression, show the artist to have possessed the skill and knowledge (anatomical and ecclesiastical) requisite for its accurate portrayal." President Woodbridge was authorized to accept the gift, and to assure the donor, on behalf of the board of superintendents and the faculty, that the gift would be highly appreciated. Later he received the following:

General Synod, Reformed Church in America.
Raritan, New Jersey, June 11, 1897.

I have been directed by the General Synod to forward to you a copy of the following action, taken at its recent session held at Asbury Park, New Jersey:

Resolved, That the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America hereby assures Dr. J. Ackerman Coles * * * that the gift of statuary representing Hagar and Ishmael is fully appreciated, and that the thanks of the Synod is hereby tendered to the generous donor.

Respectfully,
William De Hart,
Stated Clerk.

The Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and chancellor of Chautauqua University, of which he was the founder, wrote to Dr. Coles from Chautauqua on July 14, 1897, that a telegram had just been sent by him to the New York "Tribune," stating that a beautiful bronze life-size bust of Beethoven, with its marble pedestal, had been received as a gift from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York, and was greatly appreciated by the university. Subsequently Chancellor Dr. Vincent wrote to Dr. Coles:

In connection with a great amphitheatre concert at Chautauqua under the direction of Dr. Palmer, the bronze bust of Beethoven was unveiled. Just before the unveiling, President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, delivered an address on music. As the veil was lifted, the amphitheatre gave the splendid Chautauqua salute in honor of Beethoven, and in recognition of Dr. Coles. Immediately following this, Mr. William H. Sherwood gave a piano solo, the "Sonata Appassionata," by Beethoven. The performance was brilliant, and the Chautauqua salute was also given to Professor Sherwood.

In August, 1897, George Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D., president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, wrote to Dr. Coles as follows: "A letter just received from Bishop Williams informs me of your kind offer to present to Trinity College a life-size bronze bust of Mozart. We shall be very glad to have such a valuable addition to our collection of objects of art, and place it in Alumni Hall, where the portraits of benefactors and presidents are hung." Later Dr. Smith wrote: "The boxes containing the bronze bust of Mozart and its marble pedestal have been opened, and the work is placed in Alumni Hall, where it attracts attention and awakens just admiration."

President Merrill E. Gates, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., on receipt of a gift from Dr. Coles of a life-size bronze bust of Virgil for Amherst College, wrote: "It has great and exceptional value in itself, and coming from you as a gift in memory of your father, his regard for Amherst College and his relations with us in the past, it will have a double value."

A life-size bronze bust of George Washington, by Jean Antoine Houdon, a gift of Dr. Coles, is at Mount Vernon, in the home of Washington, where the artist spent three weeks taking measurements and casts for the full-length marble statue, ordered by the Legislature for the State of Virginia, and now in the State House at Richmond.

Says the "Morris County Chronicle:" "At Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey, Washington's birthday was celebrated February 22, 1898.

Austin Scott, LL. D., president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, delivered an able address on Washington, after which Jonathan W. Roberts, president of the Association, announced the receipt of a valuable bronze from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles and called upon the donor for some remarks concerning the same." Dr. Coles replied:

As executor of the estate of my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, I would have been derelict in the discharge of my duty if, in the distribution of works of art to the various institutions of learning he loved, I had omitted to remember Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, a building which is said to have sheltered more statesmen, military and naval heroes connected with our war for independence than any other home in America; the home where for many months Martha Washington, as hostess, hospitably entertained her husband's guests; where Alexander Hamilton, during the winter of 1779, met, laid siege to, and won the heart of the daughter of General Schuyler; where from time to time gathered members of the Continental Congress; in front of which mansion, Washington's bodyguard of one hundred Virginians kept watch day and night. In every room and on every wall are objects of historic interest. Therefore, Mr. President, I esteem it a privilege and a pleasure to be permitted to add something thereto, and as a member of the Washington Association, in memory of my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, I now proffer for your acceptance the bronze medallion bearing the stamp of Tiffany & Company, representing, in bas-relief, life-size portraits of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant, entitled "Triumviri Americani," and designated also, respectively, *Pater*, 1789-1793—*Salvator*, 1861-1865—*Custos*, 1869-1873. (*Father, Savior* and *Preserver*).

Upon vote the gift was unanimously accepted with thanks.

The following stanzas are from a poem written on a visit to Mount Vernon by Dr. Abraham Coles:

I sing to him, the good, the brave,
  Whose mighty dust in glory sleeps
  Where broad Potomac swells and sweeps
And mourns and murmurs past his grave.

O spot most hallowed! Shrine most blest!
  Where every pebble, wild flower, blade
  Of common grass, is sacred made:
The Mecca of the Christian West.

Here unforgetful pilgrim feet,
  From all the earth, shall come and crowd:
  And half mankind with forehead bowed,
Moist tributes pay and homage meet.

What though no mausoleum towers
  In marble grandeur, grace of art,
  His monument's the human heart,
Immortal as this soul of ours.

Memorial of sculptured stone
  Is needed not; no slab so rough
  As not to serve; it is enough
Bears it the name of Washington.

A valuable tract of Florida land which the University has sold for five thousand dollars; a life-size bronze bust by Houdon of George Washington, given in memory of his intimate friend, General Howard; and one also of Abraham Lincoln, are among the gifts contributed by Dr. Coles to the Lincoln Memorial University at Harrowgate, near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. It was founded twenty years ago by General Oliver Otis Howard; and its twentieth anniversary was celebrated in connection with the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, three days successively—February 12, 13, and 14, 1917. There were present a large assemblage of members of Congress, representatives of colleges, and other distinguished guests. Dr. and Miss Coles being unable to accept the invitation of the trustees to be present, supplemented their previous gifts by additional ones; Miss Coles sending from Tiffany & Company, New York, an imported large female bronze figure by M. M. Édouard of the École des Beaux Arts, emblemizing Science, who, holding an open book, is apparently explaining the meaning of Virgil's *Labor improbus omnia vincit*, inscribed on its open page.

Dr. Coles sent as his gift a set of the founder's copy of the "History of North

America," Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., and Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph. D., editors, issued in the interest of the beautiful Washington Memorial at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, of which there were only one hundred sets numbered and registered for subscribers to the building fund. Publishers, George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia. Two volumes are devoted to the Civil War, one written from the Southern, the other from the Northern standpoint. Very much space is occupied by the history of Abraham Lincoln's administration.

A letter sent with the gifts was accompanied by the following sonnet, written by Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., during the Civil War, a tribute to Lincoln. They were both read by request of President George H. Hubbell and Chancellor Hill, by the Rev. John S. Allen, D. D., of New York, who represented the donors in presenting the gifts, which were gratefully accepted for the University in a courteous and cordial address by President George H. Hubbell:

Lincoln twice summoned to the helm of State
Be thine to bring a calm upon the deep
In which the eyes of war may ever sleep!
Quell bloody enmity and civil hate!
From all unchristian broils and homicides,
By the religious sword of Justice, free
The land baptized anew to Liberty!
Search out where unrepentant Treason hides,
Thy soul's eye sharpened with that sacred Light
Of which the sun itself is but a beam,
And be thou firm and faithful to the Right
Though topt with titles, high in men's esteem,
To Virtue's pilotage must thou resort
Else shipwreck shall betide in safest port.

We heard one day the following remark of a well known clergyman: "Dr. Coles in the spirit of his life—for you know he was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln—came as near as any one I ever knew to fulfilling the maxim: 'With malice toward none, with charity toward all.'"

To the late Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, LL. D., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, a warm friend, Dr. Coles wrote: "It is a pity that all do not estimate law as you do, as a sacred thing, a kind of religion; so regarded, it is a spiritual force related to celestial dynamics. I remember when Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was first proposed, some said that it would be a *brutum fulmen*. I did not think so. I believed it would be a live thunderbolt, heaven forged, swift, subtle, far-reaching, far-flaming, irresistible, striking to the centre, and so it proved. 'Where the word of a king is, there is power.'"

"Deerhurst," since their father's death, has continued to be the country residence of Dr. Coles and of his sister, Miss Coles. The Boston "Transcript" says:

Back from the house a short distance is the deer park; farther on is the labyrinth, a facsimile of the Maze at Hampton Court, England. The mansion itself is substantial, elegant, and beautiful, and is replete with articles rich and rare, gathered in journeyings through foreign lands. The library is an ideal room. It is open to the roof, the rafters coming down in graceful sweeps, with here and there odd little windows, and deeper ones reaching to the floor and opening to balconies. On every side are books, in massive cases, filling deep recesses, on shelves substantially built around corners and supported by ornamental columns, and on daintier shelves arranged above one's head, a vast and varied collection, in all languages, carefully and worthily bound. One very rare volume is remarkable as being the first book printed containing Arabic Types, and is entitled "Psalterium, Hebræum, Græcum, Arabium, et Chaldæum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus. Genuæ, Petrus Paulus Porrus, 1516." Folio, half-green morocco. This, the first polyglot psalter, edited by Agostino Gustiniani, is important also as containing the first printed biography of Columbus. It is printed as a long marginal note of Psalm xix.

"The fine collection of paintings, curios, and bric-à-brac belonging to Dr. Coles," says the New York "Tribune," "which was on exhibition in the Art Gallery of 'The Coles Homestead,' No. 222 Market street, Newark, New Jersey, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Building Fund, was without exception one of the choicest collections in Newark, if not in the State."

The art critic of "The Queen," London, said of one of the oil paintings (ten feet by five), entitled "The Fall of Man," by Bouverie Goddard, and exhibited by him at the Royal Academy, London, England, in 1877: * * * "Second to no picture painted since Sir Edwin Landseer's palmy days, in which animal forms and character have been represented and expressed on canvas, is Mr. Goddard's truly noble 'Fall of Man.' It now hangs in the Art Museum of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark. In the distance appears the vision of the celestial warrior guardians of the gate of that blissful garden, no longer the home of the fallen ones, from which, for the first time, conscious of the fierce instincts of their nature, various animals are rushing away in amazement and alarm." "The picture portrays," says the "Academy," "the savagery of the brute nature, ensuing upon the disobedience of Adam and Eve. * * * The difficulty of Mr. Goddard's attempt becomes all the greater, in that he does not represent any actual attack of one animal upon another, but only the moment when the attacking and ravenous impulse arises and manifests itself in feature and demeanor."

"We have not for a long time met with a picture of animals by an Englishman," says the "Athenæum" "showing so much care, energy, and learning as Mr. Goddard's 'The Fall of Man,' in which the beasts, terrified by the portents attending 'The Fall,' rush from the neighborhood of Eden, new ferocity being manifested by their actions and expressions."

The London "Times" says: "One is first puzzled to account for the tremendous commotion among Mr. Bouverie Goddard's wild beasts, carried to its height in a powerfully designed and well-painted fore-ground group of a lion, lioness, and cubs, till we learn from the extract of Milton, appended to it, that such was the effect produced among the beasts of the forest by 'The Fall of Man.' They are supposed to sympathize with the signs in the Heaven, the eclipsed sun, the lowering sky, the muttering thunder, and sad drops 'wept at the completing of the mortal sin.'" This remarkable painting is shown on the left-hand wall in the steel engravings of the Library of Deerhurst, as are also two other paintings by Goddard, on the opposite wall, viz., "The Combat" (seven feet by four feet), painted and exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1870. Of this painting the London "Times" of May 30 said: "After Sir Edwin's animal pictures, perhaps there is nothing so remarkable as the way the painter has brought his landscape and animals into harmonious imaginative conditions as Mr. B. Goddard's 'Combat.' * * * Full of action, original in grouping, and forcible in light and shade, this really is a powerful picture, an excellent illustration of the wealth of subject that lies yet undrawn upon in the wide range of animal life." The third painting of Goddard (nine feet by five feet) representing "A Sale of New Forest Ponies at Lyndhurst, England," is regarded as equal in merit to the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur. "The Fall of Man" Dr. Coles has given to the New Jersey Historical Society, and the painting of "The Combat" to the Free Public Library for the Newark (New Jersey) Museum of Art. The painting of the Ponies now

hangs in the assembly room of the Memorial Home for Orphans at Mountainside, Union County, New Jersey.

Another remarkable painting in the Newark exhibit was the one entitled "The Arch of Titus, Rome, Italy," painted by G. P. A. Healy in Rome, in 1871 (canvas forty-eight by seventy-three inches). The poet Longfellow and his daughter are represented standing underneath the arch, while the artist, F. E. Church, is seated sketching with G. P. A. Healy and J. McEntree looking over his shoulder. All are excellent portraits. Through the great arch an excellent view is had of the Colosseum beyond. Among other paintings of the Coles collection we name the following: Five by J. F. Cropsey, one of Corfe Castle, England (seven by five feet), given by Dr. Coles to the High School at Newark; one of Lake Nemi on the Appian Way, Italy (six by four feet), and three others; five by Albert Bierstadt, one of Mount Hood in Oregon (six by four feet), one of Niagara Falls, one of Goat Island, one of Mont Blanc in a storm, one of Mont Blanc from near Geneva, Switzerland, Dieppe, France; three by Daniel Huntington, including a portrait of Dr. Abraham Coles; two by A. T. Bricher; three by J. F. Kensett; three by F. E. Church; two by Thomas Moran; two by Edward Moran; two by H. P. Smith; one by Benjamin West; one by James M. Hart; William Hart; Julian Scott; Edward Gay; George Inness; W. S. Hazeltine; John Constable, R. A., England (1776-1837), "Dedham Vale," a quiet, unpretentious landscape from the collection of Clifford Constable, the painter's grandson; R. A. Brunery; E. Verboeckhoven; A. Reinert; Paul Jean Clays; Jan. Chelminski; J. Carabain; H. De Buel; Rosa Bonheur (pen and ink sketch); J. H. L. De Haas; Edward Portielge; B. C. Koek Koek; J. G. Brown; N. A. Diaz de la Pena; J. B. C. Corot; Constant Troyon; Hans Makart; Theodore Rousseau; Eugene Fichel; Julian Dupré; Charles Jacque; C. F. Daubigny; H. Delacroix; F. De Vere; Lazerges; V. G. Stiepevich; Jean François Millet; Anton Mauve; "The Trumpeter of Sackingen" (six feet, seven inches, by four feet, six inches) by R. Eisermann; A. Steinheil, Adolf Schreyer. A large Paris Salon painting by F. A. Bridgman, of Pharaoh in pursuit of the Israelites on the bed of the Red Sea, Dr. Coles gave to Columbia University in the City of New York.

Other paintings believed to be genuine are attributed to Rembrandt; Peter Pourbus (1510-1583); David Teniers, the Younger (1610-1690); Du Bois; Til Borg (1625-1678); Luca Giordano (1632-1701); "Europa" (six by five feet), from Prince Borghese sale, Rome; Jan Steen; Gerard Douw; Hans Memling (1440-1495), the eminent decorator of missals and church books; Jacob Backer (1609-1651), pupil of Rembrandt, "The Antiquarian" (six by four feet); Ostade; Minderhout; Hobbinier; Holbein (1498-1543), portrait of his patron Henry VIII.; Salvator Rosa; Rivera (1588-1650); Gerard (1770-1837); Dana Cox (1783-1859); and an historical painting by Peter Paul Rubens of "C. Mucius Scævola (left handed)," a Roman hero, who, according to legend, when Lars Porsena was besieging Rome, in 509 B. C., concealed a dagger about his person and went out to the King's camp with the intention of putting him to death, but killed instead a royal secretary, whom he mistook for Porsena. He was threatened with death by fire, unless he revealed the details of a conspiracy which was said to have been formed at Rome for the purpose of assassinating Porsena; whereupon he thrust his right hand into a sacrificial fire on an altar hard by. This

firmness excited the admiration of Porsena, who ordered him to be released. Thomas Babington Macaulay, in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," thus refers to the incident:

Now, by your children's cradles, now by your father's graves,
Be men to-day, Quirites, or be forever slaves!
For this did Servius give us laws? For this did Lucrece bleed?
For this was the great vengeance wrought on Tarquin's evil seed?
For this did those false sons made red the axes of their sire?
For this did Scævola's right hand hiss in Tuscan fire?
Shall the vile fox-earth awe the race that stormed the lion's den?
Shall we, who could not brook one lord, crouch to the wicked Ten?

Among other valuable paintings is a most excellent one by Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851), admitted by critics to be, in all respects, one of his best.

A cool, pleasing, elegant, large painting by the distinguished Polish artist, Ladislaus Bakalowicz, represents the gathering of the Royal Archery Club at the palace of Henry V.

The artist, L. Kratke, is represented by a most beautiful large painting of the Empress Eugénie and Napoleon III. about to enter their wedding coach at the Palace of the Tuileries.

Charles (Louis) Müller (Muller of Paris), born in Paris, December 22, 1815, has made portraits, almost life-size, of himself, his wife, and child. It is an outdoor scene in which the child, held by its mother, looks with intense affection into her face while the artist in vain tries to divert its gaze therefrom by means of an attractive pear he has plucked from an overhanging branch of a fruit-tree.

Alvarez (1844-1901) presents a view of Rome from the roof of the Vatican palace (1894).

Egypt and the pyramids are depicted by J. J. Frey.

The original painting of "Aurelian's Return from Victory" is by G. P. Tiepolo (1696-1770).

In the collection is a copy regarded by critics as almost equal to the original painting of Murillo's "Madonna and Child" that is in the Pitti Palace, Florence; a gift to Newark. It is the one made by E. Falsini in 1856 by order of the Pope and is beautiful beyond compare. There is also an excellent copy of Titian's "Tribute Money," the original of which is in Dresden.

A large painting, "The Music Lesson," is said to be an original, by Peter Paul Rubens. It was so passed upon by an authority before its purchase by Dr. Coles; a gift to Newark.

A copy of the "Aurora," the fresco by Guido Reni, on the ceiling of the Casino of the Palazzo Rospigliosi, in Rome, represents Aurora scattering flowers before the chariot of Phœbus, who is attended by the Hours. This canvas is about the same size as the original fresco.

The portrait of the Duke of Wellington is an authoritative original by Sir Thomas Lawrence; a gift to Newark.

Madame Le Brun (1755-1842), the French portrait, historical, and landscape painter, left 600 portraits, 18 historical paintings, and 200 landscapes. A portrait of herself in this collection is regarded as an original and one of her best. She was a member of the French Academy and associate member of the Academies of Bologna, Parma, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, and Geneva.

Charles André Vanloo (1705-1765) is represented by the two large paintings of Maria Theresa (1717-1780) and Joseph II., from the Blakeslee Collection. Joseph II. (1741-1790) proclaimed the "Edict of Tolerance" in 1781, and abolished serfdom.

Two large paintings by Miss Jennie Brownscombe have made her famous in Europe and in America. They are known as "The Peace Ball at Fredericksburg, Virginia," a gift to Newark, and "The First American Thanksgiving." After a friendly call, Miss Brownscombe, the artist, wrote to Dr. Coles expressing the pleasure she had experienced in seeing her pictures on the walls of his gallery and in learning that Dr. Coles and his sister, Miss Coles, might donate them, with other works of art, to the Newark, New Jersey, Museum, when the building shall have been erected. She wrote as follows: "I painted the 'Peace Ball' in 1895, beginning it in New York, and finishing it abroad, from data and costumes gathered from all available sources. I worked on it six months. The historic characters were made in every case, where an authentic portrait exists, from the portrait itself or from a reproduction of it. When no authentic portrait existed I carefully followed descriptions, studying the character, age, etc., of the subjects. This incident occurred directly after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, while Washington was en route to Mt. Vernon. It was an impromptu gathering at Fredericksburg, near the home of Washington's aged mother, and was followed by a dance. The occasion was the last one at which Mary Washington appeared in public with her illustrious son. She was at this time eighty-two years old. A description of the scene is found in G. W. P. Custis's 'Personal Recollections of Washington.' I have represented Washington and his mother greeting Lafayette. I consider this one of the best historical pictures I have painted. It was shown at The National Academy and appears in the book entitled 'Women Painters of the World,' published in London by Hodder & Stoughton in 1905."

The following is from the chapter, The Mother of Washington, pp. 142-4 of "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," by his adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, N. Y., Derby, Jackson, 1860: "Meantime, in the village of Fredericksburgh all was joyous revelry. The town was crowded with the officers of the French and American armies and with gentlemen for many miles around who hastened to welcome the conquerors of Cornwallis. The citizens got up a splendid ball to which the mother of Washington was specially invited. She replied that although her dancing days were pretty well over she would feel happy in contributing to the general festivity, and she consented to attend. The foreign officers were anxious to see the mother of the American Commander-in-Chief. They had heard indistinct rumors touching her remarkable life and character, but forming their judgment from European examples, they were prepared to expect in the mother that glitter and show which would have attached to the parents of the great in the countries of the Old World. How were they surprised, when, leaning on the arm of her son, she entered the room dressed in the plain but becoming garb worn by the Virginian lady of the olden time. Her dress, always dignified and imposing, was courteous though reserved. She received the complimentary attentions which were paid to her without evincing the slightest elevation, and at an early hour, wishing the company much enjoyment of their pleasures, observed that it was high time for old folks to be in bed; and retired, leaning, as before, on the arm of her son. The foreign officers were amazed in beholding one whom so many causes inspired to elevate, preserving the even tenor of her life, while such a blaze of glory shone upon her and her offspring.

It was a moral spectacle such as the European world had furnished no examples of. Names of ancient lore were heard to escape from their lips, and they declared: 'If such are the matrons of America, well may she boast of illustrious sons!'"

Regarding her other painting Miss Brownscombe writes: "We are told that the first authentic American Thanksgiving celebration was 'held by the Pilgrims near Cape Cod,' in October, 1621. The ceremonies lasted three days. Massasoit and his band of friendly Indians were bidden to the feast to which they contributed five deer. Reduced by hardship and privation to a mere handful, our Pilgrim forefathers gathered to give thanks for the crops and their other blessings. Most prominent among them were Elder Brewster, who was educated at Cambridge and was secretary to Davidson, Secretary of State under Elizabeth (his chair is still preserved in Pilgrim's Hall at Plymouth, Mass.); William Bradford, his intimate friend, afterward Governor Bradford; Miles Standish (gallant soldier, called the bravest of the brave); E. Winslow, whose portrait hangs as a treasured possession in the Massachusetts Historical Society; Stephen Hopkins and Allerton the Counsellor—all these names preceded by titles of respect —were first in all papers signed. We see also in this impressive painting the wife of Stephen Hopkins with her two children, one of whom (Oceana) was born at sea; John Alden and Priscilla; Mrs. Brewster and her son; Mary and Remember Allerton; Carver, Massasoit and his Indians. When we look upon them and picture to ourselves what the 'First American Thanksgiving' meant to them we may experience just pride in such forefathers."

A painting by Percy Moran: "The Signing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," portrays the occupants thereof. It now hangs in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, a gift from Dr. Coles.

There are also several other historical paintings by the same artist, illustrative of American history. One large painting represents Washington receiving a messenger from King George at the siege of Boston; another the capture of Major André, after he had made arrangements near Stony Point as the representative of Sir Henry Clinton with Benedict Arnold, for the surrender of West Point (September 21, 1780), but was arrested on his return, at Tarrytown, September 23. One of his three captors being dressed in a British uniform is said to have caused him, in his reply to a question asked, to reveal his identity and mission. As a gift from Dr. Coles, it is now in the Art Section of the Public Library, Newark, New Jersey.

Two celebrated paintings, ten feet by six feet, are by Albert Bierstadt. One is known as the "Landing of Columbus at Santa Barbara." As a gift from Dr. Coles it is now in the Art Section of the Public Library, Newark. Mr. Bierstadt told Dr. Coles that he had painted everything therein shown; scenery, fruits, trees, flowers, Indians, etc., with historic interest and accuracy. Another painting of same size, by Mr. Bierstadt, is "View of the Rocky Mountains," a companion picture of the one in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D. C. It now hangs as a gift from Dr. Coles in Carnegie Library of Plainfield, New Jersey.

A much admired, large, spirited equestrian painting is the original, by Thomas Buchanan Read (1822-1872), known as "Sheridan's Ride;" given by Dr. Coles to the city of Newark, New Jersey, for its Museum of Art. Reference thereto is thus described in Read's poem:

Hurrah! hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah! hurrah for horse and man.
And when their statues are placed on high,
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldiers' "Temple of Fame,"
There, with the general's glorious name,
Be it said, in letters both bold and bright,
Here is the steed that saved the day,
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester twenty miles away.

Sheridan's army, which was encamped in Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley, was surprised before daybreak, and defeated by the Confederate army under General Early. Sheridan, who was at Winchester, twenty miles from the field, on his return from a visit to Washington, heard the sound of battle, and rode rapidly to the scene of action. As he galloped past the retreating troops, he shouted: "Face the other way, boys, we are going back." He re-formed his corps, and before the close of the day had gained a decided victory, October 19, 1864.

The following is a further partial list of artists and their works in the Coles Collection, most of which have been given by Dr. Coles to Newark, New Jersey, for the Museum of Art:

Louis Kratke—Sleighing and Skating Scenes in Russia.

Louis Kratke—Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie about to enter their wedding coach at the Tuileries. Both these paintings are large and very beautiful. A painting by Kratke is said to have sold recently in Paris for $12,500.

Louis Desprez—Napoleon at Austerlitz.

Marc Kaufman—A Home Zither Concert in the Tyrol.

J. Haecker—John Alden and Priscilla. "Why don't you speak for yourself, John," Priscilla's answer to John upon his mentioning to her Miles Standish's offer of marriage.

Coomans—An Egyptian Princess.

L. Jeminez—The Concert.

J. G. Brown (3)—The Boy and His Dog; Solid Comfort; the Boot-Black Boy and the Little Flower Girl. She gives or sells him a bouquet.

Léon Perrault—A sweet child asleep after her lunch.

Leon Carldo (1877)—Lullaby.

Samuel F. B. Morse, of electric telegraph fame—A scene in Switzerland.

Gustave Toulaine—Flowers.

Hohenberg—Mother and Infant. A large fascinating painting.

F. E. Church—Indian Summer.

Kahler—A Garden Scene with Russian Hounds; formerly owned by the late J. P. Morgan.

Gilbert Stuart—Portrait of Washington, one of the many attributed to him.

Jean Léon Gérôme—Tiger watching a caravan crossing a desert.

Don Raimundo de Madrazo, born at Rome, Italy, 1841, the Spanish historical and portrait painter—A beautiful portrait.

Paul Viry—A Falconer. Paris Salon, 1877.

A. Bechtel—Original portrait of Daniel Webster. Painted from life.

Charles Jacque—Sheep.

Rosa Bonheur (2)—Deer. Large painting of a wounded tiger.

Jean Jacques Henner—An ideal painting.

Van Marke—Cattle.

Edward Richter—The Persian festival of roses in the temple.

George Henry Boughton—Rose Standish.

Signorini—Prayer.

Frithjof Smith-Hald—The famous Norwegian painter. Bandaksvand Lake, Norway, 1886.

D. M. Carter—A large painting of Barbara Frietchie, the flag of the Union, and Stonewall Jackson during the Civil War.

Jean Marc Nattier (1685-1766)—Original portrait of Madame Victorie, daughter of Louis XV. and Marie Loczinska.

F. S. Church—The girl and her dove. A pretty garden scene.

Edward Moran (2)—Marine view and a landscape.

Percy Moran (6)—Washington at the siege of Boston. The Capture of Major André. Washington at Yorktown. Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Washington at Philadelphia, and a very attractive painting showing Alexander Hamilton when a young man learning the minuet step with the daughter of Major-General Steuben, at a gathering of young people at Trenton. Alexander Hamilton subsequently met the daughter of Philip Schuyler at Washington Headquarters at Morristown, N. J., and then became engaged to her and they were later married at

the Schuyler mansion in Albany. History tells us that the night before Hamilton was to meet Aaron Burr, having executed his will, in which he made provision for his family and creditors, thinking tenderly of his wife, he enjoined his children—four boys and one girl—to bear in mind she had been to them the most devoted and best of mothers. He also wrote that in the coming duel with Burr he intended to throw away his fire.

J. J. Tisson—A large painting represents the return from the Henley race on the Thames.

S. Vernon—Five o'clock tea.

Richards—Landscape.

Benj. Engleston—The Gleaners.

Manfrau—The Seashore.

C. E. Boutebonne—The Tourists.

Ralph Albert Blakelock, N. A., America, 1847—Names his painting "Golden Glow," Colorado. It is a landscape with Indians and is said to have cost the party from whom Dr. Coles purchased it $12,000. Senator Clark, of New York, is said to have paid $42,000 for the Blakelock, and recently at the Lambert sale a Blakelock was sold for $20,000 for the Toledo Museum.

B. C. Koek Koek, born in Zealand, 1803, died at Cleves, 1862. A beautiful landscape.

At once a wonder, a surprise, and delight is a writing desk said to have been the property of Marie Antoinette. It is lined with velvet and is covered inside and outside with paintings enameled on copper, the same being most beautiful copies of those by the best masters of the legendary history and mythological stories of ancient Greece and Rome. It is a veritable museum in itself. It being in every respect unique and the only one ever made, it should be located in some museum, which would thereby impart to the said institution an attractive, distinctive value and reputation.

Washington Irving (1783-1826) was Attaché of the United States Legation at Madrid, and in 1859 he was made Secretary of Legation at London. In 1842 he was appointed Minister to Spain. During the reign (1820-1848) of Louis Philippe, Irving visited Paris and was idolized by the French people, so much so that pictures of himself were sold in the streets of the city. At the Sèvres factory the Government ordered made in commemoration of his visit a beautiful vase for the Tuileries. This vase was rescued from the palace before the burning thereof by the Commune in 1871. It is in perfect condition and has painted thereon by the Royal painter "Quenten" General Lafayette welcoming Washington Irving to the palace. The vase is stamped with royal Sèvres signature and is inscribed "Château de Tuileries." This vase now forms part of the Coles Collection.

During and subsequent to the reign of the Bonapartes in Europe many of its best treasures were sent from France to America, and for more than a hundred years have been carefully kept, and seen by comparatively few persons. Many of these now constitute part of the Coles Collection. Napoleon, after his second abdication, expected to embark for America, where his brothers Jérôme and Joseph had landed possessions, and where he was assured of a cordial welcome by the American people. Intense, therefore, was his disappointment and sorrow upon being sent as a prisoner to St. Helena. Joseph Bonaparte strikingly resembled Napoleon and had entreated him to take advantage of this close resemblance and escape in his place, but he would not listen to the proposition.

Concerning Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor of the Island of St. Helena, Napoleon said: "It is necessary to his nature to torture me like the tiger who tears with his claws the prey whose agonies he takes pleasure in prolonging." In spite of all the libels, "I have no fear whatever," said Napoleon, "about my fame. Posterity will do me justice. The good I have done will be compared with

the faults I have committed. I have framed and carried into effect a code of laws which will bear my name to the most distant posterity. I have always been of opinion that the sovereignty lay in the people. In fact, the imperial government was a kind of republic. Called to the head of it by the voice of the nation, my maxim was: 'The career open to talents without distinction of birth or fortune.' I governed for the whole community, for the whole family of the French nation."

In the Coles Collection there are more than thirty historic vases from the royal factories of Sèvres and Vienna of almost indescribable beauty. One, a Napoleon period vase, four and a half feet high, portrays the victories of Austerlitz and Friedland and is signed "H. Desprez, M. Imp. le de Sevre, Friedland, 1807." The beautiful painting of Friedland is a copy of the one by Meissonier (1815-1891), owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Napoleon, on his magnificent white charger, and Marshal Ney, on his Austrian steed, are the most prominent figures represented, while twenty other marshals are grouped around, according to their rank, with the army in the background. The jeweled ornamentation on the vase is said to be a lost art.

Another Napoleon vase of equal size, beauty, and grandeur, dated 1818, also painted by H. Desprez, commemorates the victories of Rivoli, Montenotte, Jena, and Friedland.

There are two vases that are inscribed *Offert par le prince Eugène de Beauharnais à la Princesse Murat.* Eugene was the son of Josephine by her first husband. He fought under Napoleon, who made him Viceroy of Italy.

Joachim Murat was a famous cavalry officer under Napoleon. He aided the *coup d'état* of November, 1809. He married Caroline Bonaparte, January 20, 1800. He was made Governor of Paris and Marshal in 1804. In 1805 he was made Prince and High-admiral, and Caroline thus became Princess Murat. Murat commanded the cavalry at Marengo in 1800, at Austerlitz in 1805, at Jena in 1806, Eylau and Friedland in 1807. The paintings on the vases are by G. Poitevin and commemorate the battles and victories in which Murat took part.

William Hazlitt in his "Life of Napoleon" says: "It was while he commanded at Paris that Napoleon became acquainted with Madame de Beauharnais. After the disarming of the Section, a youth, ten or twelve years of age, presented himself to the staff to solicit the return of a sword which had belonged to his father, formerly a general in the service of the Republic. The youth was Eugène Beauharnais, afterward made Viceroy of Italy. Napoleon, touched by the nature of his petition and by his boyish eagerness, granted his request. Eugène Beauharnais, when he beheld his father's sword, burst into tears. General Bonaparte, pleased with his sensibility, behaved so kindly to him that his mother thought herself obliged to wait on him the next day to thank him for his attention. Every one has heard of the extreme grace of the Empress Josephine and of her sweet and captivating manners. Napoleon was struck at his first interview. Their acquaintance soon became more tender and intimate, and it was not long before they were married."

There are five elegant porcelains, four vases, and one large centerpiece, regarded as gifts from Napoleon to Josephine, for the decoration of Malmaison. Here, at Malmaison, the devoted step-daughter of Napoleon, Queen Hortense, awaited the arrival of Napoleon after his abdication. The Emperor is said to have wandered sadly through the rooms and traversed

the beautiful walks endeared to him by the love of Josephine. His demeanor was calm, and to all, peculiarly gentle and affectionate. "Every object here," said he, "revives some touching memory. Malmaison was my first possession. It was purchased by money of my own earning. It was long the abode of happiness, but she who was its chief ornament is here no more."

A large painting, by Pianeppo, depicts a notable gathering in the Tuileries viewing, with Napoleon, a large seated life-size statue of the Empress Josephine which Canova, the artist, having completed, is showing to the Emperor and awaiting his approval or criticism.

The largest, most beautiful and most highly prized product of the Sevres factory is undoubtedly the vase ordered made by Napoleon to commemorate the Coronation of Napoleon and Josephine. On its face the artist, Pascault, from David's great painting, has painted the scene of the coronation. David, it will be remembered, was at the head of the French school. He began this immense work on a surface of 750 square feet at Paris, in 1806, and finished it at Brussels in 1821. It represents the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon, which took place at Paris on the 2nd of December, 1804, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, when the Pope Pius VII. came for that purpose. The Emperor is represented placing the Imperial Crown on the head of the Empress, after having taken it from the altar, and crowned himself. The Empress Josephine is in a kneeling posture. The family and the principal personages of the Imperial Court are represented in the rich costumes of their respective titles and offices. The Pope, whose likeness is perfect, is represented seated during the ceremony, surrounded by his cardinals and clergy. This monumental wonder of ceramic art is apparently as beautiful and perfect as it was when first received by Napoleon and Josephine.

One vase, painted by Desprez, is a memorial of the victory of Recesci by the French under the Duc d'Enghien (The Grand Condé) over the Spaniards in May, 1643, during the reign of Louis XIV. Another vase, painted by Poitevin, illustrated the victory of the French under Marshal Saxe at Lawfeldt in the Netherlands, July 2, 1747.

Two vases of exquisite beauty bear the inscription: *Offert par le Duc Richelieu à la Princesse Lamballe.* The paintings thereon are by L. Bertren. The Princess de Lamballe was the intimate friend of Marie Antoinette, who made her superintendent of the Royal household. She proved her loyalty to the Queen by returning to France from England after the unsuccessful flight of the Queen from Versailles, and by voluntarily sharing her imprisonment for a week in the Temple. She refused (Sept. 3, 1792) to take the oath against the monarchy and was literally torn to pieces by the mob as she emerged from the court-house.

There are eight vases from the Royal factory at Vienna. Two of them were the Government "show pieces" at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876. All have thereon classical or historical paintings by famous artists—Desprez, Bouchet, L. Bertren, Poitevin, Hubert, F. Hubek, Fox, etc.

A set of three royal vases is treated in royal garnet texture with a predominating *faïence* upon a rich glaze. The relief and open-work ornamentation are splendid examples of the European royal factories compared with Sèvres; they are Crown Vienna at best, with panels in finely relieved borders. They are painted by Knoeller, a master of the modern

schools. These slender yet graceful vases are richly ornamented with fine twenty karat gold and delicate colors, such as royal purple, and turquoise jewels. There are gold and purple bands running around the bodies in which are finely painted scenes from the plays of Shakespeare. Another large vase portrays a scene from the Wagner opera of "Lohengrin." Anything more beautiful is scarcely conceivable.

A large vase of great beauty bearing the insignia of Frederick the Great and made for the Royal Vases Museum is regarded as one of the best, if not the best, example of the product of the Vienna factory. It is said to have been one of the chief attractions at the Turin Exhibition. Its style and its form are copies of those of the Sèvres factory—which is shown by the goats' heads as handles, similar to those in the Hereford and Wallace collections. This vase is decorated with *pointillé* work and colored borders, all raised in twenty-four karat gold. On the front of the vase are depicted the Aurora, Apollo, and the Muses speeding toward Parnassus, the seat of music and poetry—a copy of a famous painting by Guido Reni. On the back are portrayed three goddesses—the Three Fates in old Norse mythology who dwelt at the sacred well Urdharbfunn, the judgment-seat of the gods at the foot of the tree Yggdrasil which bound together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches were said to spread over the whole earth and to reach above the heavens. The cover of the vase is of the "slender entrelle style."

There are two large vases of flowers and butterflies, decoration of Chinese manufacture, that received the gold medal prize at the Turin Exhibition of Fine Arts. The collection contains also works from the factory at Campo di Monté (1736-1820) near Naples, Italy, of great value and beauty as are also the porcelains from the other factories of Europe. One Coalport vase portraying Windsor Castle, of special beauty, has but one like it, which is in the Castle.

A large, elegantly Russian enameled Sèvres vase has thereon a portrait of Charles III., King of Naples, under whose patronage was the factory of Campo di Monté near Naples, 1736-1820. A beautiful portrait of the wife of Charles III. is on its companion vase.

A very attractive object in the collection is a large antique Russian bowl, a rare example of "Royal Blue" enamel work, chased with simple Russian designs, burnt in like the crosses of ikons of a century or more ago. The top of the bowl is of crowned spirals, pierced with ecclesiastical designs. The inside of the bowl is lined with sheet gold on the genuine bronze, of which the entire bowl is composed.

The last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica devotes more than a whole page to the history of André Charles Boulle (1642-1732) and his works, the French cabinet-maker, who gave his name to a fashion of inlaying known as Boulle or Buhl Work. He was employed for many years at Versailles, where the mirrored walls, the floors of wood mosaic, the inlaid panelling, and the pieces of marqueterie in the Cabinet du Dauphin were regarded as his most remarkable work. It is doubtful if there is in any museum a more elegant example of the work of this chaser, gilder, and maker of marqueterie than the "Boulle Cabinet" in the possession of Dr. Coles. It is about four feet high, lined with velvet, carved, inlaid, and gilded, its front door being a marble panel on which is a carved bird of brilliant plumage, also flowers of jade, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones.

One of the most noteworthy gifts of

Dr. Coles to Columbia University (his *alma mater)* is the copy (the original being in the Museum at Athens, Greece) of the reputed sword of Agamemnon, of bronze, ivory, and gold, found in the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ, Greece, by Professor Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890) during his excavations in 1878 of the buried city.

Agamemnon, in Greek legendary history, was the son of Atreus, King of Mycenæ, and the most powerful ruler in Greece. He led the Greek expedition against Troy, and on his return was slain, according to Homer, by Ægisthus; according to Æschylus, by his wife, Clytemnestra. The sword was exhibited at the Paris Exposition and was secured for Dr. Coles by Professor Kuntz of Tiffany & Company, New York.

The Library of Dr. and Miss Coles has many beautifully bound illuminated books, the products of the middle ages. Some of the rarest and most elegant works bound in full levant leather, with inlaid doublures, are from the Robert Hoe (of printing press fame) collection.

Among works of special value and interest are mentioned the following:

Four sets only of the "Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys" were printed on vellum signed by L. De Vinne & Co.; the one owned by Robert Hoe and now the property of Dr. Coles, is No. 2 registered. This set is said to have been bound for Mr. Hoe in Paris for five hundred dollars per volume, and there are ten volumes. Each volume has in it Mr. Hoe's plate and has a leather case with clasps.

"Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages and of the Period of the Renaissance," is by Paul Lacroix (Bibliophile Jacob), curator of the Imperial Library of the Arsenal, Paris. It is illuminated; full levant leather binding; hand tooled; three volumes, London, Chapman Hall, 1874.

The works of Molière, illustrated by M. Louis Leloir, Maurice Leloir, Jacques Leman, and Edmund Hedouin. Full levant, doublures of leather and silk, have much inlaid work, hand tooled, eleven volumes, Paris—Chez Barrie Frères, Éditeurs.

The works of Shakespeare, edited by W. E. Henley. This artist's Bibliophile edition was limited to fifteen copies, of which the one owned by Dr. Coles is signed "Publisher's Copy." It is bound in full levant leather, with doublures, with inlaid beautiful paintings; there are twenty volumes luxuriously illustrated and have leather slip covers; printed at Edinburgh by T. & A. Constable. Subscription price is said to have been more than $300 for each volume.

The "Second" (1632) and "Fourth" (1685) "Folios" of Shakespeare. "The Nuremburg Chronicle" first edition.

Two large folio portfolios of the works of Meissonier, also—"Meissonier--His Life and His Art," by Vallery C. O. Greard, de l'Académie, Victor Recteur de l'Académic de Paris; with extracts from his note-books, and his opinions and impressions on art and artists collected by his widow. Translated from the French by Lady Mary Lloyd and Mrs. Florence Simmonds with 38 plates and 236 text illustrations, New York, A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1897, in two volumes; this edition on Japanese vellum was limited to 100 copies, including 25 for America, of which Dr. Coles's is No. 83, signed by A. C. Armstrong & Son, December 21, 1896. The binding is full levant leather, doublure silk. Robert Hoe's book plate is in each. Richard Clay & Son, London.

The Waverley Novels—Collectors' autograph edition. Limited for sale in America to ten numbered and registered sets of which Dr. Coles's set is No. 6 and is signed by George D. Sproul, publisher, 1900. Full leather, inlaid work elegantly illustrated. Doublures with Walter Scott's coat-of-arms.

The Library has also beautiful folio and quarto leather-bound editions of works illustrating the art collections of Europe in the public and private galleries and Paris Salon. "The Lives of the Queens of England," by Agnes Strickland, in eight volumes, are bound in full levant leather, with doublures inlaid with twenty miniature portraits of the Queens, painted on ivory by Miss Currie, all enclosed in a spring leather case of ingenious workmanship. Published by Col-

burn & Company, London, 1851. Bound by Sungorski & Sutcliff, London. Extra illustrated, 1852.

A sumptuous volume owned by Dr. Coles is that of the "Portraits of the Sovereigns of England," engraved from the best authorities by W. H. Worthenton, London; published by William Pickering, 1824. There are thirty-six fine portraits on India paper. Folio superbly bound in full crimson polished levant morocco, both sides covered with beautifully hand-tooled designs, consisting of roses, the intervening spaces being filled with minute *pointille* tooling, with twenty-four highly finished portrait miniatures painted on ivory by Miss Currie; morocco joints, broad inside borders, blue water-silk doublures and ends, gilt edges; enclosed in a polished levant morocco pull-off case by Rivière, 1824.

The miniatures are arranged as follows: Front cover—Mary II.; Mary I.; Mary Queen of Scots; Charles I.; Charles II.; Elizabeth; George I; George II.; George III.; Oliver Cromwell; George IV.; Anne. Back cover—James I.; Stephen; Edward I.; Edward III.; Richard III.; Edward II.; Henry III.; Henry VIII.; Henry IV.; William I.; Henry I.; William II.

A very fine effect is introduced in the decoration of this charming example. The minute *pointille* tooling shows up the dull gold, against which the larger floral pattern of roses shows up bright like burnished gold. Among other notable specimens of bindings are:

The celebrated Halliwell-Phillips Shakespeare in 34 volumes, the original folio being placed into specially bound slip-cases, tooled by Adams, 1863.

The Lortec Samuel Pepys' Diary in 8 vols., this being the Robert Hoe copy bound by Lortec from a special design that was destroyed after this copy was made. The sheets of this copy are as notable an item as the binding, having been printed by De Vinne from a specially faced set of plates.

The Complete Angler, by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton, is a splendid work in 2 volumes of the celebrated Pickering edition, 1836, with numerous steel engravings by Thomas Stothard, Esq., R. A., and Humphreys, Byfield, Adcock, Fox, Worthington and Robinson. The extensive foot-notes throughout the work are by Sir Harris Nicholas. Doublure binding, inside borders extra tooled with fish designs. The front and back covers are illuminated with a beautiful Rivière design, hand tooled, the design here used being original, and the plates destroyed after using. On the covers are four beautiful miniature paintings on ivory of rivers and trout streams, by Miss C. B. Currie. The *pointille* design is remarkable, and the inlay of many colored ribbons of leathers is something unusual in this work; 2 vols., royal size, in swan's-down-lined leather slip-cases.

DOUBLURE INSIDE TOOLED BINDINGS.

The Abbey and Palace of Westminster, John Harrington.

Bohemia, extra illustrated. Copy in full morocco, tooled binding.

The Warrington (King James's Bible) with royal crest. This is the celebrated "Breeches" Bible (see Gen. iii, 7).

Payne's Royal Dresden Gallery.

Life of Christ, 15th Century; illumination on parchment; bound into tooled full leather; binding authenticated.

French Historic Costumes, 1226-1792; ¾ morocco.

Prayer Book of Edward VII., 1903; full morocco.

P. de Nolhac, Madame Vigée Le Brun, Paris, 1908. Robert Hoe's copy, Goupil; extra tooled, full morocco.

Borden's copy of Mantz, Leonardo da Vinci; full morocco. London, 1898; Rivière binding.

Miniatures by Charles Turrel, 1912.

Gueranger, Sainte Cécile et la Société Romaine; full morocco, tooled by hand, 1874.

Œuvre de Jean Foucquet, 2 parts Fr.; full morocco. Appendice aux Évangiles; full morocco; Paris, 1864.

Les Évangiles, Paris.

Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan; full morocco.

Antiquitates Christianæ, 1676, Original; morocco.

Paintings, Italian, Mantz.

French Aquarellists, 3 vols.
William Ward and James Ward.
India, Ancient and Modern.
The Sermon on the Mount.
Marvels in Art.
Triumphs of Modern Art.
Views of Egypt.
Author's Edition, Columbian Exposition, 8 vols.
Extra Etchings to Scott's Works, portfolio.
A collection of large photographs from every part of the globe mounted into separate albums for each country.
Man in Art, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, vellum.
Hamilton.
Portraits by Marchioness of Granby.
Pictorial Arts of Japan, Anderson.
Keramic Arts of Japan.
La Gerusalemme, Liberata di Torquato Tasso.
Chabert Gallery of Paintings, 3 vols., cases.
Florence Gallery, 2 vols.
Titian Gallery of portraits.
Dulwich Gallery.
Meissonier, 2 vols., portfolios.
Halliwell-Phillips, Shakespeare, 17 vols.
Text Stratford Records, and 16 vols. of extra engravings, etchings. All first editions, all in original boards boxed into case.
Memoirs of Baroness Bunsen, 2 vols.
Works of Thomas L. Peacock, 3 vols.
Recent Rambles, Abbot.
Bay of Seven Islands, Whittier.
William and John's Wards, Frankan.
French Art, Brownell.
Through Shen Kan, Clark & Sowerby.
Châteaux of Touraine, Lansdale.
Audubon's Birds of America, 8 vols., original.
Versailles, Farmer.
House of Russell, Wiffen.
Mary Queen of Scots, Henderson.
China, 6 vols., Williams.
Drama and Opera, 10 vols.
Complete Works, Tennyson, Holmes, and Scott.
Napoleon, complete, Junot, Bourrienne, Hazlitt, 16 vols., Grolier Society, London.
Memoirs and Chronicles, 11 vols.
Montaigne, 10 vols.
Author's Digest, 20 vols.
Jules Verne, 15 vols.
Robertson's Works, 10 vols.
Foundation Library, 11 vols.
The St. Mark's edition of John Ruskin's Works, 15 vols., ¾ morocco.
The Montezuma edition of Prescott's Works, 22 vols.; doublure.
The Revolt of the Angels, Edmund Reade, Esq., 1 vol., 1830; doublure.
Graham on the Ten Commandments, 1 vol., 1826; doublure.
Illuminations, Golden Verses from the New Testament, 1 vol.; doublure.
The Bastille, Bingham, 1 vol.; ¾ morocco.
Stevenson's Complete Works, Scribner, 26 vols., ¾ morocco.
Centenary Edition of Works of Victor Hugo, 30 vols., Estes; ¾ morocco.
Louisa Mühlbach, Hohenzollern edition, No. 14, 18 vols.; ¾ morocco.
Ridpath's Library, 26 vols.
The Cyclopædia of American Biography, Appleton's edition, 6 vols.
A Chronicle of England, James E. Doyle, London, 1864.
Macaulay's Works, 10 vols.; ¾ morocco.
Extra Illustrated Edition of Pilgrim's Progress, John Bunyan; doublure. Very clean copy of the celebrated 1796 edition, with tooled portrait of John Bunyan, inlaid in varicolored leathers with handsome hand-tooled design. Bound by Boynton of Bath.
Jean Richepin, La Chanson des Gueux, bound by Affolter.
Poetry of the Year—The Seasons.
Manuscript copy of the Koran, A. D. 1120, illuminated.
Goehring's Galleries of Vienna.
The Henley Shakespeare, Constable, 10 vols., limited to 10 copies; copy No. 2.
The original corrected proof-sheets of Webster's famous speech on the famine in Ireland, and other letters. Bound by Walters, full doublures. Also containing other autographic material relating to Webster and his contemporaries.
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Robert Hoe's copy of Johnson's Works, Pickering Imp. Meissonier. Was originally owned by Borden, thence purchased by Robert Hoe; original autographed edition with an autograph letter of Meissonier, also a document signed by de Chavannes and Gérôme. Included are a few

original wash drawings and signed etchings by Meissonier, all printed on Japan vellum, with every important plate in triplicate, all bound by Chambolle Duree, in doublure, in two full royal quarto volumes in full tooled morocco.

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Audubon's Quadrupeds, 3 vols., original leather.

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Waverley Novels, 26 vols., Collector's Autograph Edition (Sproul).

China and Japan Expedition, Perry; 7 vols.; inside tooled, doublure.

Sufi Interpretation of Omar Khayyam and Fitz-Gerald.

About Books and Bookmen, L. Hutton, 2 vols. (A collection of clippings about the famous collectors and their bookplates.)

Prince Charles Edward, Andrew Lang, doublure, tooled; privately printed.

American Families of Historic Origin and Lineage.

Fifty Masterpieces of Anthony Van Dyck, doublure.

Picturesque America, 2 vols.; illustrated with steel engravings.

Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, 8 vols.; bound by Lortec of Paris.

Tennyson, 11 vols.

Lodge's Portraits, 12 vols.

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Works of the unknown author of "The Whole Duty of Man," 1684.

Picart's Religious Ceremonies, 6 vols.

The Royal Collection of Paintings, 2 vols., Windsor.

The Works of the Right Honourable Joseph Addison, Esq., in four quarto volumes, full tooled leather. First Collected Edition. London, Jacob Souson. 1721.

Illuminated Psalter dedicated to Queen Victoria (Owen Jones's magnificently tooled binding).

Macklin's Holy Bible, London, 1800, 7 vols.

Topography of Troy, Gell.

Historical Celebrities, Vet. et Novi Testamenti.

Ovid's Metamorphoses, Picart, 2 vols.

Gebbies' Burns, 6 vols.; steel engravings, ¾ morocco.

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Limited edition copy, illustrated by Maxfield Parish; Putnam Copy.

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Martha Lamb's History of New York City.

Galerie de Musée Napoléon, 10 vols.; original grain morocco; 1813 edition, Paris; French text embellished with steel engravings.

Works of Jules Verne, 15 vols.; goat-skin, full leather binding; Letter Press copy edited by Horne.

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Old English China, Hodgeson; full morocco, tooled.

Sèvres Porcelain China of Buckingham and Windsor Palaces; full morocco, tooled copy.

The Vatican, Its History and Treasures; tooled copy.

A. Dreyfus, collection of, Paris, 1889.

Daniells, original landscapes.

Collection, H. V.

John Dryden, Fables of, 1797.

Antonio Canova, 2 vols., 1824.

Costumes, China.

Costumes of Russian Empire.

Les Chefs-d'Œuvre du Musée du Luxembourg.

Hakewell's Tour of Italy, 1816-17, 1820.

Biblia Sacra, 1835.

Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII.

Boyer Wagen, L'Œuvres du Pinturchio, 1902.

Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, 1747.

Common Prayer.

Paris Univ. Expos. Treasures and Masterpieces of Art, 3 vols.

The Turner Gallery.

American Art Review, 5 vols.

Stafford Gallery, 2 vols.

Collection of J. W. Wilson.

Romney, Ward & Roberts, 2 vols.

Financial New York, Hardenbrook; extra tooled by Eagle Art Bindery.

Celebrated Pictures at Manchester Exhibition.

Historians of Greece, 12 vols.

Greek and Latin Classics, 15 vols.

Payne's Book of Art, 3 vols.

Hernani, Victor Hugo, 1894.

The Mirror of the World, Uzanne.

Œuvre de Jean Foucquet, 2 vols.

The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, 4 vols.

Picturesque Views, Turner and Girten.

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Sacred Gift, Montgomery.

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Impressionistic Painting, Dewhurst.

Lalla Rookh, Thomas Moore.

American Immortals, Hall of Fame.

British Contemporary Painters.

Wanderings of a Pilgrim, 2 vols.

Daphne and Chloe, Longus.

Analogy of Religion, Butler, 1756.

Andrew Lang's Tales, first edition rebound in doublures and cased, 8 vols.

Ridpath's Library of History and Literature, 36 vols.

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Miniature des Mittelalters, Wien; extra illuminated.

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Whittier's Poems; autograph letter signed twice, inserted.

Jean Antoine Houdon, copy No. 1, Hart and Biddle.

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Beattie's Poetical Works.

Les Arts Somptuaires, Plainches.

Paul Lacroix, Lettres, Sciences et Arts, France, 1590-1700.

History of Painting, Macfall, 7 vols.

Robert Hoe's Historic and Artistic Bookbindings.

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Historia Celebriores Vet. et Novi Testamenti.

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Great Masters of the Louvre Gallery, 4 vols.

Selected Pictures, 4 vols.

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Museum Worselyanum.

Royal Gallery of Art, 2 vols.

Modern Artists.

Martinet's Birds.

Life of Jesus Christ (French), 2 vols.

The Great Modern Painters, 2 vols.

La Sainte Bible (Tissot) 2 vols.; olive green, full morocco.

Life of Christ (Tissot) 2 vols.; olive green, full morocco.

Life of Christ (Tissot), 2 vols.; purple leather, full morocco.

The Old Testament (Tissot) 2 vols.; purple leather, full morocco.

History of the Bible.

The Wallace Collection of Hertford, 4 vols., Paintings; Works of Ancient and Modern Masters.

Great Britain in the Coronation Year, Milne.

Rome, Wey.

Doublure Royal Octavo Volumes in varicolored.

Portugal, Kinsey.

Swiss Picture, Manning.

Imitation of Jesus Christ, Paris, 1856; extra vol., Appendix.

Fashion in Paris, 1797-1897.

Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart.

Unique Poems, full bound.

Esther, original blind tooling.

A nice clean copy of the Heath Bible, illustrated by Westalls, R. A.; 3 vols., 1815; original calf, with new doublures.

Walter Scott's Border Antiquities, 1714; original; full tooled bindings.

Autographed Copy of Peckhaus Verses.

Taylor's Religious Learning, 3 vols., original binding.

Robert Browning's Works, Florentine edition; full tooled binding, with inside doublure; 13 vols.

Robert Hoe's Copy, Bibliothèque Latine-Française, 3 vols., 1838.

Robert Burns, 12 vols.; full morocco, doublure.

Don Quixote, 8 vols.; full morocco, doublure.

Milton's Poetical Works, Hinckley's edition; blind master tooling, in full brown morocco.

Steven's Manuscript of Christo Columbus, facsimile.

Westminster Abbey and the Monuments, 2 vols., original; 15 vols., complete full morocco, Pardoe.

French Aquarellists, 10 parts, original silk.

Le Lure d'Heure de la reine Anne de Bretagne, Paris, 1861; original design, blind toolings. A remarkable fac-simile in original colors.

Album of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Jackson; sixty original photos, 1864.

Charles Lever, Athen. edition, 10 vols.

Motley, 17 vols., ¾ leather edition.

Universal Anthology Edition; full morocco, 33 vols.; autograph edition.

History of All Nations, 25 vols.; ¾ morocco.

Earl of Beaconsfield, 20 vols.; full leather.

Maspero's Egypt, 14 vols.; ¾ morocco.

Jesse's Works, Historical Memoirs, London, 30 vols.; ¾ morocco.

Parkman's Works, Frontenac edition, 17 vols.; ¾ morocco.

Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie, being the actual leaves from a set of the Biographical Edition inlaid to accompany this set of Thackeray's Works; Ritchie's Edition Unique. This set is comprised in 52 royal octavo volumes, and contains 2175 illustrations, and is copy No. 17 of 26 copies thus printed; G. Putnam.

Works of Thos. Love Peacock, 2 vols., original calf; Bentley, 1877.

Nature's Recent Rambles, 2 vols.; ¾ morocco, 1909.

Cambridge, Tennyson, 1 vol.; full tooled; H. Miffe, 1898.

Charles I., by Warwick, 1 vol.; original calf; Ballentyne, 1813.

Cambridge, Holmes, 1 vol.; full tooled; H. Miffe, 1898.

Memoirs of Baroness Bunsen, 2 vols.; ¾ morocco; 1879.

Mary Queen of Scots, Henderson, 2 vols.; ¾ morocco; 1905, Scribner.

Letters of Sir Walter Scott (Personal), 2 vols.; ¾ morocco; 1894.

China, S. W. Williams, 2 vols.; full tooled; 1885.

A Shepherd's Life, Hudson, 1 vol.; ¾ tooled; London.

House of Russell (Memoirs), 2 vols.; full tooled, original; 1833.

Versailles, Farmer, 1 vol.; ¾ morocco; 1906, New York.

Thornfield Edition of Bronte's Sisters' Works (including life of Charlotte), by Mrs. Gaskell; full morocco, extra tooled; 8 vols.; exquisitely illustrated.

Lord Macaulay's Life and Letters, Trevelyan; doublure, 2 vols.; tooled.

Library of Robt. Hoe, Duprat, 1895; doublure.

The Makers of Florence, Mrs. Oliphant, Macmillan; doublure, 1876.

Hudibras, Samuel Butler, London, 2 vols., 1822. Extra illustrated; bound in full morocco by Boynton, with leather inserted pictures in border of *pointille* tooled design. Nice clean copy of 1822 London edition, with original plates.

Memoirs of Prince de Talleyrand, 5 vols., full morocco.

Memoirs of Napoleon, No. 2, of 10 copies; 7 vols. Grolier Soc., ¾ morocco.

Audubon's Birds, 8 vols., Lockwood, 1839 edition; perfect copy; no plates missing.

The Works of Publius Vergilius Maro, translated, adorned with Sculptures and illustrated with Annotations by John Ogilby, Esq., his Majesty's Cosmographer and Geographic printer; London, Peter Parker and Thomas Guy, 1675.

French Art, Brownell.

Châteaux of Touraine, Lansdale, N. Y., 1907.

Louis XV. and Maria Leczinska, Paris, 1900; full tooled levant, illustrated, bound by S. David. From Robert Hoe's library; his bookplate is on inside cover. Lined slip-case. Work very elegant in every respect.

Fables of Æsop, Westonold's illustrations.

Canada and the Provinces, Edinburgh edition. Dr. Coles' subscription copy is No. 277, signed T. A. Constable. Twenty-two volumes and index; bound in polished crimson levant.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL. D., including a journal of his tour to the Hebrides, by James Boswell, Esq., to which were added anecdotes by Hawkins, Piozzi, Murphy, Tyas, Reynolds, Stevens, etc., and notes by various hands, in ten volumes; London, John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1835. Bound in full levant and elegantly illustrated.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, with a Preliminary View of the French Revolution, by the Author of "Waverley," etc., in nine volumes. First Edition, Edinburgh. Printed by Ballantyne & Co. for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, London, and Cadell & Co., Edinburgh, 1827. Bound in full levant. Covers are gold stamped with the coat-of-arms of the Garrick House Library, Maclehose, Glasgow, bindery.

The History of England, written originally in French by M. Rapin de Thoyras, translated into English by F. Tindal, M. A., in four folio volumes; London, John Harrison, 1789. A very rare work. Full leather binding.

Rembrandt in Biblia Sacra, Testamentum Vetus et Testamentum Novum, Evulgetier P. Stromer, Rector, *ad hoc deputatus*. Amsterodami, die 21 Mensis Decembris, 1910. The Old and New Testament in Latin and French Text. Two royal folio volumes. Reproductions are in photogravures of Rembrandt's celebrated paintings from every collection in Europe, including the Royal galleries of Queen Wilhelmina and the King of England, whose collections of Rembrandt's are the greatest extant. This special edition was arranged specially in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the great Rembrandt and his art. Every plate is a retouched masterpiece in detail, and has in it the true color only Rembrandt could portray. Each page is water-marked, Rembrandt's Bijbel. The binding, which is in a rich dark red full leather, tooled, is full gold from special designs, especially drawn for this work. This copy is an exact reproduction of the copies that were bound especially for the libraries of the Queen of Holland and the King of England. The backs of the volumes are tooled in blind design with the crests of the monarchs above mentioned. This is one of the only four copies printed from specially faced type of this edition, specially watermarked as above mentioned.

Thackeray, by Anthony Trollope. Special copy, containing the following extra illustrations, 65 portraits of celebrities (3 being colored impressions), 15 engravings. Four autograph letters by Trollope, Mrs. Howitt, Sir John Bauring, John Kaye and Laurence Oliphant. One volume, full tooled levant, doublure; Macmillan & Co., London, 1879; Boynton, binder, Bath, England.

The Adventures of Baron Münchausen. Bichard's original designs, London. First edition. Eighteen Folio Plates in color. Full morocco, tooled in striped border design.

Paintings of Albert Bierstadt, N. A. Inside doublure panel inlaid varicolored leathers in floral designs. Special private edition.

Ilsu Princess de Trijioli, Robert de Flers. Ilsu illustrations in full color by de a Mucha.

Le Edition d'Art, H. Piazza & Co., editeurs, 4 Rue Jacob, Paris, 1907. Limited edition, No. 111. Full morocco. Tooled in raised leather design of flowers and bands of leather. A remarkable binding by Regarless. Slip-case lined with swan's-down.

Cabinet of Gems, Sir Thomas Lawrence. A beautiful tooled binding with a tooled floral spray surrounding eight miniatures on the front and back covers. Each miniature is painted on ivory by Miss Currie. The book was bound by Rivière after special designs by Stonchouse. The miniatures represented are reproductions of the greatest paintings of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Such as Master Hope, Nature, Duchess of Northumberland, Duchess of Sutherland, etc. Doublure.

Forest, Lake, and River, The Fishes of New England and Eastern Canada, by Frank M. Johnson, Subscription Copy No. 2. Illustrated, two volumes with large portfolio of twelve paintings of fish. Full leather doublure binding, published for three hundred dollars.

The Complete Works of Thomas Jefferson.

Two manuscript volumes, bound in full flexible leather, beautifully inscribed in the Persian language, are of especial interest and value. One is entitled "Hafiz-Divan," the complete poems of the most popular lyric poet of Persia. Written in 1197 A. H. or 1783 A. D. It was formerly in the possession of E. H. Palmer, the famous English Orientalist and translator of the Koran and the Sacred Books of the East.

The other volume, also elegantly illuminated and inscribed, is entitled "Saadi, Gulutan, a Collection of Ethical Stories in Persian." This Persian manuscript was written 1240 A. H., 1825 A. D. The paper on which these two Persian volumes are written is of peculiar make and not of split parchment, resembles same closely.

In the library there is also, in a fine state of preservation, a beautiful manuscript Persian copy of the Koran. A thick folio volume with two illuminated title pages bound in full red morocco, native binding, tooled with covers inlaid with gold. Each page resembling parchment is within a red, black, and gold border, is written in a neat hand in black and red Persian letters, "H. p. n. d. about 1120 A. D."

These oriental volumes, with the other scholastic works, rare and of sumptuous bindings, old and recent, heretofore mentioned, give to the Coles library a value shared only by the most celebrated.

In the Library of Dr. Coles one volume of special value is a fine copy of the work of John James Audubon, F. R. S. L. and E., the great American naturalist, entitled "Ornithological Biography," or an account of the habits of the birds of the United States of America, accompanied by descriptions of the objects represented in the work entitled "The Birds of America," and interspersed with delineations of American scenery and manners; five volumes, half leather, Edinburgh, 1831-1839. This set is especially interesting by reason of its being an autograph presentation copy of the author to his friend, an eminent jurist in New York City, who has written on the fly-leaf of the first volume as follows:

Mr. Audubon told me that he did not sell more than forty copies of his great work in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, of which Louis Philippe took ten. The following received their copies but never paid for them: George IV., Duchess of Clarence, Marquis of Londonderry, Princess of Hamburg. An Irish Lord, whose name he would not give, took two copies and paid for neither. Rothschild paid for his copy, but with great reluctance. Mr. Audubon said further that he sold seventy-five copies in America, twenty-six in New York, and twenty-four in Boston; that the work cost him 27,000 pounds sterling, and that he lost 25,000 dollars by it.

He said that Louis Philippe offered to subscribe for one hundred copies if he would pub-

lish the work in Paris; this he found could not be done, as it would have required forty years to finish it as things were in Paris. Of this conversation I made a memorandum at the time, which I read over to Mr. Audubon and he pronounced it correct.

In addition to the above-mentioned five volumes, Dr. Coles has elephant folio plates of the birds and the animals of North America. The birds are the size and colors of life. In his volume I, Audubon says:

Not only is every object, as a whole, of the natural size, but, also, every portion of each object...The great size of the paper on which the representations are offered could not be avoided without giving up the desire of presenting to the world these my favorite objects in nature of the size which Nature has given to them.

Every individual possessed of a sound heart, listens with delight to the love notes of the woodland warblers. He never casts a glance upon their lovely forms without proposing to himself questions respecting them; nor does he look on the trees which they frequent, or the flowers over which they glide, without admiring their grandeur, or delighting in their sweet odors, or their brilliant tints. Should you, good-natured reader, be a botanist, I hope you will find pleasure, while looking at the flowers, the herbs, the shrubs, and the trees, which I have represented.

The friends Audubon made in Europe included Sir Thomas Lawrence, Herschel, Sir Walter Scott, "Christopher North," Cuvier, Humboldt, and St. Hilaire. In 1827 he issued the prospectus of his famous work, "The Birds of America," which originally came out in numbers. He had not money enough to pay the printer for the first number until, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, he was enabled to sell some of his pictures. The first bill that he had to meet was for five hundred pounds. There were one hundred and seventy subscribers at one thousand dollars each.

In his descriptions Audubon has woven passages of the most exciting personal adventures. On May 1, 1839, he wrote from Edinburgh: "I have pleasure in saying that my enemies have been few and my friends numerous. May the God who granted me life, industry, and perseverance to accomplish my task forgive the former, and forever bless the latter!"

Dr. Coles is continually sending valuable books to Public Libraries, Universities, Colleges, and High Schools in the United States and in foreign lands.

Says the Newark Sunday "Call:"

An addition to the treasures of the Free Public Library is the gift from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of a rare and magnificent copy of "The Birds of America," by John James Audubon. The large volume is a reprint published in 1860 of the famous Elephant folio published by Audubon between 1830 and 1839. The large size of the plates are much in excess of the regular size and gave the edition the name it bears. It contains 97 pages and 138 drawings. The volume was published by Roe Lockwood & Son, New York, the chromo-lithography being the work of J. Bien. It is said that these now rare volumes are valued at about $1,200.

At Dr. Coles' suggestion four of the plates have been removed from the book and framed. The richly colored pictures have been placed in the central court facing the main stairway. The plates thus exhibited show the American flamingo, the wild turkey, fish hawk, and Iceland, or jer, falcon.

The Public Library has recently received also from Dr. Coles for the Newark Museum of Art, illustrated books, sixty-seven in number, several of them measuring two feet in length and a foot and a half across. The height of the towering pile is over nine feet. Its interest and value are not confined to dimensions. Among these books are works that are world famous; many of them contain very rare steel and copper engravings, their worth being estimated at several hundred dollars. They are the generous gift of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles to the Newark Museum.

The collection is one to delight trained bibliophile and amateur alike. The bindings and bookplates and inscriptions alone offer a fascinating study, while the chief value, it is said, lies in the illustrations. Besides the copper and steel engravings already mentioned there are hundreds of

photogravures, color etchings, etchings in black, lithographs, water color fac-similes, hand illuminated engravings. A few of the books are absolutely without text and the subject-matter of the others deals with various branches of art. There are several fine bindings of polished calf and one regally bound subscription set of ten volumes in half-levant with calf sides. This edition of the "Exposition Universelle" is printed on Whatman drawing paper and limited to one hundred registered and numbered sets. The publishers are said to ask $200 per volume. So much for luxurious bookdress.

There are two volumes of the plans, elevations, etc., of the Alhambra from drawings by M. Jules Gourney and Owen Jones, the famous architect, that have brought as high as $170 at book auctions. Gourney died while preparing his drawings, and Owen Jones finished the books and dedicated them to the memory of his friend. There is a dual text in French and English to supplement the fifty-one rarely fine steel engravings and lithographs of this wonderful old Moorish palace in Granada, "once a kingdom in Spain."

Four cases of medallions, book-encased, are of unusual interest. These medallions are reproductions of those to be found in the museums of Italy and include copies of those in the museums at Florence and Venice and the Vatican.

The history student will find his way to the two volumes of ancient arms and "Armour," attracted by the splendid coloring of the illuminated engravings, and to Holme's "Naval and Military Trophies." The water-color drawings in the latter, executed by William Gibb, reproduce with detail and exactness historic treasures from the Royal and Wellington collections and English museums. The swords of Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden are included, and the cloak of Napoleon. Two tattered American flags captured in the War of 1812-14 are given as in the collection belonging to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

An interesting "presentation copy" of the Woburn Abbey Marbles, ticketed in a fine hand, "Presented by the Duke of Bedford," is a book large in area with India proof plates of the drawings of H. Corbould. The duke himself wrote the descriptions of his marbles, and this special volume contains a "laid-in" picture of him. The book was privately printed and is exceedingly rare. The duke is said to have bought up any of the 180 copies appearing for sale.

From marbles to Greek vases is a natural step. Sir William Hamilton, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, had the dignified hobby of collecting Greek vases, and his collection is set forth in three volumes, with many numbered plates and detailed descriptions. The plate illustrating the twelve exquisitively shaped and molded vases will appeal to the eye of even him to whom all art is Greek.

Other books likely to be of general interest are the nine volumes of Bernard Picart's "Religious Ceremonies and Costumes"; the 120 engravings from the works of J. M. W. Turner; paintings of collections from the private galleries of wealthy New Yorkers; the copy of Poe's "Raven" illustrated by Paul Gustave Doré, and the collection of wood engravings by members of the Society of American Wood Engravers. The latter contains such well-known names as those of Victor Berstrom, W. B. Clossin, Henry Wolf, John Tinkey, and Elbridge Kinsley.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, widely known in Newark, is the son of Abraham Coles, physician and hymn writer, whose monument stands in Washington Park. The present Dr. Coles lives in Scotch Plains and has collected books and *objets d'art* for years. Among his many gifts to the Newark Library are several fine bronzes, including replicas of the marble bust of Homer, the Venus di Milo head, Augustus Cæsar, the Apollo Belvedere, Benjamin Franklin as a boy with his whistle, and George Washington. The latter was given in memory of the donor's father.

The Newark Sunday "Call," September 2, 1917, says:

The Newark Museum Association and the Free Public Library have recently received some valuable gifts of ancient and rare books from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, who has on various occasions enriched the library and museum by other donations of great value.

A Dutch Bible bearing the early date of 1534, a German Bible printed in 1677, and a German historical work published in 1658, are the oldest of these gifts.

The Museum is the recipient of the larger part of the collection. The German Bible of 1677 is one of these. It is in large type, resulting in a four-volume edition heavily bound and with clasps. It was printed in Neuenburg. An edition bearing date 1668 of "Spiegel der Ehren des Erzhauses Oesterreich," is a description of members of the Imperial families of the house of Austria. It was printed in Nuremberg by M. & J. F. Endtern.

Of especial interest are the four volumes of the "Musée Française," by Duchesne Aine, printed in French and English in Paris, in 1815. It covers painting and sculpture, and the reproductions of the works of the great masters are splendidly executed, making the volumes of unusual value.

Another Bible, now two centuries old, is an edition of the Latin Vulgate bearing date 1714. The six volumes of "Discours sur la Bible," published at The Hague in the first half of the eighteenth century, deserves special notice. The authors are M. Saurin, a minister of the gospel at The Hague, and M. Roques, another priest. The volumes have different dates, about the years 1728 to 1736. They have numerous illustrations of Bible stories.

An American Bible published in German at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1776, will attract attention. It is known as the Saur Bible, being printed by Christopher Saur. It is very rare, as the rest of the stock of this edition is said to have been used for the muskets during the battle of Germantown. It is a reference Bible; it contains the Apocrypha, and also divisions into gospel portions for Sundays and holy days.

In 1866 reproduction in fac-simile of the Shakespearean folio of 1623 is another interesting addition.

The most valuable of the gifts to the library is undoubtedly the Dutch Bible printed in Antwerp in the sixteenth century. It bears the date of 1534. The volume is heavily bound with metal decorative treatment and clasps. It is unusually well printed in black letter. It has the interesting feature of an index to Bible topics, and is freely interspersed with small cuts, the New Testament portion containing a separate cut for every chapter.

Particularly notable is the gift of an extra illustrated edition of Redgrave's "Dictionary of Artists of the English School." It is in twelve volumes, and was published in 1874. The addition of several hundred engravings gives to this edition a special value. Twenty-four volumes of "Chronicles" by Froissart and Enguerraud de Monstrelet are also noteworthy. There are two additional volumes of illustrations. The volumes bear date 1808 and 1810.

Dr. Coles' collection of Bibles is particularly interesting. It includes the Breeches Bible, Gen. iii., said to have been the personal property of King James of England. It has on its morocco-bound cover the royal coat-of-arms. It was printed at Geneva by John Crespin, 1568. Bound with it is a "Calender Historical, wherein is contained an easie declaration of the Golden Number;" "The Epacti—The Indication Aomaine;" "The Cycle of Sunne, 1569;" "The Whole Book of Psalms, collected into English metre by T. Sternhold, Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Ebrue, with apt notes to synge them with all, faithfully perused and allowed according to the order appointed in the Quenes Majestie Injunctions;" also "Prayers for all Occasions;" "The Articles of the Faiths;" "The Commandments;" "Instruction of Children in the Faith;" also the "New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, conferred diligently with the Greek and best approved translations in divers languages." The whole dedicated to "The Moste Virtuous and Noble Quene Elizabeth, Quene of England, France, and Ireland, whose humble subjects of the English Church at Geneva, wish peace and grace from God the Father through Christ Jesus our Lord—Geneva, 1569."

An illustrated copy in black letter, full morocco binding, of "The Bishop's Bible, conteynyng the Olde Testament and the Newe, set forth by authorities and imprinted at London by the assignment of Christopher Barker, her Majestie's Pryntter, 1578." It is known and stamped as Archbishop Cranmer's Bible from its containing a "Prologue, or preface made by Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterburie." It is also known as the "Treacle Bible," from the reading of verse 22, chapter viii., of the book of Jeremiah, which reads: "Is there not treacle at Gilead, is there no physician there?" In King James' version we read: "Is there no balm in Gilead?" His Luther's Bible—largest type Bible in seven volumes—"Biblia Vul-

gata," 1714, with others, add to the interest felt in the inspired writings.

From the Centennial Year number of the "Bible Society Record" we take the following article by Miss Emilie S. Coles, written at the request of the editors, who say:

Miss Coles has been a life member of the American Bible Society since April 24, 1868, a period approaching fifty years. She and her brother, Dr. Coles, have been deeply interested in all forms of mission work among many denominations throughout the world, and it is a pleasure to publish this account from Miss Coles's pen of the beautiful Centenary Tower in Rangoon, Burmah.

The American Centenary Clock and Bell Tower in the City of Rangoon, Burmah, British India, reaches completion while the American Bible Society celebrates its Centenary. It is a thank-offering to God the Father, "who sent his Son to be the Saviour of the World"—the Son, "who loved us and gave himself for us"—the Holy Spirit, ever with us to "guide into all truth."

We are assured that the Tower will last, with care, for centuries. It is fire-proof, the material of which it is built being English white glazed terra cotta. The first floor is of marble, and the stairs leading to the Observation Room above are of iron. The vane is bronze. With the four-dial striking clock and the Westminster peal of bells (after Handel), its cost will be over twelve thousand dollars—paid by J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., LL. D., of New York City. As an American, he rejoices at the success, through divine power, of American missionaries, aided by American missionary, Bible, and tract societies and other agencies.

On the first and largest bell are these words: "A gift in grateful recognition of what God has wrought through American missionaries during the past one hundred years." It also has the following inscription: "The Angel of the Lord said, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people; for unto you is born ....a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.... Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men." The inscription on the second bell reads: "His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor;" the third: "The Mighty God, the Everlasting Father." The fourth and smallest reads: "The Prince of Peace."

The Tower is a copy of the tower of the old Colonial Church in Salem, Massachusetts, said to have been patterned after the tower of an English church designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Having passed through the tower of the old Salem church on February 6, 1812, after their ordination as the first American foreign missionaries to Asia, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Newell, Samuel Nott, with their wives, Gordon Hall, and Luther Rice sailed for India, and, reaching Calcutta the same year, were hospitably received by the English missionary, William Carey. In 1813, Adoniram Judson and his wife landed in Rangoon. We learn from Professor J. F. Smith that Dr. Judson early undertook the task of translating the Bible into Burmese; that he completed the New Testament in 1828; which was printed in 1832; that he finished the translation of the Old Testament in 1834, and that it was issued the next year. The American Bible Society gave $23,200 for the printing of Dr. Judson's version of the Scriptures in Burmese. Dr. Coles has in his library a copy of the Burmese Bible (second edition), printed in Maulmain in 1840. On the fly leaf is written:

To Mr. Robert Robinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the affectionate regards of the translator.

Maulmain, November 30, 1840. A. Judson.

Professor Smith adds that "the companions and successors of Dr. Judson took up similar tasks for other races. In the one hundred years since the arrival of Dr. Judson in Rangoon the Gospels, at least, have been translated into no less than six of the indigenous languages of Burmah. The Christian message is now accessible in their own tongues to nearly 11,000,000 of the people of the land." Dr. Judson labored in Burmah for nearly forty years, compiling also a Burmese Dictionary, which is Burmese-English and English-Burmese.

In 1813 Luther Rice sailed for America to solicit funds; and the Notts and Hall for Bombay. In 1814 Newell joined them—bereft of wife and child. Through him the Ceylon Mission was begun in 1816. Gordon Hall was the founder of the American Marathi Mission, India. His tract on the needs of the heathen and the duty of the churches in America led the beloved physician, John Scudder, M. D., to leave his successful practice in New York City, and, with his devout wife and child, sail for Jaffna, Ceylon, in 1819.

As he was bidding his friends farewell, his words of glad assurance that the Lord was leading him caused James Brainard Taylor to surrender himself, also to a like service, as mis-

sionary to the American Indians. "From its first year," says Dr. Henry O. Dwight, "the American Bible Society undertook to supply Scriptures to missionaries among the American Indians." For thirty-six years the Rev. John Scudder, M. D., D. D., labored in Ceylon and on the continent of India, where he was aided and succeeded by his seven sons, whose families still continued their work.

The One Hundredth Annual Report of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society states: "One permanent result of the Judson Centennial at Rangoon will be a Tower with a clock and Westminster chimes. It will be in a position where it can benefit the city at large, and will be a beautiful and fitting appreciation of the missionary pioneers of a century ago and of their successors down to the present day."

The Tower is seventy-five feet high by fourteen feet square, and its site is well adapted to evangelistic work.

A brick and stone chapel for the Karens was erected by Dr. Coles near the Tower site, a memorial to his mother and his father.

A bronze tablet on the Tabernacle Church at Salem, Massachusetts, reads as follows:

On February 6, 1812, in the Tabernacle Church on this site, Adoniram Judson, Gordon Hall, Samuel Newell, Samuel Nott, and Luther Rice were ordained the first American Foreign Missionaries to the Heathen in Asia. This Centennial Tablet, given by Jonathan Ackerman Coles, M. D., LL. D., was cast 1902 to perpetuate the memory of their zealous and successful labors and those of their devoted wives in the service of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun," under date of February 23, 1916, wrote from Salem, Massachusetts: "The bronze tablet on the flagstaff in Triangle Park, South Salem, was unveiled to-day and presented to the city. The tablet, flag, and flagstaff were gifts of J. Ackerman Coles, of New York, and commemorate the enterprise and resolute spirit with which Salem met the fire of June 25, 1914."

The Seventy-ninth annual report of the American Telugu Missions, published at Madras, India, says:

In this record (1915) we must not fail to recount one of its delightful surprises. Through the generosity of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York City, he have received the gift of a beautiful sixteen-foot Mullins steel motor-launch, to carry the Gospel up and down the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. Ever since coming to Kurnool, twenty years ago, says the Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton, this has been one of our dreams, but we never supposed it would be realized. It would be in vain for me to attempt to describe the beauties of this little ship. Long may she plow these waters, a messenger of peace and good-will to the people along these shores, who know not the love which prompted the gift.

The Rev. Henry Huizinga, Ph. D., principal of the Coles Memorial High School at Kurnool, British India, says:

The roll of students for 1914 consists of 113 Brahmans, 133 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 85 Christians, 62 Mohammedans, and 5 Pandamas. The teaching staff consists of twenty-two, of which seven are college graduates. Our class average was higher than the presidency average, in English by nine per cent., in Sanscrit by two per cent., and in practical physics by six per cent. Our principal aim is the development of character, patriotism, love of honor, reverence for God, and a spirit of service for humanity; these are the chief features of the character we desire to build up in the lives of the young men who are under our influence.

The Rev. Lloyd C. Smith, M. A., principal and manager of the Dr. Abraham Coles and Mr. Warren Ackerman Memorial High School for Boys in Nellore, British South India, reports that the enrollment has reached four hundred and fifty—that in regard to examinations, their results are considerably above the presidency average, and in English are the best the school has ever secured under the School Final Scheme. Our Technical Department continues to be both popular and efficient. The organiza-

RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, KURNOOL, S. INDIA.
A GIFT FROM J. ACKERMAN COLES, M.D., LL. D.

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THE HOSTEL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING. KURNOOL, S. INDIA.
A GIFT FROM J. ACKERMAN COLES, M.D.,

tion of a students' Young Men's Christian Association was one of the features of interest of the year 1914. It seems to be a real force in the life of the school, and gives the Christian students a solidarity and standing they have not enjoyed before. In connection with the work of the Literary Societies, Mr. Smith says, "We arrange for public lectures in the school hall as opportunity affords."

Rev. Dr. David Downie writes:

Hostels are a real necessity, because suitable quarters for students cannot be obtained in Indian towns. We have been engaged throughout the year in the construction of the hostel given by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, in memory of his uncle, the late Mr. George Ackerman. As the building rises, we see it assuming most splendid proportions. It will be a substantial and beautiful building, and a magnificent addition to our plant. In hostels the boys are removed from constant contact with heathen customs and people, and are surrounded with Christian influences. The hostel at Kurnool is a gift of Dr. Coles in memory of his uncle, Mr. Theodore J. Ackerman, a worthy citizen of New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A., and the Teachers' residence at Kurnool, a gift in remembrance of the Doctor's uncle, the late Judge James Hervey Ackerman, A. B., LL. B., who for some time was associated with the Hon. Amzi Dodd in the practice of law in Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A., and subsequently practised in New York City.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton and Dr. Coles have purchased a large tract of land near Kurnool, South India, and laid it out as a village with streets, lined with shade trees, and have built homes thereon, each family being assigned a small farm of five or more acres attached thereto; have planted groves of mangoes and margosa trees; have built a reservoir and pumping station for irrigating the grounds; furnished plows, oxen, and a flock of sheep.

In a letter to Dr. Coles, Dr. Stanton says:

I have just returned from the village. I found the people well and happy and working hard at their farms. They have brought the lands which I assigned them last hot season under cultivation, and the crops look fine. If we continue to have good rains they should have a bumper harvest. The shepherd and his flock are doing well. The flock has now increased in size. Our carpenter is kept busy. He is an excellent workman and is not only a carpenter but a blacksmith as well. I took out fifty mango trees and planted them in a garden. The trees we planted last year are doing well, some of them being more than twice their original size. As the garden is growing so rapidly I found it necessary to engage a gardener to look after it. I found a very good man who has had experience in such work and was able to secure his services. In addition to looking after the trees he is to have a vegetable garden and raise all kinds of produce for sale. I shall make this a kind of demonstration farm, in which I shall show our people what crops can be best raised on this land, and the best methods of cultivating and harvesting. I think it will be a great benefit to them. The rains have stopped at last, and so I have begun work on an engine house for the pump. That is nearly completed and then we have to construct a reservoir for the pump and fit up the plant. After we get that done we shall start on the Rest House. We had the walls well up when the rains came on and it has not been possible to do anything since. But we shall push on with the work now. On Sunday we had very interesting services in the village. In the morning we had Sunday school and preaching service. The people can all repeat the Ten Commandments and First and Twenty-third Psalms. They sing very well also. In the afternoon we baptized twenty new converts and received them into the village church, and observed the Lord's Supper. We have now seventy-five resident church members in the village, and our congregation on Sundays includes people who come from the surrounding villages.

On August 7, 1915, the Rev. Dr. Stanton wrote to Dr. Coles from Kurnool, South India, as follows:

My Dear Dr. Coles:

We need a fine large church plant adequate in size to meet the needs of our growing congregation and with classrooms for our Sunday-school and Bible work. I am sending under separate registered cover the plans of the proposed church building, so that you may see just what we want. Mr. Pogson, one of the best authorities in Madras, has drawn the plans at my suggestion. I told him what I wanted, and he has worked out the ideas. The nave is sixty-four by thirty-six

feet, with steep gable roof, covered with Mangolore red tiles. The gable peak is forty-eight feet above the ground level. In the interior there are three huge arches, one at the chancel and one at each of the transepts, which will give a very imposing effect. The tower is one of the finest features of the building—it is eighty-eight feet to the summit, and is drawn on very beautiful and imposing lines. The building will be constructed of the same beautiful stone as that used in the High School and Hostel buildings and will present a most artistic appearance.

The estimated cost for the ground and building, including its furnishing, is $10,000. Of course we could put up a much cheaper building than this, but since, by your generosity, we have such beautiful and artistic buildings as the Coles Memorial High School and the Coles Memorial Students' Homes and the Coles Memorial Boarding Home, it seems only appropriate that we should have a beautiful church building. Would you like to erect another memorial at Kurnool, dear Dr. Coles? The reference committee have already passed on the question and recommended to our board that we have a new church building, on condition that we can get the money for it; in view of the present financial situation, there is no hope of our board giving the money. Our hope then is that our good friend, Dr. Coles, who has done so much for us in the past, who so often has stooped to meet our needs, showering us with his bounty and far exceeding our demands, will see in this need also another opportunity of love and service. You have given us a magnificent stone school building, which is the pride of the town and the model for the presidency. You have given us two fine stone and brick hostels for our boys, far surpassing anything to be found in all these parts. You have founded a Christian village, and established new enterprises, making a Christian community self-supporting and independent. There is just one thing more that we need here in Kurnool, dear Dr. Coles, and that is a beautiful church, where our people may gather to worship God, and about which may center all the activities of Christian effort in the field.

Of course you understand, if you make this gift, it will be carried out under the supervision of our property committee, after receiving the sanction of the board, and I will superintend it myself. We have a fine site for the building, on one of the main thoroughfares of the town, where it will be accessible to all classes and most convenient for all phases of our work.

Upon his receipt of the above Dr. Coles wrote to Dr. Stanton and to the Board of Foreign Missions at Boston that he would pay for the ground, the building, and its furnishings, and would like the work commenced and finished without any unnecessary delay—which the board gratefully agreed to have done under the directing care of the Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton.

The church is given as a memorial to Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Coles, father and mother of the donor, and those of early and later days who, like them, have contributed to the success of the great missionary enterprises at home and in foreign lands.

The beautiful parable of "The Good Shepherd seeking his lost sheep," and the song of the Shepherd King, "The Lord is My Shepherd, I Shall Not Want," suggested the following interesting story of a lost deer, written at Deerhurst some years ago by Miss Coles for children, which was published in the children's column of one of our religious journals. It was copied into "The New Jersey Scrap Book of Women Writers," compiled by Mrs. Margaret Y. Yardley, chairman of the committee on literature, and editor of the scrap book for the World's Columbian Exhibition. From a volume of this work, presented to the New Jersey Historical Society Library, the story is taken, entitled "The Deer and the Dog:"

Last Sunday morning the deer-keeper went to the deer park with food for a buck and a doe with their beautiful fawn. As he reached the gate an ugly-looking dog lying near sprang up and leaped over the fence into the park. The poor frightened buck ran from the dog in great distress; but instead of running to his kind keeper for protection he thought he would save himself, so giving a desperate leap through the wire fence he escaped all torn and bruised and bleeding to the

woods. Our gentle doe and her fawn were unharmed, for her keeper was close by to deliver "her and her darling from the power of the dog," and she trusted in him that he would deliver her. Mr. Alexander Ritchie, that dear old gentleman who so beautifully paints pictures and engraves them, gave my father the other day an original lovely picture representing "Mercy"—as allegorically represented in "The Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan. She stands knocking at a high gate over which are the words: "Knock and it shall be opened unto you." Mercy is represented as knocking very loudly while the tears are running down her cheeks. No wonder! Outside the gate, while she is standing there, she hears a great ugly dog barking fiercely, and as he is very close by she fears he will tear her to pieces. She knows she will be safe inside the gate; so she keeps on knocking, knocking, knocking! When the gate is opened and the kind gate-keeper hears why she was so frightened, he lovingly says to her: "I will deliver my darling from the power of the dog." That is what our Lord Jesus Christ will say to you if you ask Him to save you from "the dog." Satan is so called because he is like a furious and cruel dog. He is also compared in the Bible to "a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour." Only our Lord Jesus Christ can save you from his power; but you are safe if you can say, "The Lord is my keeper," trusting yourself entirely to His care.

I have read that the Romans used to chain dogs to their house doors, over which they wrote: "Beware of dogs." The Apostle Paul in his epistle or letter to the Philippians wrote the same words. The dogs he meant, I believe, were such cruel wicked men as caused the death of our dear Saviour: "Dogs have compassed me; the assembly of the wicked have enclosed me; they pierced my hands and my feet;" and such men also as King Solomon warns us to shun: "Enter not into the path of the wicked, go not out in the way of evil men, avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away." The prophet Isaiah also tells us of other wicked men; and perhaps the Apostle Paul was meaning these also: "They are all dumb dogs. They cannot bark, sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber. Yea! They are greedy dogs which can never have enough. These watchmen should have been like faithful shepherds who protect the sheep and give alarm when danger is near, but instead they are like worthless curs, caring only for their own comfort instead of being vigilant, trustworthy watch-dogs." I am so glad that none of these dogs can ever enter in through the gates into the City where reigns our Great King—the King of Kings, the Lord of Lords—the Heavenly Jerusalem, "for without are dogs," and here in this world they are all about us; and they will trouble us greatly and destroy us if we are not under the constant protection of our keeper—our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The deer-keeper has gone in search of the lost deer. To-day is Wednesday, and until this morning he had not found out where the deer had strayed. I am told that the poor creature was hunted by dogs the whole of last night and that he will surely be killed to-night if not rescued, for he is now looking so worn out and so bruised, and is so lame, that it would grieve us to see the beautiful creature. While I write—lo! I hear the voice of the keeper. He is returning home; he is calling to me to come and rejoice with him for he has found his deer which was lost. Oh! how bright and happy is this deer-keeper; how tenderly, how lovingly he looks upon this wounded deer, rejoicing more over him than over all the other deer in the deer park who went not astray. So does the Good Shepherd go in search of His lost sheep in the wilderness of this world. He will not suffer it to perish; and when he finds it "all weary and worn and ready to die," He will tenderly bring it back to the green pastures and beside the still waters, saying "Rejoice with me for I have found my sheep which was lost."

In the "New Jersey Scrap Book" the following hymn, written by Miss Coles, is taken from the Presbyterian Hymnal, "Hymns of the Ages," in use among the Presbyterian churches of the South, and therein set to the tune of "Eventide" and Troyte's "Chant No. 1:"

Now lift we hymns of heartfelt praise to thee
Our King, Redeemer, Saviour, Brother, Friend;
And when Thy face, we in Thy likeness see,
Our Adoration Song shall never cease.
Then shall we sing when with our God we reign,
Serving Thee always in most holy ways,
Worthy the Lamb who once for us was slain,
That Song, forever new, of ceaseless praise.
While here we tarry in this world of need,
Seeking Thy lost ones who in darkness roam,
Thy little flock, Good Shepherd, gently lead
And bear Thy lambs in safety to Thy Home.

We copy from the Newark (New Jersey) "Sunday Call," Thanksgiving num-

ber, February, 1916, the following interesting statement:

The bronze historical group at the northern end of Lincoln Park, Newark, was dedicated on Thanksgiving day, twenty-one years ago. A complete list of the names of all the children in the city's public schools was placed in one of the metal boxes in the marble pedestal. There were thirty thousand names. If a list were attempted to-day it would include over sixty thousand names. The bronze was presented to the city by Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles as a tribute to the memory of his father, Dr. Abraham Coles.

It depicts a white mother winning back the love of her daughter who was made a captive by the Indians when a child. The child, grown to womanhood, had wed a chief, and when recognized by her mother, was indifferent to her until the latter sang a song the younger woman had not heard since childhood. The old song instantly brought back the long-distant past and thus the young woman united to her love for her Indian husband that of love for her mother. The bronze has a special appeal to school children and the story behind the group has often been told them during the twenty-one years it has been in Lincoln Park.

Twelve beautiful stained-glass windows, illustrating the life and teachings of our Lord, designated as "The Ackerman Memorial Windows," in the First Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and many valuable memorial gifts elsewhere, bear witness to the affectionate regard entertained for and manifested by Dr. and Miss Coles for their maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Combs Ackerman, and their family —with whom the early days of happy childhood were passed in the Ackerman homestead, still standing on the corner of George and Bayard streets, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

One of these windows marks the site of the large square Ackerman pew; and was given by Dr. Coles in memory of his grandparents, Jonathan Combs Ackerman and his wife, Maria (Smith) Ackerman. The first of the series was given by Miss Coles in remembrance of the founder of the Ackerman family in America, Davit Ackerman and his wife, Lisbet (de Villiers) Ackerman, both of North Brabant, Holland, from which place they sailed with their six children in 1662. They landed in New Amsterdam, where they settled, and where they united, in the following year, with the Reformed Dutch Church in America.

In memory of his grandfather, after whom he was named, Dr. Coles has given to the West China Union University at Chengtu, China, a most attractive building. The materials used are brick and tiles. It is of Chinese architecture and was erected by an experienced architect, under the plans designed by the president of the University, the Rev. Joseph Beech, D. D. The interior is complete in its requirements as a Christian home and has a chapel for religious services. The building accommodates seventy-five students.

Yuan Shih Kai, the President of China, when the story of the West China Union University was told to him, said, "I wish to help." The next day he sent to the president of the University, Joseph Beech, D. D., a letter in which he wrote: "I enclose my endorsement and check for $4,000, which be gracious enough to receive. The whole world is now being unified. In learning and thought we are daily hastening toward perfect agreement. The establishment now of the University is only the creating of a first channel of communication. (Signed) Yuan Shih Kai."

The official endorsement of the University by Hu-Ching I., the Governor-General of Szechwan, of which province Chengtu is the capital city, was also received by Dr. Beech. The Governor-General enclosed his check for $3,000, stating that

IF YE
KEEP MY
LOVE ME
COMMANDMENTS

AND THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM FEAR NOT FOR BEHOLD I BRING YOU
GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY WHICH SHALL BE TO ALL PEOPLE FOR UNTO YOU IS
BORN THIS DAY IN THE CITY OF DAVID A SAVIOUR WHICH IS CHRIST THE LORD
TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
DR JAMES ACKERMAN AND HIS WIFE MARIA SMITH ACKERMAN
CLYDE HEIR APPARENT SON JAMES ACKERMAN COLES CHRISTMAS DAY A.D. 1902

"Education is a fundamental importance to the Nation."

In addition to folio copies of the letters and documents in the British Museum, London, England, the Coles library contains a large and varied assortment of originals, rare and valuable, each and all hand-written, not printed.

An invaluable document, given by Dr. Coles to the Library of Congress, Washington, is signed by Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain, with the Royal seal attached, displaying the united arms of Castile and Aragon, dated July 14, 1486. Columbus was then in Cordova trying to secure funds for his voyage to America, which he did not obtain until six years later, 1492.

A *fac-simile* copy of "My Secrete Log Boke," by Christopher Columbus, in the Library at Madrid, Spain, is of great interest and value. It is an English translation, but in other respects is a duplicate of the original. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of the natives, fruits, scenery and maps, all well drawn, evidently by Christopher himself. On the inside cover is written the following:

From his Majesty's Schooner Nina, under the command of Christopher Columbus, Viceroy and Admiral of ye Indies. This box with this Boke was cast into ye sea, on ye twelfth day of February in ye year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-three, at ye thirty-fourth degree above ye equator, one hundred and two Spanish miles from ye Azores, toward the time of midnight. May God have mercy upon our Souls. (Three crosses).

The preface reads thus:

Whoever thou beest O Christian who saves this shipped chest from the waves of the sea, and gets out of it this little Boke, mark thyself with the cross of the Holy Cross, and say a prayer for the poor souls of ye Spanish Sailors who are now being swallowed up on the high sea by the wild waves.

If ye Boke shall reach the land, our Catholic Majesty Isabel's shippe is at rest and ye schooner Nina lies too on the sandy bottom of ye wide ocean.

I Christopher Columbus have writ this little Boke to be my Secrete Log Boke, that it may go with me on my journey of enterprise over ye unknown seas. I will write down and report in it, both truly and faithfully all ye events and things that happen, joyfull and sad, which attend me on my journey, without adding to them or concealing anything. And if it should ever chance, which may the Lord graciously prevent, that ye sea shall swallow up me and my shippe, I will first lock up my little boke in a box that the water cannot hurt it, and throw it into the sea that perchance by a lucky chance it may get washed by the waves on to ye shore of an inhabited countrie, and so find its way into the hands of men, and that it may through this News come to my home to tell what has become of Christopher Columbus and his crew; and some brave man be ye heir of my schemes.

I also keep an open log boke, as every captain of a shippe does, and in it I write all about ye course of my shippe, but I cannot put in the open log boke all my secret thoughts, for my shipmates are verie rough folke, who have been moved by ye love of adventure, and, also, the love of the golde to join me in this enterprise amid the unknown seas. I must not let them know, therefore, all that I know, for they would not understand me and they might do me some great harm.

I will for these reasons write from daye to daye the things that happen to me, and my thoughts in my Secrete Log Boke, so that if I die it may be the means of saving my schemes for the Goode and Benefit of the whole world. Now forward with God. Ye third of August in ye year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-two.

At last I am on my voyage and on the high sea. To daye on ye third of August soon after sunrise we lift our anchors and saile out into ye sea from ye harbor of Andalusia called Palos de Megera. Already many a sea journaie have I taken in my life but not one has so moved me in my innermost soule as this one.

Autograph Letters and Documents and Portraits of Famous Americans:

Patrick Henry, the American patriot that delivered the famous speech "Give me Liberty or give me Death!"

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), philosopher, statesman, diplomat, and author. Founded the Philadelphia Library in 1731, began the publication of "Poor Richard's Almanac" in 1732; became postmaster in 1737; founded the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania in 1743; in 1752 demonstrated by experiments made with a kite during a thunderstorm that lightning is a discharge of electricity, a discovery for which he was awarded the Copley medal by the Royal Society in 1753; was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, and in 1776 was a member of the Committee of Five to draw up a Declaration of Independence. He arrived at Paris, December 21, 1776, as Ambassador to the Court of France, and in conjunction with Arthur Lee and Silas Deane concluded a treaty with France, February 6, 1778, by which France recognized the independence of America. In conjunction with Jay and Adams he concluded with England the Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

John Brown, "of Ossawatomie," abolitionist, hung December 2, 1859.

John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor."

Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph.

Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804), chief author of the Federalist members of Washington's staff, 1777-81.

John James Audubon (1780-1851), the celebrated ornithologist.

William J. Worth, distinguished American general in the Mexican War.

Sam Houston, President of Texas.

Henry Clay, orator, statesman, Secretary of State, U. S. A.

Daniel Webster, orator, lawyer, Secretary of State, U. S. A.

John C. Frémont, "The Pathfinder," general in Civil War, etc.

John C. Calhoun, statesman, Vice-President, U. S. A.

Benedict Arnold, the traitor, general, U. S. A.

Aaron Burr, who shot Hamilton.

David Crockett, American pioneer, slain with the garrison of the Alamo by the Mexican general, Santa Anna.

De Witt Clinton, 1769-1828, Governor of New York, chief promoter of the Erie Canal (1817-1825).

Thomas Jefferson, author, signed Declaration of Independence, President, U. S. A.

Winfield Scott, general, captured city of Mexico.

John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey.

Andrew Jackson, general, victor of battle of New Orleans, President, U. S. A.

William Clark, explorer.

Lew Wallace, American general, author of "Ben Hur," etc.

Charles Francis Adams, American diplomat and statesman.

Edward Everett, statesman, orator, author (1794-1865).

William Wirt, statesman.

James Madison, President, U. S. A.

Lewis Cass, statesman, Secretary of War.

James McHenry, Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet.

George Clinton, general, first Governor of New York State.

John Trumbull, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington. Famous painter of Revolutionary scenes and celebrities.

Benjamin Lincoln, general in Revolutionary War.

Philip Schuyler, distinguished general.

Richard Varick, Aide-de-Camp to Washington, Mayor of New York.

Thomas Mifflin, general, Aide-de-Camp to Washington.

Robert Morris, celebrated American patriot, Signer of Declaration of Independence.

Henry Knox, general, commander of artillery, Secretary of War in Cabinet of Washington.

Henry Dearborn, general, founder of Chicago.

Tobias Lear, private Secretary of General Washington, at his bedside when he died.

John Armstrong, general in the Revolution.

Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General in Washington's Cabinet.

Timothy Pickering, Postmaster-General in Washington's Cabinet.

Tench Tilghman, favorite Aide-de-Camp to General Washington.

Joseph Reed, distinguished general, also Aide-de-Camp to General Washington.

Albert Gallatin, statesman, Secretary of Treasury in Jefferson's Cabinet.

Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Seven full pages in the handwriting of Fisher Ames to Josiah Quincy, 1806-1807, are of especial interest.

HE IS RISEN
THE LORD IS RISEN INDEED

Personal autograph letters of Gen. O. O. Howard to Dr. Coles.

A full-page letter of George Washington is dated 1788, one year previous to his death. It is written and signed by Washington.

Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut.

Thomas H. Benton, Senator from Missouri, author, statesman.

George A. Custer, cavalry leader, born 1839, killed by hostile Sioux Indians, July 25, 1876.

Noah Webster, lexicographer, of Webster Dictionary fame, 1758-1843.

David G. Farragut, admiral of U. S. N., 1801-1870.

John Barry, commodore, "Father of the American Navy," 1745-1803.

Stephen Decatur, intrepid American naval officer, born 1779, killed in a duel, 1820.

Matthew G. Perry, noted American naval officer, leader of the expedition that opened Japan to the world, 1789-1851.

James Fenimore Cooper, celebrated American novelist, 1789-1851.

George G. Meade, American general, victor at the decisive battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; born 1816, died 1872.

Cotton Mather, early American theologian, 1663-1728.

William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, 1644-1718.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1814.

Among autograph letters received by Dr. Coles and his father are the following:

William Cullen Bryant, 1794-1878.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1807-1882.
James Russell Lowell, 1819-1891.
John Greenleaf Whittier, 1807-1892.
Edmund Clarence Stedman, 1833-

Autographs of the Committee appointed to Draft the Declaration of Independence:

John Adams, President, document signed by him.
Thomas Jefferson, letter by him.
Benjamin Franklin, letter.
Robert R. Livingston.

Autograph Letters and Documents of George Washington and His Illustrious Contemporaries:

George Washington, first President of U. S. A.
Thomas Jefferson, third President of U. S. A.
James Madison, fourth President of U. S. A.
James Monroe, fifth President of U. S. A., originator of "The Monroe Doctrine."
John Quincy Adams, sixth President of U. S. A., son of John Adams.
John Jay, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of U. S. A.
Marquis de Lafayette, general in the American Army.
John Hancock, first to sign the Declaration of Independence.
Harry Lee, "Light Horse Harry Lee," celebrated cavalry leader in the War of the Revolution. To him is attributed the Washington eulogy: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."
An important document is signed by President Andrew Jackson, July 26, 1836.

There is an autograph letter by Francis Scott Key (1780-1843). It was while Key was a prisoner of war on a British battleship that was bombarding Fort McHenry that, looking through a porthole of the vessel, watching all night, he saw the American flag at the dawn of day still waving over the fort, whereupon he wrote the famous hymn "The Star-Spangled Banner." The fort was not captured, and Key subsequently obtained his liberty and his hymn became the National Anthem. The original manuscript in the handwriting and with the signature of Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., of his national hymn "America," adds invaluable interest to the Coles' collection.

There are autograph letters of Abraham Lincoln and the members of his cabinet, to whom he first submitted the Emancipation Proclamation, viz.:

Abraham Lincoln, President.
Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President.
Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.
John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior.
Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General.
Edward Bates, Attorney-General.

There is also a full-page letter of Lincoln when he was practising law.

A full-page autograph letter is by Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, one of Dr. Coles' gifts to the New York Public Library.

Of great value and interest is the original handwritten deed made in London, England, on three large sheets of parchment, each about 25 by 30 inches, for lands in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The deed, beautifully engrossed, with all seals attached, including the signature and seal of the Lord Mayor of London, reads: "This Indenture made on the fifteenth day of December in the fifth year of the reign of our sovereign George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord 1764, between *A* and *B*, in consideration of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, *A* hath bargained and sold, and doth bargain and sell unto *B*, all those lands and tenements situated and being in West Jersey and Pennsylvania or elsewhere in America and all Rivers, Rivulets, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Woods, Fishings, Fowlings, Hawkings, Huntings and all other Royalty profits to have and to hold, etc." Recorded in the Secretary's office at Burlington, New Jersey, in Book X of Deeds, folio 253-254. Charles Read, Secretary.

In addition to the above original autograph letters and documents, the Coles library contains seven hundred others, *each and all genuine, handwritten,* not printed. Of these we mention the following, of great interest, rare, and some invaluable:

A manuscript dated 1581, is signed by Pope Gregory XIII. and Italy's Secretary of State. In 1582 Gregory issued the Brief in which he abolished the use of the ancient Julian calendar and established that which has since been received under the name of the Gregorian or New Style.

Original Autographs of the Kings of France. Also Their Portraits.

Louis XII. (1452-1515), reigned 1498-1515.
Charles IX. (1550-1754), reigned 1560-1574.
Henry III. (1551-1589), reigned 1574-1589.
Henry IV., Henry of Navarre (1553-1610), reigned 1589-1610.
Louis XIII. (1601-1643), reigned 1610-1643.
Louis XIV. (1638-1715), reigned 1643-1715.
Louis XV. (1710-1774), reigned 1715-1774.
Louis XVI. (1754-1793).

Original Autographs of Kings and Queens of England. Also Portraits.

Charles I., King of England, born 1600, executed 1649.
Charles II. (1630-1685), reigned 1660-1685.
James II. (1633-1701), reigned 1685-1688.
William III. (1650-1704), reigned 1689-1702. Prince of Orange, hero of the Battle of the Boyne. Founder of William and Mary College in America.
Anne, Queen of England (1664-1714).
George I. (1660-1727), reigned 1714-1727.
George II. (1683-1760), reigned 1727-1760.
George III. The last King of America (1738-1820), reigned 1760-1820.
George IV. (1762-1830), reigned 1820-1830.
William IV. (1765-1837), reigned 1830-1837.
Queen Victoria and Viscount Palmerston document signed by each, June 4, 1863.

Original Autograph Letters and Documents signed by Napoleon and his Marshals. Also portraits:

Napoleon, two.
Jean B. J. Bernadotte, King of Sweden.
Alexandre Berthier, Prince of Wagram and Neufchâtel.
Jean Baptiste Bessières, Duke of Istria.
Henry J. G. Clarke, Duc de Feltre.
Louis N. Davout, Prince of Eckmühl.
Guillaume M. A. Brune.

THIS IS MY COMMANDMENT
THAT YE LOVE ONE ANOTHER
THE KING SHALL ANSWER FROM HIS JUDGMENT SEAT
WITH VOICE OF LOVE MELODIOUS AND SWEET
FOR THAT YE DID IT TO THE LEAST
OF THESE MY BRETHREN IT TO ME WAS DONE
ABRAHAM COLES

Geraud C. M. Duvoe, Duc de Fruilé.
Emmanuel Grouchy, Marquis de.
Jean Baptiste Jourdan, Comte.
Francis C. Kellermann, Duke of Valmy.
Francis Joseph Lefebvre, Duke of Danzig.
Etienne J. J. A. Macdonald, Duke of Taranto.
André Massena, Prince d'Essling.
Auguste F. L. V. de Marmont, Duke of Ragusa.
Gabriel J. Molitor, Comte.
Bon A. J. de Moncey, Duc de Conegliano.
Joachim Murat, King of Naples.
Nicholas J. Maison, Marquis de.
Nicholas J. de D. Soult, Duke of Dalmatia.
Jean M. F. Serrurier, Comte.
Louis Gabriel Touchet, Duke of Albufera.
J. Claude Victor, Duke of Belluno.
The Duke of Wellington, letter with copy of portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Original portrait owned by Dr. Coles.
Marquis de Lafayette document signed by him while commander of the National Guard at Paris.
Emperor Napoleon III. autograph letter.

Autograph Letters and Portraits of Celebrated English Authors and Artists:

Alfred Lord Tennyson, poet laureate, 1809-1892.
Thomas B., Lord Macaulay, essayist and historian, 1800-1859.
George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), novelist, 1819-1880.
Thomas Carlyle, essayist and historian, 1794-1869.
Robert Browning, 1812-1889.
Edward G., Lord Bulwer Lytton, 1803-1873, "Last Days of Pompeii," etc.
William Coombe, 1741-1823, author of "Three Tours of Dr. Syntax," etc.
Thomas Campbell, 1777-1844, author of "Pleasures of Hope," etc.
William Black, 1841-1898, author of "Shandon Bells," etc.
R. D. Blackmore, lawyer and novelist, 1825-1900, wrote "Lorna Doone," etc.
Wilkie Collins, 1824-1889, wrote "The Woman in White," etc.
Charles Dickens, 1812-1870, wrote "David Copperfield," "Pickwick Papers," etc.
Leigh Hunt, 1784-1859, poetical and prose works.
Robert Southey, 1774-1843, wrote Lives of Nelson, John Wesley, etc.
Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850-1894, wrote "Treasure Island," etc.
Thomas Moore, 1779-1852, wrote "Lalla Rookh," Melodies, etc.
Charles Reade, 1814-1884, wrote "Never Too Late to Mend," etc.
Matthew Arnold, 1822, 1888, critic and poet.
Thomas De Quincey, 1785-1859, wrote "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," etc.
Charles Darwin, 1809-1882, wrote "The Descent of Man," etc.
John Stuart Mill, English political economist, 1806-1873.
Edmund Burke, British statesman and orator, 1730-1797.
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, English statesman, 1708-1778.
Frederick Marryat, 1792-1888, distinguished writer of Sea Tales.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1778-1834, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," etc.
James Anthony Froude, 1818-1894, wrote "History of England," etc.
Thomas Hughes, 1823-1896, wrote "Tom Brown's School Days," "Tom Brown at Oxford."
Edmund W. Gosse, London, 1849, poet and critic, wrote "Seventeenth Century Studies."
Sir Walter Scott, 1771-1832, wrote "Waverley Novels," "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," etc.
William Harrison Ainsworth, 1805-1882, wrote "Tower of London," etc.
George Louis Palmella Busson Du Maurier, 1834-1896, wrote "Trilby," 1894, etc.
Sir Walter Besant, 1838, English novelist, knighted in 1895. It was due to his work, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," 1882, that the People's Palace in the East End of London was built.
William Makepiece Thackeray, 1811-1863, wrote "Vanity Fair," etc.
Sabine Baring Gould, English clergyman, 1834, wrote the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "The Path of the Just," etc.
Sir Richard F. Burton, traveler, author, and translator, translated the "Arabian Nights," etc.; was a prolific writer of travels, born in England, 1821, died at Triest, 1890.
Ouida (Louise de la Ramée), novelist, born in England, 1840.
Charles Lever, novelist, 1806-1872.
Sixteen autograph letters of the Right Honourable William Evart Gladstone, 1809-1898.
The Honourable John Bright, 1811-1889. The distinguished English statesman and orator. A personal autograph letter to the father of Dr. Coles (Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.).

John Everett Millais, noted English painter, 1829-1896.

Sir Frederick Leighton, noted English painter, 1830-1896.

Autograph Letters of Catherine II., Empress of Russia, and of French, Italian, Austrian and German Authors and Artists:

Catherine II., Empress of Russia, born 1729, died 1796.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, French statesman, 1754-1838.

Alexander Dumas, French novelist and dramatist, 1824-1895.

Victor Hugo, French poet and romancier, 1802-1885.

George Sand, noted French novelist, 1804-1876.

Auguste Rodin, noted French sculptor, born 1840.

Anna Louise Baronne de Staël-Holstein, celebrated French authoress, 1766-1817.

Rosa Bonheur, celebrated painter of animals, 1822-1899.

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, noted French sculptor, modcled the statue of "Liberty" in New York Harbor.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot and general, 1807-1882.

François Eugene, Prince of Savoy, Austrian general, 1663-1736.

Frederick H., Baron von Humboldt, scientist, 1769-1859.

Recently Dr. Coles received the following note from Mr. Walter J. Kidd, an art critic of acknowledged ability:

Dear Sir:

A short time ago I was instructed by the Sunday "Call" of Newark, N. J., to write an account of your gifts to the Newark Museum and Library. I had the opportunity and privilege of examining them very thoroughly, and wrote a carefully prepared description of them. I dwelt on the reasons for the great value of the collection of Dutch prints and the admirable foreword to them, which goes into the details of these reasons.

The magnificent and most interesting Meissonier masterpieces were also discussed.

I found that the unpretentious-looking Latin commentary on the Pentateuch, dated 1539, was of especial interest, being the work of no less notable a figure than Cardinal Cajetan, the Papal Legate, who went into Germany and before whom Luther appeared. I dwelt on the interesting fact that Cajetan, although at the time an opponent of the Reformer, was a conservative reformer himself, and at a later date proposed concessions to the Protestant movement, such as a return to the marriage of the clergy and the restoration of the cup to the laity in Holy Communion. This commentary, with italicized quotations from the Vulgate, followed by the exegetical comments, the occasional use of Hebrew and other points, makes it a significant monument of the state of scholarship and criticism on the continent of Europe at that early date.

The White House collection of Presidential portraits and the painting by the always popular child painter, John George Brown, of whose activities I gave a short sketch, and others of the gifts, were treated with some detail.

In the Coles' collection many celebrated binders are represented, among them Lortec of Paris, Dikeman, Rivière, Macdonald, Kelly, Sangorski and Sutcliffe, Zaensdorf, Boynton of Bath, Maclehose, Glasgow, Affolter, Chambolle Duree, David, Adams, the Grolier, the De Vinne, the Eagles Art Society, etc. Their work is seen in beautiful bindings of vellum, sheep, pigskin, morocco, levant, calf, roan, tree calf, parchment, doublure, etc.

An elegant specimen of Newark bookmaking and autograph work is the Testimonial that was given by the Mayor and Common Council of the city to Dr. Coles in appreciation of his gift to Newark of the life-size bronze Indian group, by the distinguished American artist, C. B. Ives, in Lincoln Park. This memorial, the New York "Tribune" said, is a beautiful specimen of the art of engrossing. It is in an album form, bound in dark leather of Newark manufacture of the finest quality; the fly-leaves, etc., are of rich white moiré silk, the paper and printing are of the best quality. The body of the memorial contains the communication of the Mayor to the Common Council, announc-

ing the offer of Dr. Coles, the resolutions passed by the Council in accepting the gift, and the announcement by Mayor Lebkuecher to Dr. Coles of its acceptance. The delineator was Mr. John H. Morris, of Newark, New Jersey.

The father of Dr. Coles, as a scholar and writer, was widely known, and was the recipient of many autograph letters from distinguished persons in Europe and in America.

If, when the contemplated Museum Building is erected in their native city, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles and his sister, Miss Emilie S. Coles, should donate therefor all or part of the above-mentioned works, with others collected by them and by their father, the late Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., from all parts of the world, Newark, the art center of New Jersey, would possess some treasures not to be found elsewhere, and every visitor to the Museum, of every nationality, would discover some worthy proof of the scholastic attainment, genius, and artistic skill possessed by his or her progenitor of early or later date of instructive value, here to be seen and enjoyed without expense, toil, and annoyance of foreign travel.

DALRYMPLE, Alfred N.,

Lawyer, Political Leader.

In noting the rapid rise to prominence of some of the born leaders of men, we are often impressed with the thought that their achievements are the result of powers and capacities such as are not commonly allotted to men, that such success almost smacks of an intervening and partial fate, so easily, apparently, are obstacles overcome, and so completely does every factor seem to bend itself as to a foreordained result. In the great majority of cases, however, such appearance is entirely deceptive and the brilliant outcome is the last term of a series of events as orderly and logical as any in the most humble experience, the result of effort as unremitting and arduous as any that we are acquainted with. Often the most startling coup has been planned and pondered through long and dark preliminaries and only becomes apparent when, like the meteor, it bursts into display after a long and chilly journey through outer space. The above proposition was in a large measure true in the case of Alfred N. Dalrymple, whose sudden and untimely death on May 21, 1916, lost to the city of Newark, New Jersey, one of its most capable and successful men of affairs.

Alfred N. Dalrymple was born December 16, 1874, and so had not even completed his forty-second year when his brilliant career was thus cut short by an accident. He was a member of an old and prominent Morristown family, and the son of Frederick B. and Anna E. (Newton) Dalrymple, but was himself a native of Washington, D. C., in which city he also passed his childhood and early youth. He received his education in the excellent public schools of Washington, and upon completing his studies there secured employment as a stenographer for a Washington correspondent of newspapers. His familiarity with public affairs fitted him for many positions out of the question for most young men, and he became the confidential secretary of several well known men. Among these who so employed him was R. Wayne Parker, the well known New Jersey lawyer who was sent from his State to the House of Representatives in 1895. Mr. Parker took a great fancy to his young assistant, and it was thus that a friendship was begun that continued until Mr. Dalrymple's death. Positions like these added still

further to Mr. Dalrymple's knowledge of political matters, and the pros and cons of all the great issues with which at that time the country was struggling, and his association with a vigorous and striking personality such as Mr. Parker, in his legislative duties, stimulated his interest and desire to take active part in affairs himself. Another thing that his contact with Mr. Parker did for Mr. Dalrymple was the turning of his attention definitely to the law as a possible career for himself, his determination to do so forming and gaining strength until he began the study of the subject. The place that he chose for this was the law office of Courtlandt and Wayne Parker, in Newark, New Jersey. He thus continued to be associated with his friend, Mr. Parker, and to a less degree with the still more able senior partner. This double decision to study law and to study it with the Parkers had a considerable effect in shaping Mr. Dalrymple's career, not the least factor of its influence being that it brought him to the State with which his family had intimate associations, and into the internal politics of which he at once began to inquire. A little later he entered the Law School of Columbia University, graduating therefrom with the class of 1897 and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He did not take up his abode in New Jersey at once, however, but returned to Washington and was there admitted to the bar in the same year. Four years later, in 1901, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and at the same time made his home in Newark, where he continued to reside until the end of his life.

But although Mr. Dalrymple was well equipped, both by natural ability and his acquirements, for the practice of the law, it was rather in politics that he made his mark and won a reputation that extended throughout the State. The underlying cause of this was, without doubt, because his greatest interest was centered in public affairs, subordinating even that of his profession; but the proximate cause, or rather the occasion, was an event that occurred shortly after he had begun to make himself known in Newark. A strong Republican and an active worker, he had already served his party and the community as a member of the City Common Council from the Fourth Ward, and in that body made so excellent a record that his colleagues felt that he was directly in line for the first advancement. This was the situation when the affairs of the party opened an opportunity for Mr. Dalrymple which very quickly brought him into wide public notice. The early years of the new century were marked by the appearance as a power in politics of the New Idea Republicans who, under the vigorous leadership of Everett Colby, disturbed the well established Republican arrangements. Their activities were such that they made it impossible for Major Carl Lentz, who had for a number of years acted as chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, to continue in that office and thus opened the door to a new man. The regular Republicans, seeking a young man of necessary qualities of energy and adaptability, let their choice fall upon Mr. Dalrymple, a choice they have never regretted, since he proved the ideal man for the task. The New Idea Republicans continued their activities, and Mr. Dalrymple had a very strenuous time, but he mastered the situation well and led the party through the stormy days with great success. His personality rapidly made itself felt throughout the county, and he became at once one of the most popular figures and the real leader of the party organization there. He was an active participant in all the important campaigns for several years,

making his influence felt throughout the State and contributing materially to the party successes. The most important of these was probably that for the governorship of the State when Vivian M. Lewis was the candidate of the Republicans in opposition to Woodrow Wilson. This campaign, although a failure in its immediate object, redounded not a little to Mr. Dalrymple's credit as a political manager and won him many new friends. The days of his chairmanship were nearly over, however, for in 1911 President Taft appointed him collector of customs of the port of Newark, and he resigned from the former position to accept. He still continued, however, one of the most important factors in the party leadership in the county, and remained so up to the time of his death, his influence rather increasing than the reverse. The port of Newark was merged into that of New York, and the office of collector of customs ceased, of course, to exist, whereupon the Board of Freeholders of Essex county created the office of county attorney and appointed Mr. Dalrymple to it. Very shortly afterwards, upon the retirement of Benjamin F. Jones as county counsel, Mr. Dalrymple succeeded him and it was this office that he held at the time of his death. Besides his political and professional activities, Mr. Dalrymple took a prominent part in other departments of the community's life. He was conspicuous in the social and fraternal circles of the city, and was a member of many important organizations, among which should be named the Masonic order, to all of the local bodies of which he belonged; and Lawton Council, Junior Order of United American Workmen.

Mr. Dalrymple married Ida M. Illingworth, who survives him. To them were born two sons, Alfred N., Jr., and John, who also survive their father.

The death of Mr. Dalrymple was the occasion of many tributes from the most varied sources to his qualities as a man and a leader. Many of the associations with which he was connected passed appropriate resolutions, among which should be mentioned the Essex Delegation of the Assembly, the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, the Essex County Republican Committee, the Eighth Ward Republican Executive Committee, and the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club. This sketch cannot be more appropriately closed than with the words of his old friend and associate, Richard Wayne Parker, who spoke with a direct personal knowledge of the man second to none. Mr. Parker said in part:

> Our friend was then a young stenographer, studying law in the evening classes of Columbia University after his day's work was done. Even as a boy he knew men, he kept up with the times, with law and court decisions and with politics.
>
> He knew what men thought and were doing, and what was possible and wise. No day was too long for him. No amount of detail work could dampen his ardor in the study of man, the study that beyond all others broadens the view and enlarges the heart and mind with universal sympathy. Kindness and wisdom were united in his character; in other words sweetness and light. It is no wonder that as men came to know him they loved him even when for a time they had not understood him.
>
> We all know Alfred N. Dalrymple now as a great man who, more than any other of us, could realize, comprehend and reconcile the various wishes and desires of our people and bring them into united action. To this work he devoted his life; in it he forgot self. He had no mean ambitions, he overlooked injuries, cast away all resentments and loyally helped those that had most abused him when he deemed it the need of the hour. He found our great party split in two and he brought it together.
>
> He was content to forgo the name of leader when he could thereby bring peace. In uniting us he made Essex the power that now leads the State, as her resources and population entitle her to do, and he became known as the chief

representative of our party in New Jersey. He worked for others and he made friends. He was absolutely loyal to those friends, and sympathetic and genial with great and small, rich and poor, from the little children that played at his knees in my home to our greatest men. His friends were of every creed and every class, among all societies and all races. He was a brave and good fighter, never milder than when victorious.

We all know that he was a great man and that he was not yet forty-two. In twenty years he had so grown in the esteem and love of our people that there seems to be no honor to which he might not have come had he lived. We owe him more than love. There is none of us whom he has not helped and we will remember him.

VAN NESS, Theodore P.,

Retired Business Man.

For thirty-five years Mr. Van Ness conducted a drug store in Newark, New Jersey, at No. 362 Broad street, and there, through his ability, pleasing personality and courtesy, built up a prosperous business. He was devoted to his business, and always gave it his closest personal attention so long as he continued its owner. He was highly regarded as a business man, and had many warm friends. Mr. Van Ness was of the Caldwell township branch of the family which had its origin in Holland, his grandfather, Aaron Van Ness, being a farmer of Caldwell, and his father, Cornelius Van Ness, farming the old homestead. Both died at Caldwell and are buried there.

Theodore P. Van Ness was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, December 17, 1857, and died at his home, No. 444 Parker street, Newark, New Jersey, December 17, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of Caldwell, and remained at home as his father's assistant until reaching man's estate. He began the study of pharmacy in New York City, and after completing the courses and receiving his degree, he located in Newark, New Jersey. There he bought out the drug store established by Joseph D. Budd, at No. 362 Broad street, and for thirty-five years he there continued a prosperous drug business. He confined himself closely to his business, this devotion resulting in such impairment of his health that he sold out and retired. He was a man of good character and high purpose, honorable and upright in all his dealings and mindful of every obligation of citizenship. He was a member of the Masonic order, a Republican in politics, and took a deep interest in public affairs, but strictly as a citizen, having no taste for political life.

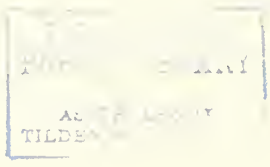
Mr. Van Ness married in Caldwell, New Jersey, Sarah C. Lane, daughter of George C. Lane, a well known tobacco manufacturer, of Caldwell, founder of the firm of Campbell & Lane. Mrs. Van Ness survives her husband and continues her residence in Newark, at the old home on Parker street. She has two children: Grace Lane, married Edgar W. Seabury, of Brooklyn, New York; Herbert Roy, who was educated in Newark public schools, and Winona Military Institute, chose the profession of medicine, and was graduated M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; he gave up practice, enlisted in the United States army, and was in the service. Mrs. Van Ness is a member of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church of Newark.

HEISLER, Joseph,

Manufacturer.

From youth Joseph Heisler, of Newark, New Jersey, was connected with the clothing business, first for a few years as tailor, and then until the end of life as a manufacturer. He grew to be a strong factor in the trade, and among his many customers were well known clothing dealers of the great cities of the East. His

Joseph Steisley



name was a synonym for quality and integrity, and he was held in the deepest respect by his contemporaries in business and by a large circle of friends in private life.

Joseph Heisler was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 30, 1862, died in the city of his birth, April 15, 1918, son of John and Joanna (Wasnet) Heisler. He obtained his education in the public schools, and early began his apprenticeship to the tailor's trade. He became an expert coat maker, and coupled with his skill was an intense ambition to make it a course of business profit to himself. This ambition culminated in action and in 1881, when but little past his eighteenth birthday, he started in business for himself. He located on Bruce street, and associated with him as partner was his future wife, Catherine Wild. In that Bruce street shop, begun so modestly, was laid the foundations of a business which expanded and grew until finally it was located in a large factory at the corner of Bergen street and Fifteenth avenue, Newark, three hundred hands being constantly employed in the manufacture of clothing bearing the Heisler name. This success did not come easily nor quickly but as a result of hard, intelligent and well directed effort, covering a long period of years. For thirty-seven years he was in business as a clothing manufacturer, 1881-1918. In March, 1890, he started manufacturing for Rogers, Peet & Company, and continued until the time of his death, over a period of thirty years, and when, at the close of an honorable, useful, business life, he surrendered his earthly responsibilities, he was head of one of the largest of Newark's clothing manufacturing factories. The war with Germany curtailed his output somewhat, but this was but temporary, and would have been quickly overcome had he lived. But his days were numbered and the end came in the spring of 1918, his years then aggregating nearly fifty-six. He was laid at rest in Fairmont Cemetery.

While essentially a man of business and without desire for public office, Mr. Heisler was not unmindful of the duties involved in citizenship, and answered every call to civic duty. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Joel Parker Association, and for two years served the city of Newark as a member of the Assessment Commission. He was also a member of the Gottfried Krueger Association, but his tastes were quiet and domestic and he loved best the associations of home and family. He was liberal in his religious views, too whole-souled and broad-minded to be bound by creed or dogma, yet a man of sterling character and upright life.

Joseph Heisler married, in 1883, Catherine Wild, daughter of Adam Wild, of Newark, who survives him, residing at the Heisler home, No. 384 Fairmont avenue, Newark. From the inception of the business in 1881 she (then Miss Wild) was associated with Mr. Heisler, and when, three years later, she became a full partner in his life she did not surrender her interest in business but assumed the additional duties of wife and motherhood. All through their married life of thirty-four years, Mrs. Heisler was her husband's business confidant and his true helpmate, and when he was taken she assumed control of the manufacturing business she had helped create, and is most successfully continuing it. Joseph and Catherine (Wild) Heisler were the parents of six children: Marie, married Waslau Brum and now resides in Warsaw, Poland; Teresa, married William A. Dennis, and resides in Newark; Irene, residing with her mother; Elsie, a teacher,

residing at home; Gertrude, married George Dudley O'Gorman, of Newark; Beatrice, married Chester Braun, of Newark.

SHARP, John William,

Substantial Citizen, Public Official.

A man just in life's prime, Mr. Sharp is of that clear cut, honorable type of New Jersey farmer that lend dignity to their occupation and honor to their communities. He has never rested satisfied with being a good citizen only, but has made the public his concern, and when called by the votes of his fellowmen to serve them in official capacity has rendered them the same devoted service he would have given were the public business his own. When a county commissioner, he led and won a prolonged fight against the contractors, building the Lebanon and Whitehouse road, and compelled them to live up to the terms of their contract, and returned all inferior sections already finished. In this successful fight he was endorsed and strengthened by the people of the communities interested, an appreciation and support that nerved him in his efforts to protect the rights of his constituents. As sheriff of Hunterdon county since 1914, he has followed the same course of devoted interest to the public good, and has won the good will of all, having business with the sheriff's office. Honesty and integrity are ruling traits of his character, while friendliness and neighborly interest are a part of the personality of this public-spirited American farmer, who traces through a long line of paternal and maternal ancestors to West New Jersey and Pennsylvania families.

(I) The Sharps are a branch of the Sharpless family of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and trace in New Jersey to David Sharp, of German Valley, New Jersey. The first of the family to settle in Clinton township, then High Bridge township, Hunterdon county, was David Sharp, and he was the first owner of the tract known as the "Sharp Homestead."

(II) John W. Sharp, son of David Sharp, lived on and owned a part of the original tract of land. He married Ann Hoffman, and all of their eleven children are now deceased, Matilda, the last survivor, died in June, 1917.

(III) Jacob F. Sharp, son of John W. and Ann (Hoffman) Sharp, was born at the Sharp homestead, in Clinton township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1848, and died in December, 1913. He was a prosperous farmer. He never desired nor served in public office, but was a man of public spirit and took a deep interest in public affairs. He married Sarah Louise Garhart, daughter of Garrett and Gertrude (Wyckoff) Garhart, both of old and influential families. They were the parents of three children: Frank G., John William, of whom further; Gertrude K.

(IV) John William Sharp, son of Jacob F. and Sarah Louise (Garhart) Sharp, was born at the Sharp homestead in High Bridge township (now Clinton), Hunterdon county, New Jersey, July 16, 1870. He obtained his education in the district public school, and grew to manhood on the paternal farm, remaining his father's assistant until 1896, when he became manager and later owner of the old homestead which has been in the Sharp family for several generations. There he continued with dairy and general farming very successfully, one of the substantial farmers of the county. A Democrat in politics, he has from early manhood taken a deep interest and active part in public affairs. Since 1904 he has been continuously in the public service, not from social

motives, but from a real desire to bear his share of the burden of government, and in every way has manifested his intense public-spirit. In 1906 he was elected clerk of Clinton township, serving two years. In 1908 he was elected one of the members of the County Commissioners, reëlected in 1910 and again in 1911. During a portion of these years he was chairman of the board, and as such possessed a power which was used to protect the county from the greed of those to whom were committed public contracts. During his term road building received a great deal of attention, and while specifications were carefully drawn, they were seriously departed from, to the county's loss. Mr. Sharp attacked the problem with characteristic vigor and, as heretofore noted, won a victory for the people over the contractors of the Lebanon and Whitehouse road. The record he made as commissioner was so well understood and appreciated by his party and neighbors all over the county that when, in 1914, a sheriff was to be elected, Mr. Sharp was chosen to fill the office; his term as sheriff expired in November, 1917, and since then has been appointed deputy sheriff. He was also appointed, by Governor Edge, chairman of the Local Draft Board of Hunterdon County during the World War.

Mr. Sharp is held in high esteem by his friends, regardless of party affiliations, and is intimately associated with the fraternal orders of the county. He is a member and past master of Stewart Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Clinton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Flemington; a sir knight of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, and a noble of Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Trenton. He is a knight of the Golden Eagle, a past chief and past district grand chief of that order. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lebanon, and of the Knights of Pythias, of High Bridge. In religious faith he is a member of the Old Dutch Reformed church, now the Presbyterian church, of Flemington, and is a trustee of the Hunterdon County Club.

Mr. Sharp married, January 16, 1901, Nellie M. Rittenhouse, of Lebanon, New Jersey, daughter of Andrew Bray Rittenhouse, and a granddaughter of DeWitt C. Rittenhouse, a member of an old and prominent Hunterdon county family. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have a daughter, Myrtle G., born in March, 1902.

WALDRON, Anthony,

Prominent Business Man.

Newark has largely profited through the energy, enterprise and ability of the Waldron brothers, Edward M., Samuel P., and Anthony Waldron, three young men all born in Ireland, but all locating in Newark, although they came at different times. The firm of E. M. Waldron & Company was formed by the two elder brothers in 1888, in order to conduct a general building and contracting business. That firm became one of the foremost firms in the contracting line of the city, and in 1905 was incorporated under the former name, E. M. Waldron & Company, Edward M. Waldron, president; Anthony Waldron, vice-president; Samuel P. Waldron, secretary-treasurer. In 1912 Edward M. retired and was succeeded in the presidency by Samuel P., the vice-presidency being retained by Anthony Waldron. The brothers built wisely and well, always keeping within their means and estimating on a safe basis. A list of the large buildings erected by them include the following: The new City Hall in Newark, a building

costing one and a half millions of dollars, and requiring three years to complete; the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart; the Scheuer building; Our Lady Help of Christians, a church in East Orange; Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Newark; Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange Valley; Newark Fire Insurance Company building; Miller street public school; the Home Brewery, and the West Side school. The execution of these contracts added to the fame of the firm.

Anthony Waldron, son of William and Helen Waldron, was born in Mayo, Ireland, April 27, 1875, died in Newark, New Jersey, January 16, 1919, the first of the three brothers to be removed by death. He was left an orphan when very young, and when thirteen years of age followed his brothers, Edward M. and Samuel P., to Newark, New Jersey. He attended school in Ireland, and in Newark, becoming a mason's apprentice as soon as a suitable age was attained, being instructed by his brothers, who were operating as E. M. Waldron & Company. Later he became a member of the firm, and when they incorporated, in 1905, he was chosen vice-president, a position which he filled continuously until his death, fourteen years later. He was a good business man and a contributing factor to the success of the Waldron contracting business. He was also interested with his brothers in the Waldron Realty Company, and had other business interests.

A Catholic in religion, Mr. Waldron was a member and a generous contributor to the work of St. Antoninus Parish; member of Newark Council, Knights of Columbus; a Democrat in politics, and a man of genial, friendly nature, devoted to his home and family. He was a man of strong convictions, a good citizen, wholesouled, upright, and honorable.

Anthony Waldron married, in East Orange, New Jersey, Ella O'Connor, born in Waukegan, Illinois, daughter of James and Anne O'Connor. Mrs. Waldron survives her husband, also a little daughter, Antoinette Erin, born May 16, 1919, four months after the death of her father, residing at their old home, No. 406 Thirteenth avenue, Newark.

JONES, Thomas H.,

Fallen in World War.

The first man to volunteer for military service in the World War from Bloomfield, New Jersey, after Congress declared war against Germany, Thomas H. Jones of the United States Marines was the first man from Bloomfield to make the supreme sacrifice and to lay his life upon the altar of liberty and freedom. He lies in a soldier's grave in a French cemetary at Bazoilles-sur-Meuse, his grave, No. 77, suitably marked for future identification when America's heroes shall be returned to rest forever in the native land so greatly honored by their noble sacrifice. Thomas H. Jones died as he had lived, and left behind him a home circle in which he is remembered as a devoted son, a wide circle of friends made in the church, in fraternal order, and in life's daily walk, by whom he is genuinely mourned, while in his army life he was a good soldier and faithful to every trust reposed in him.

Thomas H. Jones, son of Alfred and Lily (Reynolds) Jones, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, August 16, 1892, and was killed in France, March 27, 1918, while in service with the United States Marines, Headquarters Detachment. He was educated in Montclair public schools, and began his business life with Leibe Brothers, of Montclair. He enlisted in the Marine corps of the United States army, May 2, 1917, immediately after war

Thomas H. Jones

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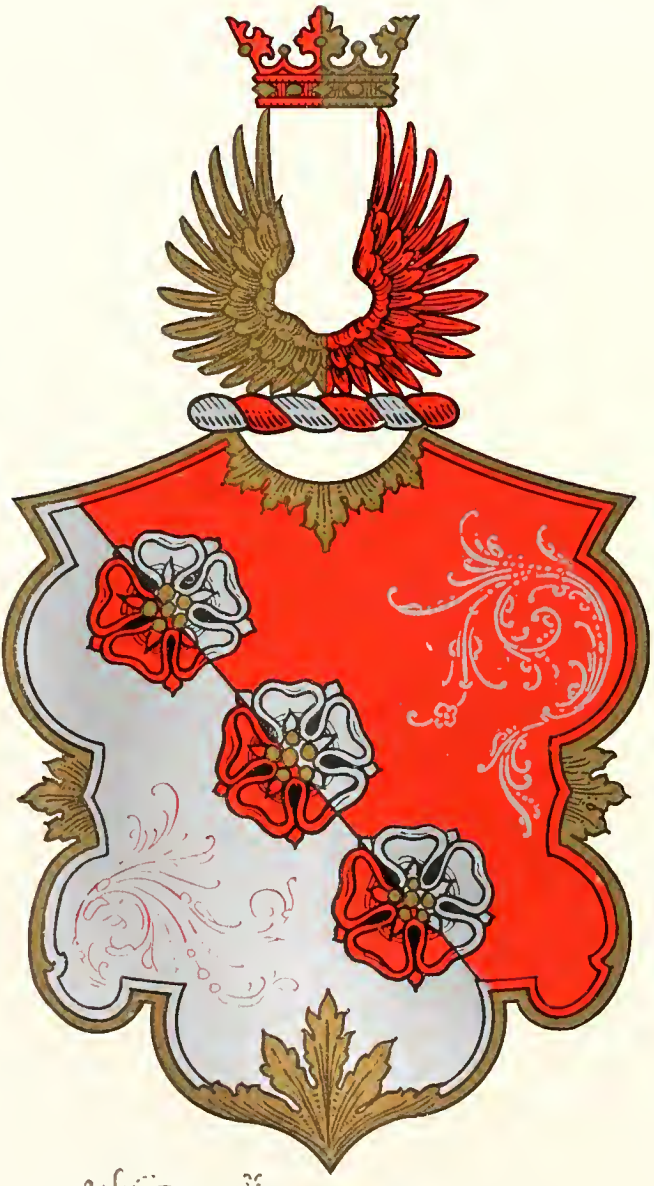

McWilliams

was declared against Germany, and in July, 1917, sailed for France. He saw hard service with the marines of the American Expeditionary Forces, escaping injury until March, 1918, when he made the supreme sacrifice. Many kind words from officer comrades and friends attest the high regard in which Mr. Jones was held both in military and civil life, and show that he was popular as well as highly esteemed and respected.

Mr. Jones was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Bloomfield, New Jersey, he there residing with his parents. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and sons of St. George, and in these bodies he bore his part as he did everywhere in everything he undertook. He was a good son, a good friend, a good soldier, and long will his memory survive.

McWILLIAMS, Owen James,

Leader in Transportation Affairs.

The following arms were granted to William MacWilliams, whose daughter and heir, Isabel, married Sir John Seymour, Knight of Hache, high sheriff of County Southampton, A. D., 1434:

Arms—Per bend argent and gules three roses bendways counterchanged.

Crest—A pair of wings conjoined, the dexter or, the sinister gules, surmounted by a ducal coronet per pale counterchanged.

There is no name more widely known among shipping circles in and about New York City than that of the late Owen James McWilliams, president of three great towing lines operating in New York harbor and neighboring waters, whose death on April 23, 1918, at his home on Jewett avenue, Jersey Heights, Jersey City, removed from the community a figure whose career, though all too brief, was most intimately identified with the growth and development of the transportation facilities of the community. Owen James McWilliams was of Scotch-Irish extraction on the paternal side of the house. He was a son of James and Sarah E. (Daniels) McWilliams, of New Haven, Connecticut, and a grandson of Andrew and Tilenah (Drumheller) McWilliams, tracing his descent through his paternal grandmother from the old and distinguished Pennsylvania families of Drumheller and Houck.

(I) Andrew McWilliams was born at Carnmony, County Londonderry, Ireland, February 13, 1797, and came to this country as a young man. He settled finally at Mt. Carbon, Pennsylvania, and there his death occurred March 11, 1873. He married, March 28, 1828, Tilenah Drumheller, and they were the parents of the following children: Charles, John, George, James, the father of the Mr. McWilliams of this sketch; Frank, Daniel, Kate, Isabella, and Mary Jane.

(II) James McWilliams spent most of his life at New Haven, and had large transportation interests on Long Island. He was the owner of the James McWilliams Towing Line, which later became one of the three great concerns controlled by his son, and was a prominent figure in the shipping world of that day.

(III) Owen James McWilliams, born April 1, 1879, at New Haven, Connecticut, as a lad attended the local schools of his native city. His parents later removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, and there the youth became a student at St. Peter's College, where his studies were concluded. He left college in order to engage in business with his father, who was operating a fleet of towing steamers and barges in New York harbor and Long Island Sound. In the large establishment of his father he learned the business from top to bot-

tom in all its details, and became an expert on the subject of transportation by means of barges in the coastwise trade. He also gained considerable experience with steamships which later proved of value to him. The elder Mr. McWilliams died in the year 1904, and Owen James and his brother, Charles McWilliams, took over the management of the great business which, large as it was, was yet in process of rapid growth. The former became president of the James McWilliams Towing Company, the James McWilliams Blue Line, and the New Haven Towing Line, and these three concerns, consolidated by him, are now doing the largest single business of the kind in local waters. Under the management of Mr. McWilliams, whose organizing and executive ability was remarkable, the development of the enterprise continued rapidly, but recently another factor has entered into the situation that has given a still greater acceleration to its growth.

With the entrance of the United States into the great World War, and the consequent herculean task of transporting and maintaining modern armies of millions, three thousand miles from their base, the entire shipping situation of the world was profoundly altered. Even with no additional problems to face, to perform such a task adequately would prove almost too heavy a burden for the total facilities of the allied nations, and when, in addition, the ravages of piratical submarines must be countered, the problem necessarily became acute. In order to deal with the situation it became necessary that every type of transportation known should be impressed into service in order to release such vessels as were available for overseas use. This, of course, at once increased to a tremendous degree the burden upon barges in local traffic and the companies of which Mr. McWilliams was the head were obliged to call upon all their resources. The genius displayed by him in organizing his forces to meet this unexpected pressure was most notable, and called forth the highest praise from all who observed its results. The difficulties which he had to face were great from the outset, but these were immeasurably increased during the first winter (1917-18) of the war, owing to the cold, which in intensity and duration was unprecedented here and turned New York into a sort of arctic region temporarily. The waters of the harbor and Long Island Sound were frozen to such an extent that traffic was well nigh impossible, while owing to the congestion of the railroads the demands for barge transportation became greater than ever. In the face of such discouraging conditions, Mr. McWilliams kept a cool head and firm hand and succeeded in keeping a steady stream of tows between the city and other important points which largely relieved the congestion and was a great factor in saving what might have proved a very grave situation. As a matter of fact, the acuteness of war conditions succeeded in forcing a modification of the transportation situation which is, in some ways, desirable and which Mr. McWilliams had foreseen. The barge as a means of transporting goods, although somewhat slow, has many advantages, especially in the case of large and heavy material, such as machinery or construction steel, and this fact was gradually coming to be realized by shippers of such commodities even before the war had made their use a necessity. What, therefore, Mr. McWilliams had foreseen and worked for has now been realized in a measure, and more barges are in use between Atlantic ports than ever before and between points

Owen J. McWilliams

Josephine A. Williams

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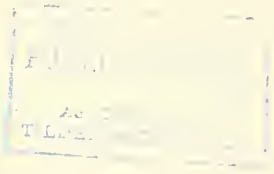


Clara Elizabeth McWilliams

at a greater distance from one another than had before been thought feasible. Of these various circumstances Mr. McWilliams was quick to avail himself, and the growth to its present enormous proportions of the business has been the result, while a large additional development to be expected in the future has been foreseen and provided for. Mr. McWilliams' interest in the business in which he was engaged was never a selfish one, for he always kept the welfare of the entire system of barge transportation at heart and strove to advance it by every means in his power. One of these means was the organization of the Long Island Sound Barge Operators, for which he was chiefly responsible, and of which he was the supervisor until the time of his death. This organization, which is under the supervision of the United States Shipping Board, includes all the Long Island Sound shipping interests and is devoted to the purpose of promoting the business generally of all its members.

Owen James McWilliams was united in marriage, December 18, 1899, with Josephine L. Hogan, of Tuxedo Park, New York, a daughter of Edward J. and Elizabeth (Fadden) Hogan. Mr. and Mrs. Owen James McWilliams are the parents of one child, Clara Elizabeth, born March 23, 1901, who resides with her mother at No. 130 Jewett avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Through her mother, Elizabeth (Fadden) Hogan, born in 1848, at Hanwell, Middlesex county, England, Mrs. Josephine L. McWilliams is descended from the old and distinguished Tierney family of Middlesex and Sussex counties, England. Margaret (Tierney) Fadden, mother of Elizabeth Fadden, was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1866, accompanied by her daughter, Elizabeth Fadden, and settled in New York. The Tierneys were very noted in England and Ireland, where the members gained distinction in the service of those countries. A coat-of-arms was granted by the English Government to Sir Matthew-John Tierney, M. D., who was born November 24, 1776, at Brighthelmstone, Middlesex county, England. Sir Matthew obtained a second patent dated May 5, 1834, with remainder to his brother, Edward Tierney, of Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, Ireland, Esquire, one of the crown solicitors for Ireland. Sir Matthew created a Baronet, December 19, 1818; was physician in ordinary to his Majesty. He was a great physician and noted man. Members of the Tierney family early migrated to Ireland, and later returned to Middlesex county, England. The Tierney coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a sword erect proper, pommel and hilt or, supported by two lions rampant, respecting each other, double queued of the last; on a chief ermine between two trefoils slipped vert an escutcheon argent charged with a sinister hand gules (the badge of Ulster).

Crest—On a mount vert a pheasant proper, ducally gorged or.

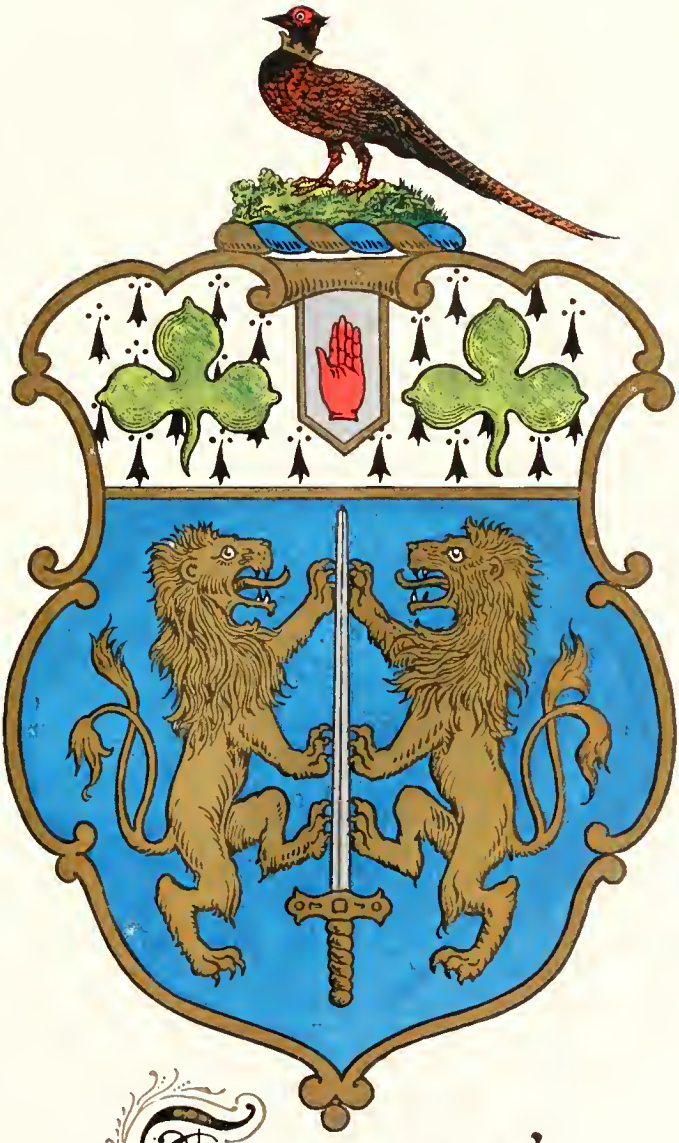
The record of Mr. McWilliams' achievement is truly an extraordinary one in view of his comparatively short life. A career begun so brilliantly could not but promise still more brilliantly for the future, and when it was cut so abruptly short, his powers and faculties having only just reached their full development, his energy at its prime, his accomplishment but in the threshold, it came as a terrible shock to his many friends and associates, and was felt, indeed, as a loss by the community generally. But although the mere record is remarkable enough it cannot give a fully adequate idea of the place held by him in the com-

munity. It was not only that he held responsible and important posts at an extremely youthful age, it was not only that he was so active in carrying out really valuable works, but rather in virtue of a certain vitality in the man which made him seem an essential part of everything that he undertook and kept him the virtual leader in a hundred diverse matters. His work in the cause of organizing local shipping facilities not only affords a most striking example of this quality, but has proved a public benefaction, an advantage to his country in the time of its supreme emergency. In all his relations with his fellows he took and held the generous and altruistic position, the manly position in which every man of right thinking and energy might wish to find himself, striving for the common weal with a splendid enthusiasm and a self-forgetfulness that won the trust of all men. So many were the interests with which he was associated, so many the movements with which his activities were identified, that no account of the community's affairs during this epoch would be complete without reference to him and his work, and his death has left a gap that will not readily be filled or soon forgotten.

(The Drumheller Line).

(I) Dewalt Drumheller, the founder of this family in America, arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1751 or thereabouts. He received a grant of land from the Colonial authorities consisting of fifty acres in Berks county, the survey of which was returned to the surveyor-general of the Province, October 25, 1752. The old records show that he was living in Ruscomb Manor township, Berks county, in 1858, and later removed to Rockland township in the same county, but the fact that the name of Dewalt Drumheller appears on the tax list of Williams township, Northampton county, from 1777 to 1788, seems to point to the likelihood of his having eventually made his home there. He married Anna Maria Lattick, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John. 2. John Leonhard, born 1734, died about 1809. 3. Jacob, of Exeter township, Berks county. who served as a private in the company of Captain John Reese in the Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Arthur St. Clair, from January 5, 1776, to November 25 of the same year; then as private in Captain Bower's company, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Daniel Brodhead, and finally in Captain Finney's company in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment; he died prior to March 2, 1784, when his estate was administered. 4. Nicholas, mentioned below. 5. John George, born July 10, 1756, baptized at the Mertz Church, Berks county; he served as a private in the militia of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and with the Rangers on the frontiers, 1778 to 1783. 6. Adam. 7. Catherine. 8. Elizabeth.

(II) Nicholas Drumheller, son of Dewalt and Anna Maria (Lattick) Drumheller, was born in the year 1750, and according to the "Collections" of the Rev. A. Stapleton, D. D., of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, where the birth is recorded, he was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1777, Nicholas Drumheller took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, and two years later was living in Earle township with his wife. Sometime after 1790 they removed to Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county,



TIERNEY

where his death occurred March 27, 1823. He married Catherine ———, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. David. 2. Philip. 3. Abraham, of Little Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, died prior to November 6, 1837, when his friend, Frederick Baker, was appointed guardian of his four children, David, Jesse, Isaac and Nicholas, whose mother was also deceased at that time. 4. Daniel. 5. Martin, of Jackson township, Northumberland county, died about 1853, when Adam Drumheller was appointed guardian of his two children, Senary and Susannah. 6. Nicholas, died intestate in Jackson township, Northumberland county, prior to November 6, 1854, leaving a widow Elizabeth. 7. Susannah. 8. John, of further mention. 9. Jacob.

(III) John Drumheller, son of Nicholas and Catherine Drumheller, of Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, was born about 1785, in that place. He removed to Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he owned one hundred and seven acres of land upon which he settled. He died there November 17, 1836. He married Catherine Houck, a member of the old Houck family which is also mentioned in this sketch, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Jacob, married Elizabeth ———. 2. Elizabeth, became the wife of George Hardesty, of Schuylkill county. 3. Susan, became the wife of Conrad Beidleman, of Schuylkill county. 4. Mary, married (first) a Harman, (second) a Smith, and (third) a Wogel. 5. John, who resided in Schuylkill county. 6. Tilenah, of further mention. 6. Sarah, who became the wife of Daniel Geiger.

(IV) Tilenah Drumheller, daughter of John and Catherine (Houck) Drumheller, was born April 3, 1812. She married, March 28, 1828, Andrew McWilliams, as given above.

(The Houck Line).

(I) John Houck, of Earle township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, was born about the year 1750, and served in the company of militia commanded by Captain John Jacobs in the Revolution. The time of his service is not known, but his name appears in connection with a record stating that this company was in need of supplies. Earle township, in which he lived, was formed from a part of Oley township and there, in 1784, John Houck was living on a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land owned by him. He subsequently removed from Berks to Columbia county and settled in Catawissa township, where his death occurred some time prior to November 25, 1819, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to John Drumheller. John Houck married Christina Storg, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John, Jr., born May 21, 1778, and baptized in Oley Church, June 28, 1778. 2. Daniel, born June 25, 1780. 3. Catherine, of further mention. 4. Jacob, born July 26, 1784. 5. Elizabeth, born December 10, 1786. 6. John Stephen, born September 16, 1789. 7. Anna Maria, born January 21, 1791. 8. Abraham, born June 5, 1793. 9. Susannah, born March 19, 1795.

(II) Catherine Houck, third child of John and Christina (Storg) Houck, was born about 1782, at Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and became the wife of John Drumheller, about 1809. They were the parents of Tilenah Drumheller, the paternal grandmother of Owen James McWilliams.

BATTEN, George,

Founder of Important Business.

George Batten, president of George Batten Company, Inc., and one of the best known figures in the business world of New York City, belonged to that type of successful business men whose great practical abilities are formed and moulded by a strong moral ideal, so that they are not only the founders and organizers of great enterprises, but are benefactors of the communities in which their activities lie, because they work not only for their private interests, but equally for the welfare of all, and make the rights of others the test of the legitimacy of their own designs. His grasp of practical affairs was remarkable, his foresight and judgment in business matters well-nigh infallible; he was, in short, a man who had every temptation to put aside all considerations save that of personal advantage, who might have done so successfully, yet he turned his great ability into an instrument for the good of his fellows and often gave advice that seemed contrary to his own immediate gain. But in so ordering his conduct, he built up for himself a success far more substantial than any which can rest on selfish aims and methods, a success which included the good will of his fellows as well as their homage. His death, which occurred February 16, 1918, at his home in Montclair, New Jersey, was felt as a severe loss, not only to his family and immediate personal friends, but to a very large circle of associates and by many who had only casually come in contact with him.

Born June 19, 1854, on a farm in Gloucester county, New Jersey, George Batten was a son of Thomas Gaskill and Emeline (Zane) Batten, of that place. He was descended from one of the oldest New Jersey families which had settled in that State as early as 1676, two of whom were the proprietors of West Jersey, namely: Robert Zane, and John Shinn. His childhood was passed in the wholesome rural environment of farm life, his education being obtained at private schools in the neighborhood. His studies completed, he began his long business career in the capacity of traveling salesman for the firm of Folwell Brother & Company, of Philadelphia, who conducted a large woolen business. He remained with this concern for ten years, gaining in that time much experience in salesmanship that was of value to him later, and becoming familiar with business methods generally. Mr. Batten's next position was as manager of the Religious Press Association of Philadelphia, with which he became associated in 1884, and four years later he came to New York City as advertising manager of the various Funk and Wagnalls' publications, including the "Literary Digest," the "Voice," then the leading prohibition organ, and the "Homiletic Review." It was in the year 1891 that he founded the great business with which his name is associated, with offices at No. 38 Park Row, and from that time until his death devoted his entire attention to developing and directing the enterprise. Under his most capable management it grew rapidly to its present large proportions and became in a measure the standard for all similar establishments. In time, as the business grew, Mr. Batten founded branch houses in Boston and Chicago, and thus brought himself into touch with the great commercial and industrial worlds of New England and the West. At the time of his death Mr. Batten was associated with eight partners, by whom the busi-

Note—See following pages in this work for Related Families—Hollingshead, Adams, Sherwin, Zane, Willis, Albertson, Chattin, Hillman, Marple, Northrop, Cowgill, Blackshaw, Perkins, Shinn, Gaskill, Ashbrook, Fenwick.

George Butler

ness is now being carried on. Of these the senior, William H. Johns, was admitted to the business at the time it was incorporated in 1892; J. Van Liew Wyckoff, now the treasurer, in 1895; Frank M. Lawrence, the present secretary, in 1896; S. H. Busser, in 1902; Frank H. Little, second vice-president, in 1903; Joseph Z. Batten, Mr. Batten's second son, in 1904; William J. Boardman, manager of the Boston office, in 1908; and M. S. Whitney, manager of the Chicago office, in 1917.

George Batten was one of those men whose minds are too broad, whose appreciations are too sensitive to permit of their concentrating their entire thoughts and attention upon any one subject, if though it be so absorbing a one as the business upon which they are engaged. They thus prevent themselves from becoming narrow, and maintain a breadth of view essential to the successful conduct of affairs, even the affairs of business. Two things, quite closely related, because they are both a part of out-door life and the love of nature, interested him keenly and claimed much of his thought and energy. He was a very keen sportsman and could use the rod and gun with equal facility and pleasure, and he was deeply interested in farming and agricultural problems generally. He made his home in Montclair, New Jersey, for nearly thirty years, and near by, at Caldwell, he owned a large farm which he conducted in a model manner, and where he bred pure Jersey cattle. He was a member of many societies and clubs, among which should be mentioned the Association of New Jersey Sportsmen, of which he had been president, and in connection with which he was active in influencing legislation for the preservation of the game and wild life in the State; the American Jersey Cattle Club, of which he was a director; the Jersey Cattle Association of New Jersey, of which he was president; the New York State Agricultural Society; the National Association of Audubon Societies, of which he was a member of the advisory board and an ex-president of the New Jersey Audubon Society; and a member of the Ornithological Union. He was also president of the Montclair Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; a member of the Colonial Society of Philadelphia; the Montclair Club; the Montclair Art Association; the Outlook Club; the Montclair Golf Club; the Advertising Club of New York; and the Sphinx Club of New York. Mr. Batten's military experience, while short, was active. He enlisted in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, in 1877, and took part in the Pittsburgh riots of that time. He was honorably discharged in 1880. In his religious belief he was an Episcopalian, and was for many years a member and at one time a vestryman of St. Luke's Church, Montclair, and was president of the executive committee of the Church Pension Fund for the Diocese of Newark.

Mr. Batten was twice married, the first time, in 1879, when he wed Carrie H. Morgan, a daughter of Rollin and Mary Morgan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Two children were born of this union, as follows: 1. Rollin Morgan, born September 30, 1880, at Camden, New Jersey, and married Elsie Ives, a daughter of Theodore Church Ives, of New York, and Laura Louise (Foster) Ives, of Oil City, Pennsylvania. Theodore Church Ives was a noted structural engineer of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Batten reside at Caldwell, New Jersey, and are the parents of three children: i. Gloria, born January 11, 1915; ii. Rollin Morgan, Jr., born March 25, 1916; iii. Theodore Ives, born November 27, 1917. 2. Joseph Zane,

born November 18, 1882; married Marguerite Broughton, a daughter of John S. and Martha (Rose) Broughton, of Trenton, New Jersey. They make their home at Montclair, and Mr. Batten is a member of the firm of George Batten Company, Inc.

The first Mrs. Batten died in the year 1884. On January 26, 1887, at Haddonfield, New Jersey, Mr. Batten married Lillie Idel Shivers, a daughter of Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and of Isabella B. (Davis) Shivers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Batten survives her husband. Of this union three children were born, as follows: 1. Isabella, born June 27, 1889; married Arthur Yates McNeill, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and they are the parents of two children, John McNeill and George Batten McNeill. 2. Emeline, born July 9, 1891, who makes her home at Montclair, New Jersey. 3. George, born July 18, 1902, and also a resident of Montclair.

The great admiration in which Mr. Batten was held by his business colleagues and by all who came into contact with him, even most casually, is well illustrated by the remarkable number of tributes paid him at the time of his death, men of many types and the public press joining in the chorus of praise. It will be appropriate to close this brief sketch with quotations from some of these, the words of men who knew him and had come in contact with his strong and attractive character. In the course of a long article on his former chief, by Mr. William H. Johns, the following occurs:

Mr. Batten had the most definite, concrete principles of any man I ever met. There was only one way for him—the right way—and nothing ever swerved him from it. * * *

Not only I, but every member of this organization feels that we have lost a great man. Whatever frailties he had—and everyone has them—he based his business upon a square deal, plus efficient service. Like a great man, he never moved from this principle. Like a great man, he was firm. Sometimes one may misinterpret such firmness, especially if it runs counter to one's own ideas, but now we can look at it in perspective and realize that it was both kind and wise. Like a great man, he was sane and sound. He grasped fundamentals.

BATTEN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Burke states that the Batten family has been seated for nearly six centuries in the County of Somerset. ("Dictionary of the Landed Gentry," 1858):

The origin of the name appears to have been Flemish. In the reign of Edward I., the leading merchants of the wool staple, trading with Flanders, and of Flemish origin, were Ingeram de Beteyn, William de Beteyn, and John Beteyn.

Ingeram de Beteyn also held lands in Wendover, County Bucks, where Andrew Batyn, probably his son, was a member of Parliament for Wycombe in 1307.

William Beteyn was sheriff of London, 1289, and a member of the Goldsmith's Company. Richard Beteyn, goldsmith, probably his son, served as mayor of London in 1327, and twice represented the city in Parliament. He bore a conspicuous part in the dethronement of Edward II., and in sequence the city received extensive charters from Edward III. on his accession. His arms were for many hundred years in the Grey Friar's Church, Newgate, where he was interred.

Henry Batyn settled in Somersetshire, and was member of Parliament for Bath, 1297; from that time to the present his descendants have remained in that county.

For a period of 250 years, this family occupied an important station at Bath, and in the adjoining counties. Thomas Batten was steward of the priory of Bath in 1534. After the dissolution of monasteries, the family seem to have quitted Bath, one branch to have settled in Wiltshire, of which was Sir Henry Batten, Knt., gentleman, pensioner to James I., and another to have gone to the more western part of the county, of which were Andrew Batten, of Easton St. George, and John Batten, of Michael Church, County Somerset.

Andrew Batten, of Easton, had a son, Sir Wil-

Batten

liam Batten, Knt., one of the most eminent naval commanders in the civil wars; he was surveyor of the navy, 1638, vice-admiral of England from 1642 to 1647, and particularly distinguished himself at the sieges of Dartmouth, Lyme, and Portland Castle. He was appointed governor of Mount Batten, a fort which he built at Plymouth, and which is still existing. Though he served the Parliament, he was sincerely attached to a constitutional monarchy, and averse to the designs of the army, to stop whose attempts upon the king's life he revolted with the fleet to Prince Charles. On the Restoration, however, he was merely reinstated in his post of surveyor, and became member of Parliament for Rochester, till his death in 1667. His issue in the male line is extinct.

In Harleian Manuscript 1349, folio 3, British Museum, is a drawing of the arms of "Richard Bettayne, Gouldsmith, Mayor of London 1326, A°. 20 Edw: 2; his Armes stand yet very oald in the wyndows of Christe Church," viz.: Gules, a saltire or, between four fleurs-de-lis or.

The following are abstracts of wills and administrations from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, England:

1681. Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Batten, of Long Sutton, Somerset, clerk, were granted to his relict Elizabeth.

1685. The will of John Batten of North Petherton, Somerset, yeoman, dated 1682, proved 1685, mentioned his son John Batten of Othery, with son John; late son Henry Batten, Vicar of Long Sutton, with son John; son James Batten. Liber *Cann,* folio 68.

1686. The will of Henry Batten, Sr., of St. Michael Church, Somerset, yeoman, dated 1685, mentioned his son Henry Batten, and kinsman James Batten. Liber *Lloyd,* folio 143.

1693. Letters of administration on the estate of George Batten, of His Majesty's Ship "Victory," were granted to his mother Alice Batten, widow.

1696. The will of Thomas Batten of Wyke Regis, Dorset, mariner, dated 1693, mentioned a sister only. Liber *Bond,* folio 109.

1698. Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Batten, alias Burton, of Burton in Dorset, were granted to his relict Catherine.

1703. The will of Thomas Batten, commander of the ship "Rebecca," now riding in Madras Roade; dated 1688; mentioned his sons, John, Thomas and William Batten, minors, and Thomas Batten of Devonshire, with son John. Liber *Degg,* folio 45.

1703. Letters of administration on the estate of John Batten, of the merchant ship "Isabella," bachelor, (son of the last named Thomas), his mother "now in remote parts."

1705. The will of Edward Batten, Sr., of Chatham, Kent county, tallow chandler, dated 1694; mentioned his son Edward Batten, with daughters; son John Batten, with son John; brother Henry Batten, with son Henry; late brother John Batten. Liber *Gee,* folio 2.

1710. The will of William Batten of Southwark, Surrey, citizen and haberdasher, dated 1710; mentioned his wife Rebecca. Liber *Smith,* folio 203.

1714. The will of John Battin of St. Martins le grand, London, cooper; dated 1714, mentioned real estate in Devonshire; no Battens mentioned. Liber *Acton,* folio 110.

1716. Letters of administration on the estate of Francis Battin, of His Majesty's Ship "Diamond," but at death of His Majesty's Sloop "Tryall," at Jamaica, bachelor; to his sister and next of kin, Mary Battin.

1720. Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Batten, of Colonel Goring's marines, on His Majesty's Ship "Salisbury," bachelor; to his brother, Antonio Batten.

1721. Letters of administration on the estate of John Battin of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and of H. M. Ship "Medway," to his relict Elizabeth.

1724. The will of Ardern Battine of Stratford-on-Avon, gentleman, dated 1723, desired to be buried at Holywell near Oxford, with wife Elizabeth; brother Edward Battine, of the University of Oxford, gentleman. Liber *Bolton,* folio 77. (Ardern Battine was the son of Edward Battine of Wymering, Hants, gentleman, and was born *circa* 1694).

1724. The will of Frances Battin, of Burley in Ringwood, Hants, widow, dated 1724; mentioned sons William, Anthony, James and John, and daughters Elizabeth, Frances, Jane and Mary, all unmarried. Liber *Bolton,* folio 106.

1727. The will of John Batten the elder, of the King's Arms Inn, Dorchester, Dorset, innkeeper, dated 1726; mentioned his wife Elizabeth and son John Batten. *Farrant,* f. 131.

1727. James Battin of Basington, Oxfordshire, innkeeper, dated 1727; mentioned his brother John, and Thomas, son of Richard Battin. Liber *Brook,* folio 71.

1732. The will of Mr. John Batten of London, mariner, but now living at Amsterdam, and Mrs.

Mary Jones, now Batten, his wife; joint will, dated 1730, mentioned children who were minors, not named. Liber *Bedford,* folio 97.

1732. Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Batten of Jamaica, widower, were granted to his uterine brother John Lehunt.

1738. The will of Nicholas Battin of Northampton, dated 1737, mentioned sons Francis and John, minors, and brother John Batten of Northampton, apotheeary. Liber *Brodrepp,* folio 250.

1739. The will of Elizabeth Batten of Lambourne, Berks, widow, dated 1734, mentioned daughters only. Liber *Henchman,* folio 208.

1740. The will of John Batten of Road, Somerset, clothier, dated 1740; mentioned his wife Alice; sons, Henry, John and Edward, and daughters. *Spurway,* folio 116.

1736-7. Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Batten of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, granted to his widow Mary.

1742. The will of Peter Battin of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, dated in Jamaica, 1741, bachelor, mentioned no relatives. Liber *Boycott,* folio 2.

1743. The will of Mary Batten of St. James, Westminster, widow, dated 1743, mentioned no Battens. Liber *Boycott,* folio 280.

1744. Letters of administration on the estate of John Gray Batten, bachelor, surgeon's mate on H. M. Ship "Elizabeth," were granted to his sister Frances.

1746. The will of John Battin, of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, citizen, dated 1740; mentioned his wife Margaret, and uncle Thomas Battin, deceased, leaving daughter Mary Battin. Liber *Edmunds,* folio 110.

1747. Letters of administration on the estate of Lawrence Batten of St. Olave's, Hart street, London, widower, granted to his son John.

1749. Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Batten alias Beaton, of Cork, and of H. M. Ship "Princess Mary," granted to his widow Elizabeth.

1749. The wills of Stephen Batten of H. M. Ship

1750. "Seaford," mariner, dated 1742 and 1743; no Battens mentioned. Libers *Lisle,* f. 68; *Greenly,* f. 68.

1750. The will of Margaret, widow of John Battin (last mentioned) nee Banner, dated 1749; no Battens mentioned. Liber *Greenly,* folio 376.

1751. The will of James Batten, of H. M. Ship "Assistance," mariner, dated 1743; mentioned his father, John Batten, and sister, Mary Nalder of Plympton Morris, Devon. Liber *Busby,* folio 274.

Francis Batten, believed to have been of Somerset county, England, was born in 1702. He settled in Gloucester county, New Jersey, some time prior to December 7, 1730, when he received a license to marry Anne Cheeseman. The following is an abstract of the original license bond, filed in the State Department, Trenton:

Be it Remembered, That on the Seventh Day of Deeember in the ffourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the 2d King of Great Britain, & Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty license of marriage was granted by his Exeellency John Montgomerie Esquire Governour of the Provinees of New Jersey and New York, & unto Franeis Batten of the County of Gloucester and Pro: of New Jersey Yeoman of the one Party; And Anne Chisman of the Same plaee Spinster of the other party.

Given under the said Governour's Hand and Prerogative Seal of the Province of New Jersey aforesaid, and dated the Day and Year abovewritten. SAMl. BUSTILL D. Seery.

Entered in the Secretary's Offiee at Burlington.[1]

John Batten, a brother of Francis, had owned land in Greenwich township, and probably resided there for a time, as Francis devised to his son Francis fifty acres of cedar swamp "which was my Brother John Batten's." This was evidently the John Batten who received from the Province of Pennsylvania, a warrant for 150 acres of land, Tenth month 22, 1714, and warrant for 300 acres in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Third month 16, 1717.[2] Richard Batten of East Caln, Chester county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Elizabeth, was married at Goshen Meeting of Friends (Quakers) in Chester county, January 4, 1746, to Elizabeth James.[3] Richard and Elizabeth resided for a time in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware. Hannah Batten, daughter of Francis and Anne of Gloucester county, married Abraham Bois, and had a son Thomas Bois who lived in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle county, in 1794.[4] It seems likely that some intercourse between the New Jer-

sey and Pennsylvania families was continued until that time.

In the Gloucester County Court, March Term, 1735-6, "ffrancis Batten puts in his place John Jones his Attorney against Thomas Adams, in a plea of Trespass upon the case, for Seven pounds Six Shillings and Two pence Lawfull money of y^e^ province of New Jersey aforesaid, for Divers Goods, wares & Marchandizes by ye same ffrancis to ye aforesaid Thomas, Sold & Delivered."[5]

On October 24, 1737, Francis Batten purchased 648 acres of land in Gloucester county from John Alfred of New England. He sold 250 acres of this tract to Benjamin Cheeseman of the same county, April 6, 1738. In a mortgage given by Benjamin Cheeseman to Aaron Pancoast for the last mentioned tract, in 1786, a recital of the above described conveyances appears:[6] "In Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, March 11, 1745, At a Town Meeting Held for ye Township Aforesaid the following Officers were Chosen. Allexr Randall, Clerk & freeholder, Samuel Shivers, Assessor & freeholder, francis Batten, Collector; Hance Steelman, William Wetherbee, Surveyors of the Roads, Jacob Roberts, Benjamin Cheeseman, Overseers of the Poor."[7]

The following advertisement appears in Benjamin Franklin's newspaper, "The Pennsylvania Gazette," August 30, 1753:

Run away, on the 24th of July last, from Francis Batten, of Gloucester county, a Welch servant man, named Richard Morgan, of a small stature, pale complexion, has a blemish on one eye, speaks with the Welch accent; Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, old worsted cap, new striped linsey woolsey jacket, without buttons, two homespun shirts, leather breeches, blue grey yarn stockings, old shoes, one of them slipt down at the heel: took with him a large yellow dog Whoever takes and secures said Servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by FRANCIS BATTEN.[8]

Report of Surveyors of Greenwich township, 1762:

Agreeable to an act of General Assembly of the province of West New Jersey for Regulating & Laying out of publick Roads & highways we the Surveyors of the Township of Greenwich deptford & Gloucester have agreeable to the request of the Inhabitants of the Township of Greenwich have met & Laid out a three Rod Road as Followeth on the Tenth day of February 1762. Beginning at a Black oak standing in the Fork of the Road Leading to Samuel Shivers & William Gerrards Mills & Runs from thence North Fifteen Chains & fifty Links Thence North Twenty degrees. East ten Chains Thence North thirty degrees East Seven Chains Thence North twenty-five degrees East Thirty five Chains to Benjamin Lodges House on the Said Road Thence North forty five degrees West Thence North forty five degrees West Thence North thirty degrees west to Rich^d^ Moffetts Land Thence North Eighty Degrees East To the Landing or thereabouts within Four Rod of the Creek Thence East up the Creek about Four Rod Thence North to the said Mento Creek Thence up the same Six Rod to Francis Eastlack Forever Line. The whole distance Three Miles & a half & Ten Chains. In Witness where of we the Surveyors of the Township above said hath hereunto Sett our hands the day & year above written.

FRANCIS BATTEN,	JOHN BROWN,
GEORGE FLANINGHAM,	JOHN HIDER,
JOHN WELKINS,	JOHN HONCHMAN.[9]

Francis Batten was qualified as a juror at the Gloucester Court held in 1762, in a case of The King *vs.* William Gerrard, and in the case of Joseph Adams vs. Benjamin Hoffman, December Term 1763.[10]

On November 17, 1760, Francis Batten bought from Thomas Adams fourteen and one quarter acres of land in Greenwich township. A survey for this was made for him in February 1766, viz: On a Warrant of William Harrisons of 500 Acres to Francis Battin, 14¼ Acres, Ex^a^.

By Virtue of a warrant from the Council of Proprietors to the Surveyor General directed bearing date the fifth day of May Anno Domini One thousand Seven Hundred and thirty Eight requiring the Location of five hundred acres of Land for William Harrison of Gloucester County (late deceased) in the Western Division of New Jersey below the Falls of Delaware River at Trenton where not before Legally Surveyed. And by

Virtue of a Conveyance from the said William Harrison and Benjamin Pearson of the said Five hundred acres dated the tenth day of May 1741 And by Virtue of a Conveyance from the said Pearson unto Thomas Adams of thirty acres of the same by Deed dated the Eighteenth day of July 1744. And by One other Conveyance from the said Thomas Adams unto Francis Batten of Twenty acres of the said thirty by Deed dated the Seventeenth day of November 1760 I have Caused a Part thereof to be Surveyed unto the said Francis Batten by my Lawful Deputy Thomas Denny Situate in the township of Greenwich in the County of Gloucester in the Division aforesaid and by a Return of said Survey dated the first day of February last bounded as followeth viz: Beginning at a Stake for a Corner to the Lands of said Batten standing in the Water Course of a small Branch of Church Run, And in the Line of Thomas James Land and runs 1st by the same South Seventy four degrees East three Chains and Seventy Links to Penns White Oak Corner, then by said Penns Land joining thereon. 2ndly South thirty Six degrees and Eleven minutes West twenty five Chains and Eleven Links to a Stake then 3rdly North Seventy Seven degrees West Six Chains and fifty Links to the first mentioned Branch then down the Water Courses of the same and joining on said Battens Land to the beginning Containing Fourteen acres and a Quarter and Allowance for Roads.

Witness my hand the Sixth day of the fifth month May 1766 Danl Smith jun. Sur Genll August ye 7 1766. Inspected and approved of by the Council of Proprietors and Ordered to be recorded. Wm. Heulings, Clk.[11]

In the April term of Gloucester County Court, 1767, Francis Batten and William Key were appointed surveyors for the township of Woolwich.[12] He died June 11, 1767, and was buried at Trinity Episcopal Church, Swedesboro, Gloucester county, New Jersey.[13]

That Francis Batten was a merchant as well as a landholder, is evident from his suit against Thomas Adams in 1735-6, and from the large amount of money due to his estate, shown in the inventory hereafter. The goods in his "shop" amounted to over £65, and he left considerable live stock and other possessions; in all over £1000 exclusive of his lands. The will of Francis Batten, 1767:

In the Name of God Amen the Fourteenth Day of September Anno Dom 1766 I Francis Batten of Greenwich in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Jersey Yeoman being some what out of Order in Body but of Sound and perfect Memmory & Understanding, and calling to mind the Mortallity of my body, there fore think proper to make this my last Will and Testament in Manner and form following, Vizt.

Imprimus It is my Mind and Will that all my Just Debts and funeral Charges shall be paid by my Executors hereafter Named.

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my beloved wife Ann Batten the Sum of Twenty pounds in Licu of her dowry as also the third part of all my Real Estate.

Item I give and Devise unto my Two Sons Thomas and Richard Batten and to their Heirs and Assigns all that Tract of Land Swamp and Meadow ground containing four Hundred & forty Eight Acres which I purchased from John Allford (Excepting four Acres of Meadow ground which I shall hereafter Will), lying in Greenwich and binding on Raccoon Creek to be Equally divided between my Two Sons aforesd. Item I Give and Devise unto my Son Francis Batten and to his Heirs & Assigns Fifty-Acres of Land Swamp & Meadow lying on the Kings Road with a New Ceder House thereon lying in Greenwich aforesaid Also Fifty Acres of Ceder Swamp which was my Brother John Batten's to be possessed by him his Heirs & Assigns also I give unto my Son Francis Batten his Heirs and Assigns fourteen Acres of Land which I newly had taken upon the Run Adjoyning the Fifty Acres lying on the Kings Road. I do hereby except of the privilege after my decease for my wife Ann Batten to Live and possess and have the benefit of all that Forty Acres of Land lying on the Kings Road for the Term of One Year without interruption.

Item I Give and Devise unto my Son Edward Batten his Heirs & Assigns the uper piece of Meadow ground which I purchased of Elias Boys from the Sluce to Jacob Jones line binding on Raccoon Creek.

Item I Give and Devise unto my Son Abner Batten his Heirs and Assigns the remaining part of the said Meadow from the Sluce down to Joseph Shutes line upon Raccoon Creek afore-

said and all the benifits arising from all the Said Meadow I do hereby give unto my wife Ann Batten untill my Two Sons Edward and Abner Batten Shall arive to the full Age of Twenty one Years, and if my wife should depart this life before then, that the Meadow with the benefits arising from them Shall be unto my Two Sons Thomas and Richard Batten

Item I Give and Devise unto Benjamin Cheesman the Son of Benjamin Cheesman and to his Heirs and Assigns, a piece of Meadow ground lying on Raccoon Creek Containing four Acres which I before Excepted out of my Tract left unto my Sons Thomas and Richard to be taken off allong there said line, to be possessed by him when he shall Arive to the Age of Twenty one Years

Item I Give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Four Acres the Sum of five Shillings Item I Give and bequeath unto Hannah Boys the Sum of five Shillings Item I Give and bequeath unto Mary Rumford the Sum of five Shillings Item I Give and bequeath unto Ann Horner the Sum of four pounds to be left with her Mother to buy a Sett of Drawrs . . .

Item I Give and bequeath unto Zillah Gill the Sum of five pounds Ten Shillings to be left in her Mothers hands to buy a Table & Drawrs

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Daughters Sarah Batten the Sum of Twenty Pounds and a Cow and Calf . . .

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Daughter Deborah Batten the Sum of Twenty Pounds and a Cow and Calf

And I do hereby order after all my just Debts Legaceys and funeral Charges are paid that then the one half of all my Moveable Estate and remains shall be Equally Divided between my Two Sons Edward and Abner Batten and the then remaining part of all my Moveable Estate shall be divided between my three Sons Thomas Richard and Frances Batten, which lastly remains shall be divided Equally between the three Sons, and I do hereby Constitute and Appoint my well beloved wife Ann Batten and my Son Thomas Batten my Executrix and Executor of this my Last will and Testament FRANCIS BATTEN.

Signed Sealed Published pronounced and Declared by Francis Batten to be his last will and Testament in the presence of

JOSIAH FOWLER
his
SIMON KAM
mark & Seal
WILLIAM GUEST SEN^r. Proved July 17, 1767.[14]

A Inventory of the Goods and Chattels Rights & Credits of Frances Batten late of Woolwich Deceas'd taken and Apprais'd the 27^th Day of June Anno Domi 1767:

	£	s	d
To his Wearing Apparrel Purse Horse Saddle & Bridle	24	7	6½
To Bonds Bills & Book Debts Amounting to the Sum	656	19	4½
To Shop goods Rum Molasses & Hogsheads	65	16	9½
To one Shallop or Wood Boat Amount to	40	0	0
To Cows Oxen Young Cattle Sheep &c	105	17	6
To Horses Waggon geers and Swine	47	7	0
To Farming Utensils with Old Iron	24	16	10½
To a Copper Disstill with Worme & Tub	10	0	0
To 2 Clocks and feather Beds beding &c	31	12	6
To Tables Chest of Drawrs and Sundrys	14	7	11
To Iron potts pott racks and Sundrys	5	12	6
To a Stack of Hay Barrel Staves and Sundrys	1	0	0
To Old Hay Staves Grind Stone & Sundrys	2	16	11
	£1030	14	11

p^r Us WILLIAM GUEST
JACOB SPICER[15]

Children of Francis Batten and Anne Cheeseman:[16]

1. Thomas Batten, born Jan. 29, 1738; died Jan. 16, 1812; married Jane Anne Scott, of Burlington, born Jan. 12, 1744; died Aug. 16, 1827.

2. Richard Batten, born June 19, 1740; married by New Jersey License of Dec. 15, 1763, Eleanor Hoffman. He was buried at Trinity Church, Swedesboro, Sept. 2, 1808, aged 70 years. "Nelly," wife of Richard Batten was buried at same church, Feb. 16, 1806, aged 60 years.

3. Francis Batten, married by New Jersey License of Dec. 22, 1763, Deborah Hoffman of Salem. He was of Upper Penns Neck, Salem county, when he made his will, Feb. 14, 1797, proved July 5, 1797. Children: Richard, Gideon, Deborah, Thomas, and Elizabeth.

4. Edward Batten, died May 7, 1787; married at Trinity Church, Swedesboro, Nov. 10, 1768, Edith Wright.

5. Abner Batten, married (first) in Trinity Church, Swedesboro, June 8, 1775, to Sarah Russell, who was buried there March 16, 1794. He married (second) in the same church, Jan. 26, 1797, Zibiah Van Leer.

6. Elizabeth Batten, married a Fouracres.

7. Hannah Batten, married Abraham Boys or Bois, of Gloucester City. Their son "Thomas Bois of Christiana, Delaware," married at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1794, Jemima Batten, daughter of Edward Batten and his wife Edith Wright.

8. Mary Batten, married a Rumford.

9. Ann Batten, married by New Jersey License of Dec. 14, 1762, to Nathan Horner of Gloucester county.

10. Zillah Batten, married by New Jersey License of April 8, 1765, John Gill of Gloucester county.

11. Sarah Batten, married in Trinity Church, Swedesboro, May 16, 1771, Alexander Ware.

12. Deborah Batten.

Descent from Francis Batten: VI. Francis Batten, married Anne Cheeseman, 1730. V. Thomas Batten, married Jane Anne Scott. IV. Joseph Batten, married Edith Sherwin, March 30, 1797. III. George Batten, married Martha Gaskill, Feb. 15, 1821. II. Thomas G. Batten, married Emeline Zane, Feb. 24, 1848. I. George Batten, married (first) Carrie H. Morgan; children: Rollin M. Batten, Joseph Zane Batten. George Batten married (second) Lillie Idel Shivers, Jan. 26, 1887; child: Isabella Batten, married Arthur Yates McNeill, Jan. 11, 1911. Children of Rollin Morgan Batten and Elsie Ives Batten: Gloria Ives Batten, Rollin Morgan Batten, Theodore Church Batten. Children of Arthur Yates McNeill and wife, Isabella Batten: John McNeill, George Batten McNeill.

BATTEN REFERENCES.

1. Marriage License Bonds, Liber 1727-1734, folio 125. State Department, Trenton.
2. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 588, 618.
3. Minutes of Goshen Meeting.
4. Register of Gloria Dei, (Old Swedes') Church, Philadelphia.
5. Papers, Warrants, etc. Box 14. Clerk's Office, Woodbury, N. J.
6. Mortgage Book C, p. 135. Woodbury.
7. Original Court Papers, Box 31. Woodbury.
8. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XIX, p. 288.
9. Court Minutes, 1760-1777, p. 22. Woodbury.
10. Ibid., pp. 49, 92.
11. Book N, 1765, p. 251. Records of West Jersey Society; Surveyor's Office, Burlington.
12. Court Minutes, 1760-1777, p. 201. Woodbury.
13. Register of Trinity Church, Swedesboro.
14. File 1767, Gloucester Wills, Liber 13 of Wills, folio 127, State Department, Trenton.
15. File 1767, Gloucester Wills, Trenton.
16. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII, pp. 21, 44. Register of Trinity Church, Swedesboro; The Will of Francis Batten; Register of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Philadelphia.

Note—See following pages in this work for Related Families—Hollingshead, Adams, Sherwin, Zane, Willis, Albertson, Chattin, Hillman, Marple, Northrop, Cowgill, Blackshaw, Perkins, Shinn, Gaskill, Bartholomew, Cutler, Kimble, Milne.

HOLLINSHEAD, John,

Member of Colonial Assembly.

John Hollinshead, judge, justice of the peace, and member of Assembly, was born *circa* 1630-1640. He and his wife, Grace Kimble (Burlington Records, p. 4, State Dept., Trenton, N. J., Archives, 1st Series, Vol. 23, p. 408), first appear as members of Devonshire House Monthly Meeting of Friends, in London. They lived on Eagle street, London, in 1673, and in 1677 at Bethnal Green, parish of Stepney, Middlesex county (now a part of London).[1]

In 1678 they emigrated to America with their sons William and John.[2] They settled at Burlington, New Jersey, and on September 8, 1680, a town lot of thirty acres on the Delaware river, "over against the lower end of Burlington Island, along the creek around it," was laid out for John Hollinshead.[3] He was a merchant in Burlington, November 14, 1682, when he sold a wharf lot there to Thomas Olive.[4] On August 11, 1683, he sold to Richard Basnett a house and thirty acres of land in Burlington, and four wharf lots.

John Hollinshead was a member of the Assembly of New Jersey, Ninth month, 1683, and in the year 1697. He was commissioned as a justice of the peace and judge of the Courts of Burlington County, May, 1695, May, 1696, and May, 1697.[5]

On September 16, 1693, he conveyed to his son William and wife, Elizabeth, 400 acres of land in Burlington county, called the "Beargarden."[6] John Hollinshead died in 1699; his will dated September 23, 1699, proved February 22, 1699-1700, mentioned his wife Grace, son John (and his son John); son William, and William's children, Grace, Elizabeth, George and Sarah; he made a bequest to a servant girl, Susannah Nott, and to Peter Frettwell; appointed his sons William and John, executors. Will witnessed by Robert Roberts, Benjamin Wheate and Henry Grubb. The inventory of his estate amounting to £504 18s. and 8d., including a house and two lots, was made by Henry Burcham, John Test, Thomas Raper, and John Jewell.[7]

Children of John and Grace Hollinshead: 1. John Hollinshead. 2. William Hollinshead, born in London, about 1671; married, 1 mo. 23, 1692, Elizabeth Adams.

William Hollinshead, of Burlington county, New Jersey, son of John and Grace Hollinshead, was born in London, about 1671. He was married at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, First month 23, 1692, to Elizabeth Adams.[8]

He received from his father by deed of September 16, 1693, the estate of 400 acres in Burlington county called "Beargarden." On February 7, 1701-2, he joined his brother John, as an executor of his father's will, in a deed to Joseph Welch of Burlington, for a water lot in that town.

William Hollinshead and his brother John were of Chester township, Burlington county, when they sold a lot in Burlington to Nathaniel Westland, March 6, 1702-3.[10] The date of death of William Hollinshead is not known.[11]

Children of William Hollinshead and Elizabeth Adams: 1. William Hollinshead. 2. Grace Hollinshead. 3. Elizabeth Hollinshead. 4. George Hollinshead. 5. Sarah Hollinshead. 6. Rebecca Hollinshead, born 10 mo., 1700;[12] married James Sherwin.

Descent from John Hollinshead: IX. John Hollinshead and wife, Grace Kimble. VIII. William Hollinshead, married Elizabeth Adams. VII. Rebecca Hollinshead, married James Sherwin. VI. James Sherwin, married Edith Kimble. V. George Sherwin and wife, Mary. IV. Edith Sherwin, married Joseph Batten. III. George Batten, married Martha Gaskill. II. Thomas G. Batten, married Emeline Zane. I. George Batten, married Lillie Idel Shivers.

HOLLINSHEAD REFERENCES.

1. Records of London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting of Friends.
2. Lippincott Papers. Vol. V, p. 163. Collections of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
3. Revel's Book of Surveys, p. 3, Trenton. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 345.
4. Liber B, West Jersey Records, Part 2, folio 578; Part 1, folio 33.
5. Leaming and Spicer, "Grants and Concessions of New Jersey," pp. 482, 536, 544, 552. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. II, p. 148.
6. Liber B, West Jersey Records, Part 2, folio 528.
7. Burlington Wills, Trenton, N. J.; New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 234.
8. Recorded Marriages of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, p. 7.
9. Liber B of West Jersey Records, Part 2, folio 709.
10. Ibid., folio 743.
11. Lippincott Papers, Vol. V, p. 163.
12. Records of Burlington Monthly Meeting, Vol. A, p. 28.

ADAMS, John,

Founder of Important Family.

John Adams, judge and justice of the peace, was born *circa* 1635. He resided at Flushing, Long Island, and was a

member of the Friends' Meeting there, when his daughter Elizabeth was born, 1 mo. 9, 1665.[1]

On June 4, 1691, John Adams, of Flushing, conveyed his land and houses there, to John Rodman, of Block Island, Rhode Island, and received in exchange a tract of land in Burlington county, New Jersey, containing 475 acres near Rancocus creek, adjoining lands of John Hollinshead; and twenty-five acres of meadow, "some distance from the house."[2]

Four years after settling in New Jersey, in May, 1695, John Adams was commissioned a justice of the peace, and a judge of the Courts of Burlington County. His commission was renewed May, 1696; May, 1697; December, 1699; May, 1700, and May, 1701.[3]

He died in Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, before February 5, 1703. His will made March 19, 1699-1700, made provision for his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick—married in England and came over with Fenwick in ship "Griffin," bringing his wife and two children (N. J. Biographical and Genealogical Notes)—, and children, Thomas, Mary, Martha, Hannah, Deborah, Abigail, Marcy, Rebecca and Phebe. Appointed his wife executrix; Samuel Jening and Francis Davenport, overseers. The will was witnessed by Martha Spicer, Martyn Jervis and John Kay. By a codicil made Sixth month (August) 24, 1701, he disposed of one hundred acres of land at Egg Harbor; witnesses, William Hollinshead and Joseph Heritage. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Elizabeth, March 8, 1703-4. The inventory of his personal estate, amounting to £316 4s. 2d., including two men slaves, was made by John Kay and William Hackney.[4]

Children of John and Elizabeth Adams: 1. Elizabeth Adams, born 1 mo. 9, 1665;[5] married at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, 1 mo. 23, 1692, William Hollinshead.[6] 2. Mary Adams. 3. Martha Adams. 4. Thomas Adams. 5. Hannah Adams. 6. Deborah Adams. 7. Abigail Adams. 8. Mercy Adams. 9. Phebe Adams. 10. Rebecca Adams.

Descent from Judge John Adams: IX. John Adams and wife, Elizabeth. VIII. Elizabeth Adams, married William Hollinshead. VII. Rebecca Hollinshead, married James Sherwin. VI. James Sherwin, married Edith Kimble. V. George Sherwin and wife, Mary. IV. Edith Sherwin, married Joseph Batten. III. George Batten, married Martha Gaskill. II. Thomas G. Batten, married Emeline Zane. I. George Batten married Lillie Idel Shivers.

ADAMS REFERENCES.

1. Records of Flushing Monthly Meeting of Friends, Vol. I, p. 125.
2. Liber B, Part 2, West Jersey Deeds, folio 484, Trenton; New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 467.
3. Leaming and Spicer, "The Grants, Concessions, etc., of New Jersey," pp. 536, 544, 552, 566, 569, 579.
4. Burlington County Wills, Trenton; Liber I of Wills, folio 7.
5. Records of Flushing Monthly Meeting. Vol. I, p. 125.
6. Recorded Marriages, Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, p. 7.

SHERWIN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

James Sherwin, born *circa* 1660, was of Northampton River in West New Jersey, February 15, 1689-90, when he purchased from John Willis, Jr., of Cooper's Creek, one hundred acres of land, which were "to be laid out for the grantor in the Indian purchase."[1]

At a town meeting held in Chester township, James Sherwin was chosen an assessor and collector for that township in 1693, viz.:

March 18, 1693—Whereas the Inhabitants of the Townshipp of Chester have had town meeting held this 18th day of March 1693. Sessors Chosen for

the County Taxe also the same for the Provincial Taxe and also Colectors for the collecting of the s[d] Taxe.

JOHN RUDEROW,
JAMES SHERWYNN, Sessorss,
THOMAS FRENCH, Collector.

On November 2, 1695, James Sherwin of Burlington county, bought from Matthew Allen of the same county, 330 acres of land "at the Rancocus Creek upon Delaware River." James Sherwin was described as of Northampton River, when he sold to John Sharp, of Evesham, January 6, 1695-6, the one hundred acres purchased from John Willis, February 15, 1689-90.[3]

Henry Low of Northampton River, Burlington county, by deed of July 21, 1696, sold to James Sherwin of the same county, seventy acres of land surrounded by the lands of the said James Sherwin. James Sherwin bought one hundred and fifty acres on Northampton river, from William Biddle, Sr., of Mount Hope, Burlington county, December 10, 1696.[4] James Sherwin and Abraham Heulings were appraisers of the personal estate of William Budden, of Burlington county, March 13, 1697-8.[5]

October y[e] 17[th] day 1698.—By virtue of A town (meeting) this day held att y[e] dwelling house of Thomas Wallis Acording to Order thereuppon Agreed the mageer part of y[e] free houlders of the Town Shipp of Chester Alias ponsoking in the county of Burlington to chosse Justa ffish for A Constable in the place of ffrederick King drafted to serve out the s[d] ffr Kings twelve months, Imprimis secondid. To order five pounds Lawful money of the province to Any on(e) that will discover Hoggs stollen then make sufficient prooff to be payd by John Ruderow town Clarck as soon as it evidently appears.

Tersius—If Constable Be not to be had neer & Redey when Goods lost or Cattell lost he that loosseth have any sussbishtion of Any on(e) in the townshippe he may take two or three sufficient neighbors & demand of the suspected the previlledge to sarch & if the suspected deny & Refuseth for to do su him foorth with susspisstion.

Those three Articles concluded upon By uss hear under written

Matthew Allen	Richard Pittman
George Greave	Wm: Clarke
Tho: Cleverly	Robert Stilles
Tho: Walles	John Walker
W[m] Matlacke	Just ffish
John Cowperthwaite	mount Coxe
Tho: ffrench	Charles Stoolman
Samuall Buroughs	John Rudderow, Clerk.

January 25, 1698.

By virtue of a Town Meeting held here the day and year mentioned and the major part of the freeholders of this Township of Chester (alias Penshawken) met together and unanimously agreed with one consent to choose Constable and overseer of the High Ways, viz Mount Cox, Constable & Thomas French over-seer of the Highways.

Also farther concluded And Condescended to have two Highways layd out within the town viz, one and first from the Highway leading from Burlington to Salem Actually layd out & markt By twelve men & the overseer to the Bridge now Remaining on the westerly Branch of ponsoakin now called Cropwell near Richard Bromley. And the other leding from the township of Evesham to A landing By William Matlack formerly called ponsoaking now Chester River.

The names of the twelve men & the overseer y[t] layd out y[e] Road

William Matlack	William Clark
James Sherwyn	John Hollinshead
George Gleave	William Hollinshead
John Cowperthwaite	Anthony ffryer
Richard Pittman	James Adams
Robert Stiles	Joseph Heritage

Thomas ffrench Overseer of y[e] Hwys.

March 18-1698.

Whereas the constable of our Town have Recd two Warrants VIZ one for A provincial Taxe as followeth Every hundred acres of land surveyede not Improved 3 pence & Every Acre of land fencid and Improved half pence & every wagon 1s 3d & Every neat cattell 3 pence & every hors 6 pence & every sheep halfe peny & every hog sould or disbosed 3 pence.

And in other for A county tax which is the two third of the provincial Taxe that 3 four pence of Every part of the provincial Taxe.

These two warrants was excepted by the Township the 18 day of March 1698 and Sessors choosen VIZ James Sherwyn Jo Rudderow Also collector chosen for the gathering & Paying In VIZ Thomas ffrench.[6]

James Sherwin died in Chester township, Burlington county, prior to November 1, 1700, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Sarah. Thomas Eves and Abraham Heulings, were sureties on her bond as administratrix. The personal estate of James Sherwin, amounted to £174 4s. 4d., including a negro slave valued at £35.[7]

Child of James and Sarah Sherwin: 1. James Sherwin, born about 1690; died 1739; wife's name Rebecca Hollinshead.

James Sherwin, Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of James and Sarah Sherwin, of the same place, was born about 1690. While hunting for deer, July 26th, 1739, he was accidentally shot and killed by another hunter, as appears from an account in the "American Weekly Mercury," No. 1022, "From Thursday July 26, to Thursday August 2, 1739:"

Philadelphia—We have an Account of a melancholy Accident that happen'd on Thursday last in the Evening, in Burlington County near Anchocas, viz: Two Neighbors going out to hunt Deer, unknown to each other one of them, named James Sherron, passing through a bushy Place, the other observing something to move among the Bushes, and supposing it to be a Deer, fired at him and the Bullet entered his Breast and came out of his back, but he ran three or four Paces and fell down dead, the other perceiving it to run, made after it, where he found to his great surprise, the said Sherron dead. It is also remarkable that the said Sherron was shot at by the same Person twice before and badly Wounded but through Mercy escaped with his Life.[8]

The following notice was printed in "The Pennsylvania Gazette," of Philadelphia, September 13th to 20th, 1739:

Township of Chester, Burlington County, ss. *Whereas* in the *American Weekly Mercury*, No. 1022.—In giving the melancholy Account of one James Sherwin, late of our said Township, It is said "he was shot at twice before, by the same Person, and badly Wounded, but through Mercy escaped with Life." These are to certify, that we whose Names are here under written (some of us being on the Coroner's Inquest) Neighbours, are well satisfied the Person never shot at nor wounded the said James Sherwin as above, before the time he received his mortal Wound. As Witness our Hands the 6th of 7th Month 1739. N. B.—Those with this Mark × were on the Coroner's Inquest.

Edward Hollinshead	×Samuel Atkinson
Jonathan Borden	Joseph Budden
Hugh Sharp	Samuel Hollinshead
×Joseph Claypoole	Joshua Wright
William Hollinshead	Jacob Taylor
John Hollinshead, jun.	John Seeds
Nehemiah Hains	×Matthew Allen
Thomas Moore	Robert Bishop
John King	×Henry Warrington
Joseph Bray	×John Millbourn
Francis Dualy	Peter Philips
Nathan Middleton	Ezekiel Harden
×Arthur Borradaill	×Andrew Conro
×Edward Clemens	Richard Borden
Joseph Fennimore	William Sharp
William Hooton	Benjamin Allen
×John Hollinshead	Hugh Hollinshead.[9]

The notes of Asa Matlack in "Old Coles Church," in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania,[10] state that James Sherwin was shot by John Ward; that James' daughter, Sarah, by his wife, Rebecca Hollinshead, was the wife of Nicholas Ward, and that the wife of James Sherwin was the sister of William Hollinshead.

Rebecca Hollinshead, wife of James Sherwin, was the daughter of William Hollinshead by his wife Elizabeth Adams, and was born 10 mo. 7, 1700. On December 3, 1739, letters of administration on the estate of James Sherwin, late of Chester township, deceased, were granted to his widow Rebecca. Thomas Hackney and John Millbourne, were sureties on her bond.[11] Rebecca (Hollinshead) Sherwin married (second) by a New Jersey license of December 7, 1749, to Benjamin Allen of Evesham township, Burlington county. Jonathan Thomas was surety on the license bond.[12]

Children of James Sherwin and Rebecca Hollinshead: 1. James Sherwin, born *circa* 1710; died 1758; married by license of March 13, 1748, Edith Kimble. 2. Sarah Sherwin, married Nicholas Ward.

James Sherwin, of Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and of Greenwich township, Gloucester county, son of James Sherwin and Rebecca Hollinshead, born *circa* 1710, married by license of March 13, 1748, Edith Kimble. Their bondsman was Daniel Parker.[13]

By a deed of June 12, 1754, James Sherwin and wife Edith, of Chester township, conveyed to Daniel Cooper 550 acres of land. This deed recites that the land had been purchased by James Sherwin by deeds of 1695-6, recorded in Liber B of Deeds, pages 479, 562 and 618; the said James Sherwin died intestate, and the land descended to his son James Sherwin, as heir at law, who also died intestate, and the land descended to his son James Sherwin, party to this deed.[14]

James Sherwin removed to Greenwich township, Gloucester county, probably soon after selling the above mentioned Burlington county land in 1754. On June 10, 1758, his house was robbed, viz.: From "The Pennsylvania Journal," Philadelphia, June 15, 1758 (No. 810).

On the 10th of June a Robbery was committed at the house of JAMES SHERWIN, in Gloucester County, in the township of Greenwich, about midnight, of sundry sorts of goods viz. Sundry pieces of Irish linnens, cambricks, lawns, and callicoes, sundry pieces of silks, three patterns for jackets, one of an olive colour, two hair Shapes, one green and one red a variety of sewing silks and ribbons, sundry pieces of linnen and silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of other goods too tedious to mention, and about twenty pounds in cash. Whoever takes up the said robber or robbers and goods, shall have twenty pounds reward If any part or parcel of the said goods are found, so that the owner may have satisfaction, shall have five pounds reward, and reasonable charges paid by JAMES SHERWIN.[15]

He died in Gloucester county, in August or September of 1758. His will made August 18, proved September 19, 1758, provided for his wife Edith, and children who were not mentioned by name. Appointed Jacob Spicer and Alexander Randall, executors. Witnesses, John Abraham Lidenius and William Guest. The inventory of his personal estate was made November 16, 1758, by William Guest and Thomas Deane.[15(b)]

Gloucester ss. To the constable of Greenwich County: Summon Israel Archer to Appear before me, the subscriber Hereof, on the 29th Day of December Instant, by 10 o'clock of the forenoon, at the house of Samuel Chester, to Answer Jacob Spicer and Edith Sherwin, Exts of James Sherwin, Decd of a plea in Dept. under five pounds. Decr 10th 1758. THOS. DENNY.[16]

Edith Sherwin rendered an account of her husband's estate, December 14, 1762. She married, evidently immediately after this date, to Burroughs Abbot (or Burrows Abbit), and died prior to October 25, 1763, when the latter as her administrator, filed an account of her estate, and of the estate of her first husband, James Sherwin. In this account a charge is made for the "Keeping of Rebecca, George and James Sherwin, children of dec'd for three years and eight months."[17]

Children of James Sherwin and Edith Kimble: 1. Rebecca Sherwin. 2. George Sherwin, born 1754; died 1836; wife's name Mary. 3. James Sherwin.

George Sherwin, of Greenwich township, Gloucester county, Pennsylvania, son of James Sherwin and Edith Kimble, was born about 1754. He died about (will proved) December 6, 1836, aged eighty-two years.[18]

George Sherwin (War of 1812-1814), was enrolled September 26, 1814, as a corporal in Captain Jesse C. Chew's company of infantry in Lieut.-Col. Joshua L. Howell's regiment, New Jersey Detached Militia. Stationed at Billingsport, New

Jersey. He enlisted for six months' service, and was honorably discharged December 20, 1814. ("Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey, in Wars 1791-1815." (Trenton, 1909), page 120).

The will of George Sherwin, of township of Greenwich, county of Gloucester, State of New Jersey, dated July 21, 1829, proved December 6, 1836, devised to two sons Isaac and Joseph Sherwin the homestead place where son Isaac Sherwin then lived, and also the Tomlin property, the former adjoining the lands of Michael Allen, Joseph Zane and others; also a cedar swamp lying in Parks Crossway branch in the township of Franklin, Gloucester county. To his daughter, Elizabeth F. Sherwin, he devised the property lying at Mullica Hill, in Woolwich township, adjoining lands of Jonathan Colson, Amasa Garwood and Henry Smalley. The testator authorized his executors to sell the property known by name of the Hooten property, containing sixty-five acres, situate in the township of Greenwich, and to divide the proceeds of said sale thereof equally between his daughters Edith Batten, Sarah Batten, sons James Sherwin, George Sherwin, daughter Ann Force and son Samuel Sherwin. He appointed his sons Isaac and Joseph Sherwin executors. Will witnessed by Amey E. Chatham, Elizabeth Ann Elkinton, Randel Bates and Joseph Chatham.[19]

By a deed of March 10, 1837, Isaac Sherwin of Greenwich township, and Joseph Sherwin of Deptford township, executors of George Sherwin, late of said county, deceased, conveyed to Charles Batten of township of Greenwich, in consideration of $1,375, a tract of land situate in township of Greenwich called Hoottens Tract, containing 65 acres, being same tract of land mentioned by name of Hoottens Tract in the will of the said George Sherwin dated July 21, 1829.[20] On March 2, 1837, Isaac Sherwin and wife Susanna, of Greenwich township, sold their title to Joseph Sherwin of Deptford township, in the old homestead place devised by the last will and testament of their father, George Sherwin, dated July 21, 1829, to his sons Isaac and Joseph Sherwin.[21] On the same day, March 2, 1837, Joseph Sherwin released to his brother Isaac, all his right to the Tomlin property, left to them by their father's will.[22]

At an Orphans' Court held in Gloucester county, March Term, 1840, Elizabeth F. Sherwin, a minor, above the age of fourteen years, chose her brother Isaac Sherwin as her guardian. At an Orphans' Court held in March, 1841, the final account of the said guardian of Elizabeth F. Elkington, late Sherwin, was passed.[23]

Children of George and Mary Sherwin: 1. Isaac Sherwin. 2. Joseph Sherwin. 3. Elizabeth F. Sherwin, married ——— Elkinton. 4. Edith Sherwin, born Nov., 1779; died Aug. 26, 1844; married March 30, 1797, Joseph Batten, born May 9, 1773; died Dec. 13, 1840. 5. Sarah B. Sherwin, born April 30, 1783; baptized in Swedesboro P. E. Church, Aug. 1, 1808; married ——— Batten. 6. James Sherwin. 7. George Sherwin. 8. Ann Sherwin, married ——— Force. 9. Samuel Sherwin.

Descent from James Sherwin: VIII. James Sherwin and wife, Sarah. VII. James Sherwin and wife, Rebecca Adams. VI. James Sherwin, married Edith Kimble. V. George Sherwin and wife, Mary. IV. Edith Sherwin, married Joseph Batten. III. George Batten, married Martha Gaskill. II. Thomas G. Batten, married Emeline Zane. I. George Batten, married Lillie Idel Shiver.

SHERWIN REFERENCES.

1. Liber B, West Jersey Deeds, Part 1, folio 255. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 429.

2. Town Book of Chester Township, Burlington, N. J.
3. Liber B, West Jersey Deeds, Part 2, folios 479, 517. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, pp. 465, 475.
4. Liber B, Part 2, folio 562, 618. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, pp. 488, 505.
5. Burlington Records, p. 29. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 72.
6. Town Book of Chester Township.
7. Burlington Wills, Trenton. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 417.
8. American Weekly Mercury, July 26th to August 2, 1739.
9. Pennsylvania Gazette, Sept. 13th to 20th, 1739. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XI, p. 580.
10. "Old Coles Church," MS., in collection of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.
11. Liber 4 of Wills, folio 200, Trenton.
12. Marriage License Bonds, Trenton. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 372.
13. Ibid., p. 346.
14. Liber S of Deeds, folio 223, Trenton.
15. Liber 9 of Wills, folio 44, Trenton.
16. "History of Gloucester County, New Jersey," p. 297.
17. File of Gloucester County Wills, 1758, Trenton.
18. "History of Gloucester County, New Jersey," p. 244.
19. Will Book D, p. 7. Woodbury, N. J.
20. Deed Book R. No. 3, p. 180, Woodbury, N. J.
21. Ibid., p. 167.
22. Ibid., p. 169.
23. Orphans' Court Minutes, Woodbury.

ZANE, Robert,

West New Jersey Proprietor.

Robert Zane, one of the Proprietors of West New Jersey and a Member of the Assembly, was born *circa* 1640-1650. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or "Quakers," and a serge maker of Dublin, Ireland, in 1677. The majority of the Quakers in Ireland were of English birth or blood, and, as his name indicates, Robert Zane was evidently of that nation.

Before March, 1676-7, he had purchased a share of the lands in the Province of West New Jersey in America, and was one of the signers of "The Concessions and Agreements Of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey, in America," dated March 3, 1676. Among the signers were William Penn, Gawen Laurie, Edward Bylynge, William Biddle, Benjamin Scott and Samuel Oldale.[1]

On April 12, 1677, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Byllinge sold to Robert Turner, linen draper, Joseph Sleigh, tanner, Robert Zanes, serge maker, Thomas Thackerey, stuffe maker, all of Dublin, and William Bate of county Wickloe, Ireland, carpenter, one undivided ninetieth share of the ninety equal hundreds of the Province of West New Jersey.[2]

Robert Zane settled at Salem, New Jersey, between the above date, April 12, 1677, and Fifth month (July) 1, 1678, when he appears as a member of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, viz.: At Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, Fifth month 1, 1678, Thomas Smith "apealed to the monthly metinge About some diference that hath hapened betweene him and Robert Zenes and it is ordered by the metinge that George deackon and Samuel Nickholson speake to him about it."[3]

The name of the first wife of Robert Zane is not known; he married (second) 1679, at Burlington Meeting, Alice Alday.[4] Clement states that she "was in all probability an Indian maiden," simply because "a faithful search among the names of the early settlers reveals none similar to hers." This reason is a very unsubstantial one, and it will be seen that one Samuel *Oldale* signed the Grants and Concessions with Robert Zane, and was in Burlington county at least as early as September 11, 1680, when land on the Assiscunck creek was surveyed for him.[5]

Meetings were held "in the house of Robert Zane," at Salem, Eleventh month 1, 1679-80, and Eleventh month 11, 1697-80. The meetings were held alternately at the houses of Robert Zane, Samuel Nicholson, and Richard Guyes, which

indicates that the dwellings of these men were probably the most commodious. A subscription was taken for "the purchasing of A meeting house" in 1680, when Robert Zane subscribed the value of two pounds, "in nailes." At "Salem thirde day of ye 11th mo 1680, ordered by the mothly meeting that John Tomson and Robert Zane take care to looke after such workmen as they shall thinke fite to Imploy in the Repairing ye house late in the ocupation of Samuel nicholson for a meeting house, and that they forth with get the saide house fit for friends to meet in."[6]

An old manuscript in the possession of George Vaux of Philadelphia, states that, "Robert Zane came from Ireland to America, in the year (torn), landed at Elsinburra near Salem in West Jersey and stayd there about 4 years, in which time he tuck a canew and went in search of a settlement & padled along the side of the river & up the creeks till at last he chose a place up Newton Creek in glostter County, which place is cald Newton, here he settled having only one child whose name was Nethaniel, and was about 2 years old when they landed."[7]

In 1718, Thomas Sharp of Newton, wrote: "Let it be remembered yt upon ye nineteenth day of September, in ye year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-one, Mark Newby, William Bates, Thomas Thackara, George Goldsmith and Thomas Sharp, set saile from ye Harbor belonging to ye city of Dublin to settle ourselves in West Jersey in America, . . . and at last pitched down by . . Newton creek. . . At which time also Robert Zane, who came from ye city of Dublin, and had been settled in Salem, four years before, joined in with us who had a right to a tenth . . all which of us . . took our land in one tract together for one thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, bounding in ye forks on Newton creek and so over to Cooper's creek."[8]

Revel's Book of Surveys shows that on March 10, 1681-2, a survey was made for Mark Newbie, William Bate, George Goldsmith, Thomas Thackerey, Robert Zane and Thomas Sharp, of 1600 acres of land between two branches of a creek at "Arwawmosse," bounded by William Cooper's creek.[9]

Judge Clement said, that "Robert Zane was the pioneer of the settlement at Newton. He was the first of that colony who left the shores of his native land to seek a new home in an unknown and unsettled country."[10] Newton township is now embraced in the city of Camden, and Haddon township, Camden county.

The Salem Meeting minutes of Eighth month 26, 1691, mention "Robert Zaines, William baites and Thomas Thackera belonging to the monthly meetinge of Newton."[11]

Robert Zane was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey. His name appears in a list of "The names of the Representatives, elected and chosen by the free people of the Province aforesaid, within their respective tenths; and returned by the Sheriff, according to appointment, to sit at Burlington, as the General Free Assembly of the said Province, for the service of the House." This Assembly was held from May 2 to 6, 1682. He sat in the Assembly of September 26 to 28, 1682; Ninth month (November 3 to 8, 1683; and Ninth month 25, 1685.[12] He was appointed constable of the "Third Tenth" by the General Assembly, in May, 1684, and May, 1685.[13]

In a survey made of two hundred and fifty acres of land for William Bates, April 2, 1685, it is stated that the land was north of Newton creek, near Robert Zane's house.[14] His house stood fronting New-

ton creek, near to and perhaps a short distance above the place where the Camden and White Horse turnpike crosses that stream, and on the farm lately owned by the heirs of Edward Z. Collings, deceased. Like all others of its day, no taste was displayed in its construction, but, being surrounded by the primeval forest, and near a beautiful, living stream of water, its wild and romantic appearance would be attractive to an artist's eye. The clearing of the land at that day was a slow process, accomplished with few laborers and poor implements, while, to add to the difficulty, heavy timber had to be felled and removed; yet these people soon began to write to their friends at home of the prolific soil, the favorable climate, and the plenty that pervaded the land.[15]

On February 12, 1685-6, Robert Zane of Newton, West Jersey, sold to John Hugg of Timber Creek, 500 acres of land in the "Third Tenth."[16] He disposed of sixteen acres of land in Salem, and a town lot in the town of Salem, to William Roydeon, June 6, 1689. This land Robert Zane had bought from Henry Jennings.[17] By a deed of June 10, 1689, he sold to Matthew Medcalfe, six acres in the town of Gloucester, and thirty acres in the town bounds.[18] On March 1, 1689-90, he sold to the same man, two acres in Gloucester and ten acres in the town bounds.[19]

Robert Zane's third wife was Elizabeth Willis. In the manuscript previously referred to, it is written that "afterwards he married one of Henry Willises Daughters, by whom he had Sons and Daughters Namly Nathan, Robert, Ester, Elnathan & Rachel."[20]

Robert Zane died in 1694-5. His will, dated January 27, 1694-5, proved March 1, 1694-5, mentioned his wife, but not by name; his children Nathaniel, Robert, Elnathan, Simeon, Mary and Easter, and an unborn child; land on Newton creek, two hundred acres to be taken up as second dividend (of his proprietary right); land on Cooper's creek. His wife executrix; Samuel Spicer and William Cooper, overseers, or in case of death, Thomas Sharp and Joseph Cooper. Witnesses, Thomas Thackera, James Atkinson and William Bate. On March 1, 1694-5, letters testamentary were granted to the widow Elizabeth.

Letters of administration on the estate of Robert Zane were granted January 1, 1700-1, to Henry Willis, "grandfather and guardian of the six children of Robert and Elizabeth Zane, vizt: Elnathan, Simeon, Robert, Mary, Esther and Rachel; their mother, the executrix, having died." Henry Willis of Philadelphia, signed a bond January 1, 1700, as administrator of the estate of his daughter Elizabeth Zane, executrix of her husband Robert Zane.[21]

Child of Robert Zane by his first wife:[22]
1. Nathaniel Zane, born 1673 or 1674; died 12 mo. 31, 1728-9, aged 55 years. His will made 12 mo. 20, 1727-8, proved March 18, 1727-8, mentioned children: Joseph, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Isaac, William, Margaret, Abigail and Hannah.[23]

Children of Robert Zane and Elizabeth Willis: 2. Elnathan Zane. 3. Simeon Zane. 4. Robert Zane, born about 1682-3; died 1774; married in 1714, Jane Satterthwaite. 5. Mary Zane. 6. Esther Zane, married Joshua Delaplaine. 7. Rachel Zane, married (first) Joshua Pine of Long Island; married (second) Jonathan Peasley.

Robert Zane of Woolwich township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of Robert Zane and Elizabeth Willis, born about 1683, married soon after Seventh month (September) 27, 1714, Jane Satterthwaite. The minutes of Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia (now in Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania, contain this entry:

At our Mo: Meeting ye 27 :7^{o}m 1714.—Whereas Robert Zeans, & Jane Satterthit (daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Albertson) Satterthwaite) having declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other before two Mo: Meetings, Enquiry being made by persons appointed & found Clear from all others on ye account of Marriage did accomplish their Marriage in ye Unity of ffriends as is Signified by their Marriage Certificate.[24]

In the account left by their grandson, William Zane, it is said that "they acquired a large Estate and were of good character." Robert Zane died in 1774, prior to March 19, aged about ninety years, according to the same writer.

The will of Robert Zane, of Woolwich township, Gloucester county, dated August 19, 1772, proved March 19, 1774, made provision for his wife Jane; he devised to his son William, "the plantation I now live on, which I purchased of Elias Fish except two pieces of meadow ground;" to William Zane's three children, £5 each when of age; to son Simeon, a plantation, purchased of Thos. Denny, executor of Erick Mullaca, Samuel Read, Jonas Denny and Meredith Jones, and the piece of meadow excepted out of his old plantation adjoining Sarah Mullaca's meadows; to son Isaac, the plantation where he then lived, adjoining Oldman's creek, purchased of Thomas Denney, by Sheriff's deed, also a tract of land purchased of Richard Lawrence, in Woolwich, adjoining Oldman's creek; to daughter Rebecka Roberts, land purchased of Frederick Foles, for five years, then to grandson Caleb Roberts; to grandson Robert Cook, the lower end of a meadow on Raccoon creek, to a tree marked R. C., excepted from lands of son William, about six acres, also a five acre lot bought of Robert Friend Price, sheriff, and lots bought of Samuel Blackwood, sheriff, in Woolwich, on Salem road, Robert's mother, Elizabeth Cook to have the rent for seven years; to daughter Esther Cozens, a tract of land called Mullaca Hill, bought of John Lawrence, Esquire, formerly John Goslings; to Nathan, son of son Robert deceased, a grist mill and tract of land adjoining Hutton's land, and a tract bought of Steven Mullaca, being Samuel Shiver's land; the latter made the title; to William, Isaac, Simeon and Chatten, sons of son Robert, a tract called Chestnut Hill, and a tract formerly John Jones; bought of John Eglinton, Jr.; to grandson Robert Roberts, a tract adjoining Joseph Shute, Leonard Kam and Adams and a tract bought of the executors of Hance Steelman near Raccoon creek, west side; to grandson William Wood, a plantation bought of Jonas Dalbo; to Satterthite, son of Robert Roberts, land adjoining to John Hulings and Scott's land; to grandson Joseph Roberts, land called Stoney Hill, adjoining lands of Harrison and others. Other legatees mentioned were his grandchildren, viz.: The three sons of his son William; Robert, Isaac, Simeon and Chatten, sons of son Robert; Caleb, Robert, Joseph, Thomas and Rebecca Roberts, and Elizabeth Pinyard; Robert, William, Ebenezer, Joseph, Hannah and Kasandra Cook; William Wood and two daughters of daughter Frances Wood; William; Elizabeth and Jacob Cozens, children of Jacob Cozens; Satterthill, son of Robert Roberts, testator's grandson. He appointed his sons William, Isaac and Simeon Zane, executors. Witnesses, Joseph Platt, Laban Langstaff, Elizabeth Cozens and William Guest.[25] Jane, the widow of Robert Zane, is said to have died in her eighty-fourth year.

Children of Robert Zane and Jane Satterthwaite: 1. William Zane. 2. Simeon Zane. 3. Isaac Zane. 4. Robert Zane, Jr., born about 1719; died 1768, in 50th year; married Mary Chattin. 5. Rebecca Zane, married ——— Roberts. 6. Eliza-

beth Zane, married ——— Cook. 7. Esther Zane, married ——— Cozens. 8. Frances Zane, married ——— Wood.

Robert Zane, Jr., of Woolwich township, Gloucester county, son of Robert Zane and Jane Satterthwaite, was born about 1719. He married Mary Chattin, and died before his father and prior to December 5, 1768. Mary Chattin was the daughter of Abraham and Grace (Miles) Chattin; she was born 9 mo. 3. His children were named in their grandfather's will in 1772, and in the account of William Zane, one of the said children.

Letters of administration on the estate of "Robert Zane, Jr.," of Woolwich township, were granted December 9, 1768, to Mary Zane, widow, Nathan and William Zane. An inventory of his personal estate, amounting to £861 8s. 8d., was made December 5, 1768, by Mary and Nathan Zane.[26]

Mary the widow of Robert Zane, married (second) Solomon Lippincott, whom she survived, and died in her eighty-fifth year.[27]

Children of Robert Zane, Jr., and Mary Chattin, his wife: 1. Nathan Zane. 2. Isaac Zane. 3. Robert Zane. 4. William Zane, born Second month 16, 1752; married (first) Elizabeth Hillman; his second wife was named Hannah. 5. Joseph Zane. 6. Simeon Zane. 7. Chattin Zanem "after my mother's maiden name." (William Zane's account).

William Zane of "Mount Pleasant," Gloucester township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of Robert Zane, Jr., by his wife, Mary Chattin, born Second month 16, 1752, was named as a legatee in the will of his grandfather Robert Zane in 1772. He was the writer of a letter to Isaac Zane, dated at "Mount Pleasant," Ninth month 2, 1815, giving an interesting account of his grandfather's descendants. This letter is preserved in Judge Clement's manuscript "Genealogical Notes," Vol. 1, page 148, preserved in the Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

The first wife of William Zane, and the mother of his children, was Elizabeth Hillman, who was evidently living at the writing of the above letter in 1815. His second wife, Hannah, is mentioned in his will.

William Zane died in Gloucester township, between Seventh month 27, 1822, and May 14, 1824, the dates of making and proving of his will, by which he bequeathed to his wife Hannah "all the property she brought me at marriage," and one-third of his moveable estate; to his sons James, Samuel, and William, and to the children of his daughter Ann Coxe, deceased, he gave the other two-thirds of moveable estate; he made bequests to granddaughters, Kezia Lippincott and Martha Garwood, and to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Cox, he gave some silver teaspoons marked "E. Z." Appointed his wife Hannah and trusty son James, executors. The will was witnessed by Joseph Clement, Joseph Clement, Sr., and Rebecca Ann Dodd. An inventory of his personal estate was made May 18, 1824, by Joshua Tomlinson and David B. Morgan.[28]

Children of William Zane and Elizabeth Hillman: 1. James Zane, married Mary Ellis. 2. Samuel Zane, married Mary Marple. 3. Mary Zane, died unmarried. 4. Sarah Zane, died under age. 5. Elizabeth Zane, died under age. 6. William Zane, of Philadelphia; married Elizabeth Cambon. 7. Ann Zane, married Amos Cox. 8. Keziah Zane. 9. Martha Zane, twin to Keziah. 10. Parmelia Zane, died in her minority.

Samuel Zane of Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of William Zane and Elizabeth Hillman,

married Mary Marple, daughter of Captain Isaiah Marple, of Gloucester township, by his wife Elizabeth. The will of Isaiah Marple, dated January 27, 1814, devised to his daughter Mary, wife of Samuel Zane, some land on Great Timber creek.

Child of Samuel Zane and Mary Marple: Joseph Cooper Zane, born May 31, 1805, died July 25, 1881; married Jan. 31, 1827, Sarah Perkins, who died 1849. Their daughter, Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten, and had George Batten, born June 19, 1854, who married Lillie Shivers (second wife) Jan. 26, 1887.

Emeline Zane, daughter of Joseph Cooper Zane and Sarah Perkins was born April 28, 1828, at Clement's Bridge, Camden county, N. J.; married Thomas Gaskill Batten on Feb. 24, 1848, at her father's house near Haddonfield, N. J.; died at Woodbury, N. J., March 18, 1911.

Descent from Robert Zane, 1650-1912: VIII. Robert Zane, married Elizabeth Willis. VII. Robert Zane, married Jane Satterthwaite. VI. Robert Zane, Jr., married Mary Chattin. V. William Zane, married Elizabeth Hillman. IV. Samuel Zane, married Mary Marple. III. Joseph Cooper Zane, married Sarah Perkins. II. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. I. George Batten, married Lillie Shivers.

ZANE REFERENCES.

1. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. I, pp. 241-268, 269.
2. Ibid, Vol. XXI, p. 405. West Jersey Deeds, Liber B, Part 1, folios 50-52. Trenton.
3. Minutes of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends.
4. Gummere, "Friends in Burlington," p. 82.
5. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 345.
6. Minutes of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends.
7. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XII, pp. 123, 124.
8. Myers, "Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania," pp. 383, 384.
9. Revel's Book of Surveys, p. 25. State Department, Trenton.
10. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.," p. 1.
11. Minutes of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends.
12. Leaming and Spicer, "The Grants, Concessions, etc., of New Jersey," p. 442-3, 452-3, 482.
13. Ibid., pp. 492, 450.
14. Revel's Book of Surveys, p. 53.
15. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.," p. 17.
16. Liber B, Part 1, of West Jersey Deeds, folio 103, Trenton.
17. Salem Deeds, Liber 4, folio 160. Trenton.
18. Gloucester Deeds, Liber 3, folio 29. Trenton.
19. Gloucester Deeds, Liber 2, folio 48. Trenton.
20. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XII, p. 124.
21. Gloucester Wills, Trenton. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 530.
22. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XII, p. 124.
23. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 530.
24. Minutes of Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
25. Will No. 1136. H. Liber 17 of Wills, folio 14, Trenton.
26. Paper No. 968. H. Liber 13 of Wills, folio 478, Trenton.
27. Clement Papers, "Genealogical Notes," Vol. I, p. 148.
28. Will No. 3597. H., Trenton, New Jersey. Smith's "History of New Jersey," pp. 151, 539.

WILLIS FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Henry Willis, of Wiltshire, England, is mentioned in "The Visitation of Warwickshire," 1619, page 312. He married (date unknown) and died in October, 1675.

Children: 1. Sarah, born Sept. 10, 1626. 2. Henry, of whom further. 3. Alice, born Oct. 13, 1630. 4. Catharine, born Jan., 1632. 5. Elizabeth, born Oct. 30, 1636. 6. Margery, born Oct., 1638.

Henry Willis, son of Henry Willis, was born September 14, 1628, and died 7 mo. 11, 1714, and married, in 1654, Mary Peace or Pesey, who was born July 12, 1632, and died April 23, 1714. They lived at Devises until 1667, and their three elder children were born there. The year after the great fire they removed to London, and there had several more children born to them. It being soon after the rise

of the Quakers, of which sect they were members, they suffered in common with their friends persecution and imprisonment at the hands of the officials. About the year 1675, Henry and his family (except the eldest daughter Mary, who came later) emigrated to America, apparently stopping first at Philadelphia. From thence they went to Oyster Bay, where they found a temporary home, and afterward bought land of Capt. John Seaman and made a home at Wood Edge, now Westbury, Long Island. In 1685 Henry Willis bought of Capt. John Seaman 50 acres at the southwest end of the great plains, at a place called Fosters Meadow.

"In the house of Henry Willis 9 mo. 27, 1678, George Masters of New York, tailor, was married to Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary Willis." Henry Willis was fined for allowing his daughter to be married by Friends' ceremony.

Children: 1. Mary, died July 15, 1702; married, Sept. 27, 1678, George Masters; died Sept. 9, 1696. 2. Elizabeth, died 1700; married Robert Zane, from Dublin; died 1694; married (second) William Rakestraw. 3. William, born 1663; died 3 mo. 7, 1736; married 6 mo. 10, 1687, Mary, daughter of Edmond Titus, born 5 mo. 1665. 4. Henry, born 1666; died 10 mo. 1666. 5. John, born Jan. 6, 1668; married Esther Brenton. 6. Sarah, born May 5, 1671; died 1 mo. 1, 1730; married 8 mo. 1695, John Titus, born 2 mo. 29, 1672, died 1 mo. 4, 1751. 7. Rachel, died 1739; married 8 mo. 9, 1695, Nathaniel Seaman; died about 1715. 8. Esther, married Aug. 9, 1695, William Albertson, Jr., of New Jersey. (Bunker's "Long Island Genealogies," pages 126-127; "New York Biographical and Genealogical Records," Vol. XV, pp. 170-3).

Descent from Henry Willis:

Henry Willis married ——— ———. Henry (2) Willis married Mary Peace or Pesey. Elizabeth Willis married Robert Zane. Robert Zane, 2nd, married Jane Satterthwaite.

Henry Willis married ——— ———. Henry (2) Willis married Mary Peace or Pesey. Esther Willis married William Albertson, Jr. Rebecca Albertson married Joseph Satterthwaite. Jane Satterthwaite married Robert Zane (2nd). Robert Zane, Jr., married Mary Chattin. William Zane, married Elizabeth Hillman. Samuel Zane, married Mary Marple. Joseph Cooper Zane, married Sarah Perkins. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. George Batten, married Lillie Shivers. Isabella Batten, married Arthur McNeill.

ALBERTSON, William,

Founder of Important Family.

William Albertson was of Dutch extraction, and May 2, 1682, located on a tract of land in Newton township, Gloucester county, New Jersey. When he settled there he was a married man and the name of his wife was Hannah ———. Before 1692 he removed to Byberry, Pennsylvania, and gave his property in Newton to his son William. He was an active man in public affairs, and in 1685 was a member of the Assembly of New Jersey from Gloucester county, and also held minor county and township offices during his residence in Newton. At the time of his decease, 1709, he resided at Poquesin, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he owned grain and saw mills, and other property. He was survived by his widow and all his children except Ann.

Children: 1. William, married Aug. 9, 1685, Esther Willis; he was member of Assembly, Gloucester county, N. J., 1685 (Leaming and Spicer), page 498). 2. Abraham, married Hannah Metcalf. 3. Rebecca, married Joseph Satterthwaite. 4. Ann, married, 1686, Walter Forrest; married (second) John Kaighn. 5. Cassandra, married Jarvis Stockdale. 6.

Benjamin. 7. Josiah, married Ann Austin. (Clement's "Early Settlers of Newton Township, N. J.," p. 103-4; Newton Monthly Meeting Records).

The Satterthwaites were from Lancashire, England. Joseph Satterthwaite married Rebecca, daughter of William and Hannah Albertson. He was a miller, and had a mill at Byberry, near Philadelphia, which was burned, and the various meetings contributed different sums to assist him as was the custom among Friends, and the only meeting which demurred was Byberry, his own meeting, which he attended.

Child: Jane, born about 1694; died 1778; married, 1714, Robert Zane, born about 1682-3, died 1774. (Clement's "Early Settlers of Newton, N. J.," page 104).

Abington Monthly Meeting Records, 1682-1746, page 86.—at our Mo: Meeting ye 25: 12: m 1711. Those ffriends that were appointed to receive ye Money of Samuel Cart: being 5 £. This meeting do give to Joseph Shaterthite for his present relief, having had his Mill burnt.—(Abington Monthly Meeting Records, page 75).

At our Mo: Meeting ye 31: 1 m 1712. Those ffriends that were appointed to attend ye Quarterly Meeting: That in consideration of ye great lost of Joseph Shaterthite &c: Philadelphia Meeting hath given 10 £; Haverford Meeting 5 £; and Abington Meeting must rise 5 £ for their present necessity. Those Friends that were appointed to pay ye 20 £ above mentioned to Joseph Shaterthite & ye widow Alberson have gave their answer that they paid ye money according to order and took receipts for ye same.—(Abington Monthly Meeting Records, page 76).

CHATTIN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Abraham Chattin presumably came to this country as a young man, but there is no record of his antecedents, place of birth, etc. The inference has been advanced that he may have been of Scotch extraction, perhaps connected with the famous Clan Chattan, which figured in the annals of Scotland in the battle at Perth with the Clan Quehle, as described by Sir Walter Scott in the "Fair Maid of Perth." He settled first at Abington, and was a member of that meeting, and it is recorded in the minutes that "30. 5 mo. 1716 Abraham Chattin requested a certificate in order for his removal which was granted." (Abington Monthly Meeting Minutes, 1682-1746, page 95).

The following is found in Haddonfield Monthly Meeting Minutes, 10th of 10 mo. 1716. At said meeting Abraham Chattin and Grace Mills presented their intentions of marriage with each other (Haddonfield Monthly Meeting Minutes, 1710-1731, page 40). There is no further minute in relation to this marriage, and the marriage certificate is not recorded. His children were all by this marriage. After the decease of his wife Grace, he married successively three widows—February 2, 1746, Jane Caldwell; April 28, 1752, Dorcas Hughes; and March 31, 1756, Phebe Ward, who survived him.

Thomas Nixon in his will made 1749 leaves a legacy to his nephew James Chattin, and it has been suggested that Grace Mills may have been a widow when she married Abraham Chattin, and a sister of Thomas Nixon, who married Magdalen Bellish in 1713, and this clue might be followed with good results, as Thomas Nixon was undoubtedly of the same family as the Nixons of New York and Delaware.

Abraham Chattin and Thomas Nixon bought land on south side of Woodbury creek, and said Abraham Chattin sold his share to his son Nixon, 16, 7 mo., called September, 1742. (Gloucester Co. Deeds, Liber A. A., folio 5).

Children: 1. John, born 5, 10 mo. 1717; married Alice Kennard. 2. Nickson, born 7, 1 mo. 1718; married May 23,

1749, Hannah Cox. 3. Mary, born 3, 9 mo. 1721; married (first) 1743, Robert Zane, son of Robert and Jane (Satterthwaite) Zane; born about 1719; died 1768; she married (second) 1 mo. 1775, Solomon Lippincott. 4. Abraham, born 18, 12 mo. 1723-4; married, 1745, Mary, daughter John Wood. 5. James, born 26, 2 mo. 1726; married Sarah ———. 6. Abisha, born 5, 12 mo. 1728-9. 7. Malichi, born 23, 11 mo. 1730-1; died 3 mo. 14, 1731. 8. Sarah, born 25, 3 mo. 1732; married, 1752, Thomas Robeson. 9. Francis, born 15, 7 mo. 1735. 10. Josiah, born 15, 11 mo. 1737-8. 11. Ann, born 10, 2 mo. 1744. (Will of Abraham Chattin; Haddonfield Monthly Meeting Records):

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall Come Greting Know Ye that I Abraham Chattin of ye Township of Depford & County of Gloucester in the Province of New Jersey yeo: Being Sick & weak of Body but of Sound Mind Memory & Understanding (Thanks to God Therefore) Do think fitt this twenty Ninth day of ye Eighth Month in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty to Make this my Last Will & Testament in manner & Form Following (That is to say) First I order My Executrix Decently to inter this Earthly Body & well & truly Pay all my Just Debts also all the Legases Hereafter in this my Last will ordered to be Payd Also I give and Devise unto my son John Chattin the sum of five shillings Lawfull Current Money of ye sd. Province Also I Give & Devise Unto my Son Nixon Chattin the Sum of five Shillings of Like Money. Also I Give and Devise unto my son Abraham Chattin the sum of five shillings of Like Money also I Give and Devise unto my son James Chattin the sum of five shillings of Like Money Also I give & Devise unto my son Francis Chattin the sum of Tenn Pounds of Like Money Also I give and Devise unto My Daughter Mary Zane the Sum of five Shillings of Like Money Also I Give and Devise Unto my Daughter Sarah Robson the Sum of five Pounds Like money Also I give and Devise Unto my beloved Wife Phebe Chattin all the Rest of my Personal Estate and My House & Lott of Ground in woodbury During her Natural Life. Also I Give & Devise unto my son Josiah Chattin all my Lands Whatsoever and wheresoever to him his Heirs & Assigns for Ever Lastly I Nominate Conatitute & appoynt My Wife Phebe Chattin Sole Executrix of this My Last will & Testament * * *

Published Pronounced & Declared to be his Last will & Testament in the Presence of Who Subscribed as Witnesses: James Brown, John Snowden, James Hinchman.

ABRAHAM CHATTIN.

Affirmed the twentieth day of Janury Ano Dom 1761 Before me John Ladd Surr. (Trenton Wills, Liber 10, folio 399).

HILLMAN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

John Hillman lived in Gloucester county, where he purchased 175 acres of land of Francis Collins in 1697. The quality of the land was such that it was capable of easy cultivation, for the farming of that period was very primitive as were also the implements used. Only the simplest crops were raised, and as the land became impoverished another piece would be cleared, and with the same results. The above land he conveyed to his son, John Hillman, in 1720. John Hillman died in 1729. His wife, Margaret, who survived him, married (second) November 8, 1735, John Eastlack of Gloucester county. Children: 1. Daniel, of whom further. 2. John, died 1764; married Abigail, daughter of Joseph Bates. 3. Ann. 4. Abigail. (Will of John Hillman; Clement's "First Settlers of Newton," pages 257-258).

Daniel Hillman, son of John and Margaret Hillman, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ashbrook. He settled on a tract of one hundred acres given him by his father in his will, which was situated in what is now the township of Centre, Gloucester county, and his dwelling stood near the farm house now on the Howell property. Later he increased his inheritance by buying more land to the south of the said tract. He died 1754-5, leaving

four sons. Children: 1. John, married, 1755, Mary Horner. 2. Daniel. 3. James, of whom further. (Will of Daniel Hillman; will of John Ashbrook; Clement's "First Settlers of Newton," page 263).

James Hillman, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Ashbrook) Hillman, died in 1767-8. He married, October 8, 1754, Mary Smallwood, and after his death she married (second) Joseph Garwood. James Hillman was possessed of considerable property in Gloucester county, which his daughters with their husbands disposed of, as his son died intestate and without issue. Children. 1. James, died unmarried. 2. Elizabeth, married 9 mo. 15, 1774, William Zane; born 2 mo. 16, 1752. 3. Mary, married Paul Troth. (Will of James Hillman; Orphans' Court Docket, Gloucester Co.; Gloucester Co. Land Records; Marriage Licenses).

(WILL OF JOHN HILLMAN).

I John Hillman of ye Prouvince of New Jersey & County of Gloucester Yeoman, being weak of body, but of sound & perficte memory, praised be God for ye same, and knowing ye uncertainty of this life upon Earth, & being Willing to settle all my concerns in this World do make & Constitute this my last will & Testament in manner & forme following, hereby Revoakeing & makeing null & voyd all former and other will & Wills Testament & Testaments by me heretofore made & Declared & Do Declare this to be my last will & Testamt. bequeathing my Soule to God & my body to be buryed at ye Discresion of my Executrix herein after named. . . .

Imprs I Do nominate Apoynt Constitute and make my Trusty & well beloved wife Margret my whole & Sole Executerix of this my last Will and do give and bequeth unto my Sd Executrix all my Estate both Reall and personall untill my Children Shall Attain to ye age of one & Twenty years and afterwards as I shall here Apoint. . . .

Item I Do give & bequeth unto my Sonn Daniel One Hundred Acres of Land which I purchased of William Sharpe with all ye Improvements thereon to Enter there on when he shall Attaine to ye age of One & Twenty Years to him his heirs & Assignes for ever, Excepting One third thereof unto his mother Dureing her life. . . .

Item I Do give and bequeth unto my Sonn John and unto his Heires & Assignes for ever This plantation on which I now live which I purchased of Francis Collins, containing One Hundred & Seventy Acres of Land with all ye housing fenceing & Improvements thereon; he to Enter upon ye Same Imeadeatly after ye Decease of his mother, but to remaine hers Dureing her life without Impear'shment of Wast. . . . .

Item I give & bequeth Unto my Daughter Ann, A two Years old heffer when Shee Shall Attaine to ye age of one & Twenty Years. . . . .

Item I give & bequeth unto my Daughter Abigall one Yearling heffer when shee Shall Attain to ye Age of one & Twenty Years. . . . .

Item I Do Apoint my Executrix to pay my debts & Legacies which is herein mentioned & all ye remainder of my personall Estate, house hold Stuff, goods Chattels & Cattles what soever I Do give Unto my Said Executrix and unto her Disposing forever: In Testimony whereof I ye afore Said John Hillman have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale, This fifth Day of July Anno Dom 1707.

JOHN HILLMAN

Signed Sealed Published & Declared by ye Testator afore Sd as his last will & Testmt In the pressence of Jno. Walker John Kay ffrancis Collins Joseph Collins

Proved ye 6th April 1729 Letters Sealed ye 20th May 1729 Inventory to be Exhibited ye 26th July —(Gloucester File).

An Inventory of the Estate in goods & Chattels of John Hillman Late of the County of Gloucester, and in the Western Devision of the Province of New Jersey Yeoman Deceased Taken and appraised by us whose names are hereunto Subscribed. This five and Twentyeth day of the Second month, called Apprill Annoq Domoni One Thousand Seven Hundred and twenty nine which are as followeth, viz.:

Impre In Silver mony brass mony and paper Bills of Credit 04.10.02½
Wearing apparrill Thirteen pound and three Shilling 12.03.00
In the Widdows roume, Sheets Pillow Cases and Table lining at Seven pounds Sixteen 07.15.00
A Couch with a Bed and furniture thereon (and a Sheete for a Larg Bed) 01.17.06
A Bedstead with Bed and furniture of Thirteen pound 13.00.00

Two Chists & a Tronk, two Spining wheel & one wolling wheel.....02.05.00
Eight pound of Cotton Yearne, abras pan, a Still, a warming pan, Tongs, Chears 06.07.00
In the Chamber over the Widdows roume, a Bedstead Bed and furniture 15.00.00
Eleven pair of Sheets and three Sheets.12.10.00
In the other Chamber, two BedSteads Beds & furniture 20.00.00
four Ould Chists, a Barrill with ompeas in it 01.06.00
In the Common Dwelling roume Pewter Earthenware & other things on Mantle peece 03.00.00
Looking glas, Earthenware Iron & heaters, Chafing dish Candle Stocks, knives & forks 02.01.00
Table & Cheares, Woll & Wollin Yearn, and some Taw Yearne 02.14.00
In the Kitchen bras Cettles, Ironpots, frying pan, grid Iron 04.00.00
A Dough Trough, Woden peales, a Spining wheel, anould barill 00.13.00
A Loum and the gears, and the Takling belonging to it.....04.00.00
flouer Indean Corne barrills & other Lumber in the Kitchen 02.07.00
Chamber .....
In one of the Sellers hogs Leard, Earthern Ware, Milk vessels & other Lumber 01.17.00
In the other Seller barriled meate barrils wine, Candles and Som other things 08.07.00
The Shess one pound, plow Irons & ax Spade & other Small.....02.08.00
things make About thirty Towles at fifteen Shilling 00.15.00
Corn upon the ground, Thirty Shillings.01.10.00
Horned Cattle ffourty Six pounds twelve Shilling, dry Skins twelve Shill 47.04.00
Two horses a mare and a two Yeares ould Coult Eleven pound 11.00.00
Twelve Small Swine at three pound...03.00.00

192.09.08½

Totall is Erors Excepted One Hundred Ninty two pound nine Shilling & Eight Eight Peny. This is a true and perficte Inventory of what goods & Chattels came before us and was brougth to our Knowlede, as wittness our hands the Day above Said . . .

There appears in booke debts since the appraism[t] Eight pound, fourteen Shilling & two pence, And the Indented prentices Wallued at thirty pound, which aded to the above Sume makes Two Hundred thirty one pound three Shilling & tenpence halfpeny. (231.03.10½).

JOHN KAY
THOMAS STOUKE

Affirmed before me Sam[l] Bustill D: Reg[r].—(Gloucester file).

(WILL OF DANIEL HILLMAN).

In the Name of God Amen this Seventeenth Day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Fifty four. I Daniel Hillman of the Township and County of Gloucester in y[e]. Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, Being Weak in Body But of Perfect memory Thanks be Given to Almighty God, and knowing that all men once must Die, Do make & Publish this my Last will & Testament, And as Touching Such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to Bless me with in this Life, I Give Devise & Dispose of the Same in the following manner. Imprimis I Give and Bequeath unto Elizabeth my Dearly Beloved Wife all my Person Estate Together with the use and profitts of my Plantation where I now Dwell During So long as She Shall Remain my Widow, She paying thereout all my Just Debts & Funeral Expences, and Bringing up my Son John Hillman that Tract of Land which he now Possesses over Great Timber Creek Containing one hundred Acres (be it more or Less) Together with Twenty acres of Land Adjoining to William Clarke being part of Ninety Eight Acres of Land which was purchased of John Ashbrook Dece[d]. also With Ten Acres of Land being part of Fifty Acres of Land which was purchased of Francis Austin Lying Near Thomas Cheesman's, To hold to him his heirs & assigns for ever, Item I Give & Devise unto my Son Daniel Hillman my House & all my Lotts of Land in the Town of Haddonfield Together with Twelve Acres of Woodland which I purchased of James Hinchman Adjoining to John Hinchman's Isaac Andrews's & Uriah Frenche's Lands Together also with Twenty Acres of Land part of y[e] afs[d]. Ninety Eight Acres which was purchased of John Ashbrook Dece[d]. Adjoining to Josiah Albertson's Land & Ten Acres of Land part of the fifty acres purchased of Francis Austin To hold to him his heirs & assigns for ever. Item I give and Devise unto my Son James Hillman My Plantation on Great Timber Creek ad-

joining to Richard Arrell's Land Containing one hundred & Seventy five Acres (be it more or Less) Together with Ten Acres of Land part of ye afsd. Ninety Eight Acres which was purchased of John Ashbrook Decd. and which is not herein before Devised, to hold to him his heirs & assigns for Ever. Item I give & Devise unto my Son Joseph Hillman, the Plantation where I now Dwell when he Arrives to the age of Twenty one years Together with all the Remainder of ye. Fifty Acres of Land purchased of Francis Austin Together also with the other Equal halfe part of the Remainder of the Ninety Eight Acres purchased of John Ashbrook Decd. to hold to him his heirs & assigns for Ever. Item I Give and Devise unto my Sons John Daniel & Joseph one Acre of the Stone Quarry on my Son Jame's Land, to be Surveyed off from ye other part In the most Convenient place so as to be ye. Least Inconvenient to my Son James, to be Equally Divided amongst them to hold to them their heirs & assigns for Ever, Respectively, Item if it Shall happen that my Said wife Shall marry before my Son Joseph arrives to ye. age of Twenty one years as afsd. my will is that all ye. Devise Made to him be Rented out, & ye. proffitts Arrising there from be applied Towards Bringing him up & Giving of him Schooling. Item if Either of my Said Sons Shall happen to Die without Lawfull Issue, my Will is that the share of him or them so Dying, Shall be Equally Divided Amongst the Survivors of them to hold to them their heirs & assigns for Ever, And Lastly I do appoint & Constitute my Dearly Beloved wife Elizabeth Hillman, my Son John Hillman & my Son Daniel Hillman the Executors of this my Last Will & Testament, and I Do hereby Revoke Disannul & Wholy make Void all other Wills & Testaments by me heretofore made Ratifying & Confirming this to be my Last, In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal the Day & year first above written.

DANIEL HILLMAN.

Signed Sealed Published pronounced & Declared by the Sd. Daniel Hillman as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us, William Clark, Cornelius Clark, Jos: Harrison.

Affirmed at Deptford in the County of Gloucester May 6th 1755

Before me John Ladd Surrogate.—(Gloucester Wills, Liber 8, folio 367).

A true & Perfect Inventory of all & Singular the Goods, Chattels & Creditts of Daniel Hillman Late of the Township and County of Gloucester in the province of New Jersey Decd. Which were Delivered to us the Subscribers to be appraised this 19th Day of April Anno. Dom 1755.

To the Testator's Wearing apparrell and Cash	13.19.03
To Table Linnen 40/, To plate China Delfe & Glass £4	6.00.00
To 3 Beds & Bedding £30, To 3pr. Window Curtins 11/	30.11.00
To Sundry Books 27/, a Clock £14, a Case of Draws £9.10	20.17.00
To Sundry Book Debts Due to ye Testator	141.08.09
To 2 Tables 39/, Looking Glass 17/, 1 Dozn. Chairs 56/	5.08.09
To Sundry Earthen Ware, Glass, Puter & Tinn	7.02.00
To a Brass Kettle £3, a copper, Iron & Small Brass Do. 12/	3.12
To a Tea Kettle & Coffy Pott 23/, 3 Iron Potts & Kettle 35/	2.18.00
To a Chest 15/, Knives & Forks 6/ Chest of Drawrs Table & Stand 13/	1.14.00
To a Remnant of Cloath 18/, Linnen Yarn 32/, Gunn 5/, Leather 5/	3.10.00
To a Sett;e 6/, Candles 4/, 5 Chairs 6/, Wooden Ware 18/, Little Wheal	2.01.06
To Buck Wheat 7/, 4 Brusters 3/, a bagg and Flower 25-6	1.15.06
To Lumber £4-14, a Griddle, Toaster, Flesh Fork & Grid Iron 11/	5.05.00
To Bacon £3, Rye & Indien Corn £4-19, Indien peas &c 6/	8.05
To aSpitt, a Frying pann, Candle Sticks, Some Wool & Basketts	19.00
To a Box Iron, Fatt Irons, hand Irons, fire Shovel & Tongs	1.10.00
To a Tubb of Soap 18/, 2 Trammels 7/, pr. Shears & Cheesepress 7/	1.12.00
To a Cyder Frame & press 8/, Grind Stone 10/, Hay £3-15	4.13.00
To plantation Tools £3-8, Carpenter Tools £15	18.08.00
To 3 pr. Wheals Unfinished £4-, Wheal Stuff £16-3	20.13.00
To old Iron 35/, Horse Geers 6/, Cross Cutt Saw, Whip Saw & Vice £4	6.01.00
To 2 Carts and a carriage £8-10, a Harrow Sledd & 2 plows 47/	10.17.00
To halfe a Flatt £15-, Boards 12-6, Green Corn £5-8	21.00.06
To Sheep £3, Swine £5-9, Poultry 10-6	8.19.06
To Three Horses 2 saddles & Bridles £15-18, Cord Wood £3-3	19.01.00

To a p^{r}. of Oxen, 5 cows & 3 Heifers
£32-9, Warming pan 10/..... 32.15.00
To Two Servant Boy's Time £21, 55
yds. Worsted & Wool 15/..... 21.15.00

£422.11.00

Appraised the Day & year above Written by us
WILLIAM CLARK
JOSIAH ALBERTSON

Affirmed May 6th 1755 Before me John Ladd Surr.—(Gloucester file).

ASHBROOK, John,

Important Will.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN

I John Ashbrook of the County of Gloucester Province of New Jersey yeo^{n} being unwell but of Sound and perfect Memory prayseys be unto God therefore And being desireous to Settle and put in Order that outward Estate it hath pleased the Lord in Mercy to bless me with all in Manner & form as VIZ^{T}.

Imprimiss I do devise and bequeth unto my Son Aaron Ashbrook all that my Land and Meadow in the Township of Deptford County aboves^{d} to him his heirs and Assigns forever, he yeilding and paying after my decease to my Widdow Twenty Shillings yearly during her Naturall Life.

Item I devise and bequeath unto my Son John all my farm and Plantation I now dwell upon being one hundred Acres and fifty Six acres more which I purchased of John Hugg, And also my Right and proportion of that Tract of Land I purchased of Philip Howell to him his heirs and Assigns forever only Reserving thereout one whole Acre where the Burying place now is for the use of this Neighborhood. Item I order & devise that my Seventy five Acres of Land and Meadow ground to my Son-in-law Daniell Hillman he paying unto my Executrix hereafter to be Named the full Sum of Twelve pounds Lawfull Money of America in twelve months after this date, to him his heirs and Assigns forever. Item I devise and bequeath all the Reversion of my Reall estate to my Executrix in trust for my Son James and to his heirs and Assigns forever. Item my will is that forasmuch as part of the Land above devised to my Son John is Mortgaged in the Loan office I order my S^{d} Son John to Clear the S^{d} Loan Office and Also that he shall pay unto his Mother my widdow the yearly Sum of four pounds each year dureing her Naturall Life,, Also that she my widdow shall have the best Room in the house together with one half of the Orchard & one Acre of ground near the dwelling house for a Garden. Item as touching my personal Estate that I give and wholely bequeath unto my Widdow towards her Support & to enable her to pay my other Debts, And I doe hereby Nomanate my present Wife to be my Lawfull Executrix of this my last will & Testament. Item I hereby doe Annull and Make Void all other & former will or wills whatever by me Made & this only to be my Last will in Manner aboves^{d}. As witness my hand & Seal this Nineth day of October in the first year of the Reign of King George the 2^{d} Annque Domi: 1727

JOHN ASHBROOK,* Seal

Signed Sealed and Published in the presence of us: Samuel Collins, Charity Chew, Amos Ashead.

Affirmed 12 day of October before me Sam^{l}. Bustill D Reg^{r}. (Trenton Wills. Liber 3, folio 116).

HILLMAN, James,

Important Will.

I James Hillman of the Township and County of Gloucester in the Province of New Jersey Yeoman, being Sick and weak of Body but of sound mind and Disposing memory and understanding, (Through Mercy) Do this Twenty second day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Sixty seven make this my Last Will and Testament Revoking and making Voide all heretofore made by me Ratyfying and confirming this to be my Last, in manner Following That is to say in the first place that all my Just Debts and funeral charges be paid by my Executor hereafter Nominated. Item I give and Bequeath unto my Loving Wife Mary Hillman all this my Plantation whereon I now Dwelleth, until my son James shall arive to the age of Twenty one years if he should Live so long for the Education and bringing up of all my Children hereafter Named, also I give and bequeath unto my said Wife, her Riding Mare so called & side Saddle also the bed a furniture thereunto belonging whereon I now Lyeth & three of the best Chairs together with the Arm Chair and all the Tea Tackling. Also I give unto my said wife the use and Privilege of the Eastwardly Room of this my Dwelling House also the room right over the same and that part of the Seller

*John Ashbrook, Member of the House of Representatives of West New Jersey, May 20th, 1697; N. J. Archives, 1 Series, Vol. II, pages 146-396.

right under the same, so long as she shall Remain my Widow & see cause to use the same her self and now Longer. Item I give & Bequeath unto my said son James Hillman and to his Heirs and Assigns for Ever all this my Plantation whereon I now Dwell when he shall arive to the age of Twenty one years (Except as hereafter Excepted) and the Priviledges above mentioned for my said Wife as also my said Wife shall have the use of about half an Acre of Land between this my Dwelling House and the Lands of the Heirs of George Marple so long as she Shall Remain my Widow & now longer, and if it should happen that my said Son James Hillman should not arive to the age of twenty one years, then this my said Plantation shall Decend & become the Right of my Two Daughters Elizabeth and Mary Hillman to be Equally Divided between them Share and Share alike to hold to them their Heirs and Assigns for Ever, when they shall arive to the age of Twenty one years my wife having the same priviledge as above said, And my will is that forty seven Acres and a half Adjoyning the Lands Late Gabriel Davisses being the same forty seven Acres & a half of Land which was Purchased seperately of John Hamton be sold by my said Executors when my said son shall or may arive to the age of twenty one Years in order that my said son may have an Oppurtunity of Purchasing the same if he should see Cause. Item I give and Bequeath unto my said Son & to his Heirs and assigns for Ever all that peace of Ceder Swamp which I purchased of Gabriel Davis Except One Acre thereof Adjoyning the Ceder Swamp of Amos Hains and Lying Parrellel thereunto which I do hereby impower and Authorise my said Executors to Convey and make as good a Title to the same unto Edward Gibbs as I could myself to hold to him his Heirs and assigns for Ever, And my will is that all my out Lands not above mentioned be sold for the best price Reasonably can be got by my said Executors Hereby giving them full power and Authority to sell & convey the same ass fully and amply as I could myself where I present. And as the said lot Lands Lying undivided between me & my brothers or the parts not Astablished and for the full Astablishing of the same I also give my said Executors full power and Authority to Release Quit Claim as the Nature of the matter may Require in as ample & full a manner as I could or ought to do myself, And my will is that if their should be any over plus of my personal Estate not hereby Devised and the money arising from the Lands above ordered to be sold after paying all my Just Debts and funeral charges that the same should be Equally Devided between my said wife & Two Daughters, and if their should not be a sufficiency to Discharge the said Debts & Charges then & in such cause the above mentioned forty seven acres & ahalf be sold immediately to Discharge the same hereby giving my said Executors the same power & authority above mentioned and the overplus money arising from y^{e} sale to be Equally Divided between my said wife & two Daughters, also if it should not be sold until my son Arive to age the moneys arising from said sale to be Equally Diveded between my said wife & two Daughters. And whereas the one Acre of the stone Quarry Devised by the Last will and Testament of my father unto my two brothers Daniel and Joseph being Laid out but not Astablished, therefore for the full Astablishing of the same I do hereby give my said Executors full power & Authority as fully as I have or could do myself in confirming the same as it is now laid out unto the Heirs of my said brother Daniel & unto my brother Joseph Hillman, and my Will is that my said son James should be put out an apprentice at about or not over the age of fourteen years to such a Trade as he may Schuse to serve unto the age of Twenty one if he should Live to be that age, I would be understood that my wife is only to have the use & profits of this my plantation aboves^{d} until my son arive to age aforesaid, and that above Devised to my wife to be in full of her Right of Dower, And I do hereby Nominate ordain and appoint my Loveing wife and my friend John Gill Executors of this my Last Will and Testament in Testamoney whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and year firs above Written . . . JAMES HILLMAN

Signed Sealed Published & Declared by the said James Hillman to be his Last will & Testament in the presence of us: W^{m} Hampton, John Hillman, Sam^{l} Clement,

Affirmed the twelfth day of January ano Dom 1768.

John Ladd Surr. (Gloucester Wills, Liber 13, folio 304).

An Inventory of the Goods & Chattels, Rights & Credits of James Hillman, late of the Township & County of Gloucester deceased; Taken & Appraised by us the Subscribers this fourth Day of the first month (January Anno Dom . . . 1768.

Wearing Apparrell 16.15. 6
Cash 2.13. 7
Notes of Hand & Book Debts.....59.06.11½

Walnut Table 30/, 11 Chairs 34/, Cradle & Table 2/6 .....03.06.06
Tea Ware 51/6, 8 Delf plates Decanter & Cruet 6/ 02.17.06
Coffee mill 2/6 Pewter 21/ fire Shovel & tongs 3/ 01.06.06
Sweeping Brush 1/2 Bed & Furniture £12 .....12.01.06
4 Chairs 28/ Chest of Draws 90/ warming pan 5/ 6.03.00
Looking Glass 7/6 Case & Bottles 15/ window Curtains 15/..... 1.17.06
Table Cloth & Towels 3/ Jugg & Sugar Pott 1/6 woolen Yarn 10/.... 14.06
Beds £5 Braws 10/ Beds & Bedding £3.10 ..... 9.00.00
Beds & Bedding £4 Chest 12/ nails 2/ little Spin^g wheel 13/ 5.07.00
Indian Corn 18/ Dough Trough & tub 10/ Stillyards & Sundrys 10/ 1.18.00
Churn, half Barrel & Sundrys 10/ pott 10/, grid Iron & fry^g pan 2/ 1.02.00
Bake Iron & Skillett 6/, Kittle & pott 9/ 15.00
midling pott, hooks & 2 tramels 17/, 6 Suckles 3/, Scrub^g Brush & Salt 1/6.. 1.01.06
To Conk Shell 1/6, 2 Candle Sticks & Snuffers, 1/4, 2 flat Irons 2/ 4.10
Tongs 2/6, Corry Comb 6, funel Colender & 2 pewter Diches 13/..... 16.00
5 plates 5/, 9 Spoons & peper Box 1/9, pewter Bason 1/6, Erthenw^re 3/..... 11.03
Trenchers 9, pewter mugg 2/, Spin^g. wheel 13/, milk pan 1/..... 16.09
2 Guns .....60/.... 3.00.00
20 Bushels Indian Corn 2.17.06
Ditching Shovel & Spade 9/, 5 Axes & hatchet 15/ 1.04.00
two Drawing Knives & Sundrys 6/, Betle & wedges & mattax 5/6..... 11.06
Hansaw & Grindstone 4/6, 3 pitchforks & Dung Fork 4/ 08.06
Old Iron 2/, 14 Bands & Sundry Boxes 16/, 5 Baskets 3/ 1.01.00
Sundry Gears 7/6, & Scythe 5/, Sadle 7/6, Old Casks 1/ 1.01.00
Cart 15/, Waggon £7.10, Chain 7/, Harrow 13/ 9.05.00
Tar in a Barrel 5/, Slay & Ox Yoak 7/6, 3 tubbs 5/ 17.06
Sweet Potatoes 5/, Pork & Beef £15.-10, hoggs Lard 40/ 17.15.00
lime & salt 1/6, Old Iron 2/, Jugg & oyl 1/, turnips 12/ 16.06
Shingles 20/, 8 Hoggs 64/, Sow & 4 pigs 35/ 5.19.00
3 Geese 6/, turkies 10/, Dunghill fowls 7/ 1.03.00
2 plows 18/, Waggon & Gears 80/, 6 Baggs 12/ 5.10.00
Sorrel Horse £5, Bay Mare £7, Black mare £5 .....17.00.00
Brown Mare Bridle & sadle £7, 18 Sheep £10.15 .....17.15.00
Bell Cow & pide Cow £8, 5 Cows & 3 Heifers £28 .....36.00.00
Bull & Heifer 90/, 1^pr Oxen £12, 1^pr Steers £7 .....23.10.00
5 Calves 65/, 1 Stack Hay 6/, 1 ditto 60/, 2 ditto 60/ 12.05.00
1 Wood Flatt 27.00.00
13¾ Cords of Oak Wood..... 8/.... 5.10.00
5 D^o Hickory .....14/.... 3.10.00
26¼ D^o Pine..... 3/.... 3.18.09
Cutting Box Riddle & Hogshead 15/.. 15.00
Rye in Sheaf 4.09.03
P^r. wool Cards, Wallet & Table Cloth 6/ 6.00
A Servant Boy's time (John Stevenson) 15.10.00
3 Books 7/ 7.00
A Negro (Named James) 80.00.00
4 Hives of Bees .....30/.... 1.10.00
13 hundred Rails..... 6/;... 4.04.00
⅓ of a Seine..... 18.00
A Boy Named Jacob Ferrill.....10.00.00
A Negro Woman 00.00.00

459.12.10¼

Appraised By us

JOSIAH ALBERSON
JOHN HINCHMAN

Affirmed April 11^th. 1769, Before me, John Ladd Surr. (Gloucester File).

MARPLE, David,

Founder of Important Family.

David Marple, of Moreland township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania, born *circa* 1650-1670, was evidently a native of Radnorshire, Wales, as the register of the Pennypack or Lower Dublin Baptist Church, Philadelphia county, records that David and Jane Marple were baptized in Radnorshire in 16—.[1] The last two figures of the date are lacking.

It is possible that David Marple was in Pennsylvania prior to the year 1700, but the earliest record found is July 8, 1704, when David Marple and John Butcher were named as executors of the will of John Baker of Moreland.[2]

On February 11, 1707-8, John Morgan of Abington township, Philadelphia county, conveyed to David Marple, of the Manor of Moreland, yeoman, 120 acres of land in Moreland bounded by the "Penapecka creek," lands of Robert Fletcher, Rebecca Wood and Samuel Wood. David Marple bought land in Dublin township from John Eaton, April 9, 1713, and from Robert Mason, on the same day. The deeds were witnessed by Thomas Marple. By a deed of April 17, 1714, David Marple and Jane his wife, of the Manor of Moreland, sold to Charles Haftee of Dublin township, sixty-three acres of land in Dublin township, which John Eaton had conveyed to David Marple, April 9, 1713. James Hawkins sold one hundred acres of land in Moreland to David Marple of Abington, May 20, 1720. The latter is described as of Abington, when he purchased one hundred acres of land there from John Cadwalader of Horsham, May 26, 1721. On May 21, 1730, David Marple and his wife Jane, of Abington, sold land to Simon Simonson, of Abington.[3]

David Marple died between August 5, 1736, and October 31, 1739. The will of David Marple, 1739:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN This fifth day of August Anno: Domi 1736 I David Marple of Moor-Land in the County of Philadelphia and province of pensilvania yeoman being Weak with age but in Health of Body and of Sound and disposing Mind & Understanding thanks be to almighty God. Therefore calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed unto Man once to Die do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the Hands of God who gave it and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life I give demise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form, Imprimis I Will that my Just Debts and ffuneral Expences be all duly discharged and paid out of my personal Estate by my Executors Item I give and Bequeath unto my beloved Wife Jane Marple my Mulatto Man named George during the term of her natural Life and at her decease I will that he be free according to the Agreement I made with him heretofore Item I give and Bequeath unto my s^{d}. beloved Wife Jane all the rest residue & remainder of my personal Estate of what nature or kind soever it be to her her Heirs and Assigns forever Item I Give and Bequeath unto my said beloved Wife Jane all my Lands with the Hereditaments and Appurtenances to be by her enjoyed and possessed during the term of her Natural life And if it shall be needful that any of my Lands should be sold for the Maintenance of my said Wife during her natural life then I will that that Messuage and tract of Land where I now dwell scituate in Moor Land in the County of Philadelphia be sold and I do hereby Authorize and Impower my Executors herein named to sell the same and to sign any Deed or Deeds for the same or any part thereof to the purchaser or purchasers in ffee Simple or otherwise as my s^{d} Executors may think fit and the Interest or profit of the Money arising by such Sale to be for the Use and benefit of my s^{d} Wife Jane and at her Decease I Give the principal Sum unto my two Sons Thomas Marple and Richard Marple and their Heirs to be equally divided between them to them their Heirs and Assigns for ever But if no such Sale be made of the premises then I Give and Bequeath the s^{d} Messuage and all the Land thereunto belonging unto my s^{d} two Sons and their Heirs equally between them to them their Heirs and Assigns forever Item I Give and Bequeath unto my s^{d} Son Thomas and to his Heirs after the Decease of my s^{d} Wife a Tract or parcel of Land scituate at or near perkasce in the County of Bucks accounted One hundred Acres to him his Heirs and assigns forever Lastly I do nominate constitute and apoint my said two Sons Thomas Marple and Richard Marple my true and lawful Executors of this my last

Will & Testament and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disannul all and every other former Testaments Wills Legacies and Bequests and Executors by me in any ways before Named Willed and Bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Day and year above written. DAVID MARPLE

Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared by the said David Marple as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of Nicholas Gilbert John Gilbert John Hart.

Proved October 31, 1739.[4]

Children of David and Jane Marple: 1. Thomas Marple. 2. Richard Marple, of Abington, married Alice Northrop.

Richard Marple of Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania, son of David Marple of Moreland, born *circa* 1680-1700, married Alice Northrop, daughter of George and Susanna Northrop, of Dublin township, in the same county.

Richard Marple witnessed the will of Charles Humphrey of Moreland, February 1, 1721-2. He was a witness to the will of Thomas Kimber of Cecil county, Maryland, December 20, 1722, which was proved at Philadelphia, January 23, 1722-3.[5]

By a deed of May 5, 1742, Thomas Marple of Abington, and his wife Susanna, conveyed to Richard Marple of Moreland, two tracts of land in Moreland. One tract contained fifty-two acres and twenty-eight perches, the other a half acre and thirty perches, on which a house was erected. The deed recites that Jacob Chamberlin conveyed the last named tract to David Marple, May 8, 1734, and that "David Marple made his last will and testament August 5, 1736, and devised the land and messuage unto his two sons ye said Thomas Marple and Richard Marple."

Richard Marple died in Moreland prior to September 23, 1747, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Alice. John Dorland of Philadelphia, and "Richard Marpole of Moreland son of y^{e} s^{d} Deced," were her sureties. The son signed this bond as "Richard Marple."

A True Inventory of the appraisement of the goods Chattels and Credits of the Estate of Richard Marple of the Township of Abington, Philadelphia County, Decas'd as apprais'd by us the Subscribers this 12th Day of ye 8th mo 1747.

	£		
To his purse and apparril	10	00	00
To a Bible and other books	1	10	00
To 3 Feather Beads and furniture	12	00	00
To apair of Drawers and an Ovel Table	1	10	00
To 2 old Tables	00	06	00
To a Joint Stool and an arm Chair	00	12	00
To Seven old Chairs and an old Table	00	10	00
To an old Clock	2	10	00
To a Looking Glass	00	06	06
To 3 Pewter Dishes and 6 Plates and 12 spoons	00	15	00
To 1 Pewter Quart and 2 Pints	00	06	00
To 2 Iron Potts	00	15	00
To 2 Tubbs 2 Pails and 12 Trenchers	00	06	00
To a Frying pan Gridiron and Pott Racks	00	06	00
To 1 pair of Dog Irons 1 pair of Tongs and Flesh fork	00	12	00
To a Smoothing Box 2 heaters and 1 Brass Candlestick	00	06	00
To an old Brass Kettle and 2 old Wheels	00	10	00
To Two old Chests	00	04	00
To Two Powdering Tubbs	00	03	00
To Two Gunns	01	10	00
To 1 old Dough Trough	00	02	00
To a Parcel of Coopers Tools	01	15	00
To 3 axes 2 hows and a maul and wedges	00	15	00
To 2 Augers and an old Broad Ax	00	03	00
To 16 Swine Big and Little	05	00	00
To 1 plow Irons and Swingletree	00	15	00
To 1 old Cartt	00	15	00
To wheat Rye and Oats in the Barn	20	00	00
To Hay in the Yard	08	00	00
To 8 Cows	18	00	00
To 5 Young Cattle	07	00	00
To 3 Calves	01	10	00

To his Riding horse and Saddle and bridle	08	00	00
To 1 bay mare Colt	05	00	00
To 1 bay Yearling Colt	03	00	00
To 1 brown Mare and Colt	06	00	00
To 1 black Colt	01	10	00
To 1 old Dun horse and 1 black Dº	03	00	00
To 3 working horses	24	00	00
To a wagon and Gears for five horses	10	00	00
To 12 sheep	03	00	00
To corn in the ground	02	00	00
To Due on Bond	48	12	07
To Due on noats of hand	12	07	07
To Dubious book Debts	131	05	08
	£357	8	8

Errors Excepted per

NICHˢ AUSTIN
ROBERT THOMAS

The final account of Alice Marple widow Relict and Administratrix of the Estate of Richard Marple was made May 29, 1753.

Mention is made of "Boarding & maintaining 2 Children of yᵉ Decedᵗˢ. for 5 yʳˢ. & 3 moˢ. @ £10 per ann. each £105 00 00."[7]

On October 21, 1749, Thomas Fletcher, Cornelius Winecoop and Henry Comley were appointed auditors to examine the several accounts of Alice Marple, widow and administratrix of Richard Marple, deceased.

David Marpole one of the children of the abovementioned Richard came into Court in his proper person and prayed that Thomas Ashton be appointed his Guardian and he was appointed.

At an Orphans Court held at Philadelphia for the City and County of Philadelphia, February 12, 1750.—Thomas Lloyd of the manor of Moreland is appointed by the Court Guardian to Edward Marple son of Richard Marple deceased an Infant under the age of about nine years.[8]

At an Orphans Court held at Philadelphia for the City & County of Philadelphia March 5, 1754. —The petition of Northrope Marple a minor son of Richard Marple late of the sᵈ County deced was read setting forth that his Father died Seized & possessed of a considerable Real & Personal Estate within the sᵈ County & hitherto had no person legally appointed to take care of his Interest & Estate that as he was upwards of fourteen years of Age he was enabled by Law to make choice of a Guardian for himself. He therefore prayed that Thomas Fletcher, Esqʳ. might be appointed his Guardian, and was appointed.[9]

At an Orphans Court held in Philadelphia December 3, 1755.—The petition of Samuel Butcher and Susannah his wife one of the Daughters of Richard Marple late of the County of Philadelphia, deced was read, Setting forth, That the said Richard Marple lately died intestate Seized of a Considerable real . . . Estate in the sᵈ County which by the Laws of the province desended to the petetioners together with Alice Marple the widow and Administratrix . . . Richard Marple, George Marple the Children of Jane (?) Marple deced, John Marple, Thomas Marple, David Marple, Northrop Marple & Edward Marple Children of the deceased Richard Marple. (John Mitchiner, Isaac Ashton and Evan Thomas were appointed auditors to examine the accounts relating to the estate.)[10]

At an Orphans Court held March 9, 1757, Richard Marple was mentioned as eldest son. His property was divided among his children, No. 10 and No. 11 to Richard; No. 2 to Edward; No. 3 to children and heirs of Jane Morgan decd late Jane Marple; No. 4 to George Marple; No. 5 to John Marple; No. 6 to Thomas Marple; No. 7 to (torn) Marple; No. 8 to Northrop Marple; No. 9 to Samuel Butcher and Susannah his wife. Then follows a description of the land.[11]

At an Orphans Court held in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1762, the Petition of Samuel Boutcher who marryed Susannah Marple, one of the children of Richard Marple deceased, Humbly Sheweth: That the said Richard Marple being seized in fee of a certain tract of one hundred and seventy acres of land or thereabouts situate in the Borough of Bristol, Died Intestate and left Nine children, namely, Richard his Eldest son, George, John, Thomas, David, Edward, Northrop, Susanna and Jane. That the said Jane has died intestate since the decease of her father leaving three children namely John, Mary, and Rachel.

The petitioner prayed for a division of the land. The Sheriff was ordered to make partition or valuation of the land, and on June 16, 1762, valued it at £510. David Marple, one of the sons appeared and asked that it be adjudged to him, and produced deeds from Richard the eldest son and from Northrop Marple, for their respective shares. The Court adjudged the land to David, he paying his brothers and sisters their respective shares.[12]

By a deed made October 10, 1763, David Marple of Middletown township, Bucks county, yeoman, sold to John and Robert Blair, 150 acres of land in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. This deed recites that: "Whereas Richard Marple by virtue of a certain deed of conveyance under the hands and seals of John Tyson and Priscilla his wife, duly executed, was in his life time seized in his demesne of a certain piece or Tract of land in the Township of Bristol, containing by estimation one hundred and fifty acres of land, and being so thereof seized, dyed Intestate, leaving the said David Marple and several other children. And whereas Samuel Boutcher who marryed Susannah Marple one of the children of said Intestate, Petitioned the Orphans Court for a Partition of said Lands, March 10, 1762. And Whereas David Marple produced a deed executed by Richard the eldest son, and a like deed from Northrop, another Son, for their respective shares." The land was adjudged to the said David.[13]

Children of Richard Marple and Alice Northrop:

1. Richard Marple, eldest son, of Moreland. He was murdered March 15 or 16, 1784, as shown by "A Proclamation" by the President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, By an inquest held before Samuel Dean, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Philadelphia, it appears that Richard Marple, yeoman, late of Mooreland township, in the said county, was, while in the prosecution of his lawful business, between the hours of two in the afternoon of the fifteenth and two in the afternoon of the sixteenth of this present month, killed and murdered at his dwelling house, by some unknown person or persons:

And Whereas, It is the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws that the perpetrators of a crime so horrid should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment; we have, therefore, thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby engaging that the public reward of fifty pounds in specie, shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder to be paid on conviction for the same: and we do hereby charge and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and Constables, to make diligent search and inquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, their aiders, abettors, and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Dated March 24, 1784. (Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, Volume XIV, p. 57).

2. Edward Marple.

3. Jane Marple, married ——— Morgan. She died before March 9, 1757, leaving children.

4. George Marple, of further mention.

5. John Marple.

6. Thomas Marple.

7. David Marple, married by a Pennsylvania License of July 29, 1761, Mary Martin.[14]

8. Northrop Marple, was of Gloucester county, New Jersey, Jan. 21, 1763, when he obtained a license to marry Ann Scull of the same county.[15]

9. Susanna Marple, married by a New Jersey License of Aug. 12, 1736, to Samuel Butcher of Philadelphia.[16]

Descent from David Marple: VIII. David Marple and wife, Jane. VII. Richard Marple, married Alice Northrop. VI. George Marple, of Gloucester county. V. Captain Isaiah Marple, married Elizabeth. IV. Mary Marple, married Samuel Zane. III. Joseph Cooper Zane, married Sarah Perkins. II. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. I. George Batten, married (first) Carrie Morgan; (second) Lillie Idel Shivers.

MARPLE REFERENCES.

1. Register of Pennypack Baptist Church. The name is written "Maryle."
2. Philadelphia Will Book B, p. 436.
3. Philadelphia Deed Book, E No. 4, Vol 7, p. 35; E No. 7, Vol. 9, pp. 76, 78, 244; F No. 4, p. 131; G No. 12, pp. 680, 684.
4. Philadelphia Wills.
5. Philadelphia Will Book D, pp. 301, 343.
6. Philadelphia Deed Book I, No. 1, p. 89.

7. Philadelphia Administration Papers, No. 71 of 1747.
8. Philadelphia Orphans' Court Docket, No. 3, pp. 86, 138.
9. Ibid., No. 4, p. 100.
10. Ibid., No. 4, p. 178.
11. Ibid., No. 4, pp. 227, 238.
12. Bucks County Orphans' Court Docket, No. 1, pp. 311, 317, 360. Doylestown, Penn.
13. Bucks County Deed Book, No. 11, p. 409, Doylestown.
14. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. II, p. 197.
15. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 259.
16. Ibid., p. 273.

George Marple, born *circa* 1720, received a marriage license in the Province of Pennsylvania, May 28, 1744, but the name of his wife has not been registered.[1] He resided in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1749, as appears from the following advertisement in "The Pennsylvania Gazette" of June 29, 1749:

Run away, on the 20th inst. from George Marpole, of Geshen Neck, in Burlington County, a Spanish mulatto servant man, named George, is short, thick, and well set, with thick curl'd hair: Had on when he went away, a green cloth jacket, half worn beaver hat, check shirt and trousers, new shoes, with brass buckles, and 'tis thought he has taken other clothes with him. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE MARPOLE.

N. B.—Said fellow formerly ran away from Charles Read of Burlington, and went a privateering, and may attempt to get on board some vessel; therefore all masters of vessels, and others are warned not to take him on board, or harbour him, at their peril.[2]

In the "New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy," October 2, 1749, appears:

Run away on Monday the 25th of September last, from George Marple of Goshen Neck, Burlington County, in New Jersey a Spanish Mulatto Fellow, named George, about 26 Years of Age, middling Stature, well set, no Hair, speaks but indifferent English: Had on when he went away, a green Cloth Jacket about half worn, Bever Hat, Check Shirt and Trowsers, light coloured Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes new soal'd, with large Brass Buckles, and is a Shoemaker by Trade: Took with him another Check Shirt and two Silk Handkerchiefs; he formerly belonged to Charles Reade, Esq; and has been a privateering; and 'tis likely may endeavour to get on board some Vessel; for which Reason all Masters are forewarned taking him on board at their Peril. Whoever takes up and secures said Fellow, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

GEORGE MARPLE.[3]

Four years later George Marple lost another servant and advertised in "The Pennsylvania Journal," April 19, 1753:

Phila. Apr. 19, 1753.

Run away last night from George Marple of Evesham in the County of Burlington, a servant man named Robert Stewart, a short, well set fellow, about 27 years of age, square faced and light complection; had on when he went away, a light coloured cloath coat, leather breeches with silver buttons (or broad cloth the same of the coat) a large beaver hatt with a knock in the brim; took with him a large bay horse, with a blase in his face, and some white feet. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again shall have Three Pistoles reward and reasonable charges paid by

GEORGE MARPLE.[4]

Among the earmarks for cattle, registered for inhabitants of Chester township, Burlington county, in 1764, was the mark of "George Marpoles."[5]

George Marple purchased lands in Gloucester township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, from the executors of William Davis and from Richard Arrell. He died in Gloucester prior to September 22, 1766, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to John Hinchman, Esquire. John Hatkinson of Mount Holly, Burlington county, merchant, was surety for the administrator. The inventory of George Marple's personal estate, amounting to £1497 11s. 3½d., was made September 10, 1767, by Josiah Albertson and John Gill.[6]

On September 22, 1766, "George Mar-

ple, Eldest Son and Heir at law of George Marple, Yeoman," of the township and county of Gloucester, executed a deed in favor of "Isaiah Marple for his brother," reciting that:

Whereas George Marple the father died suddenly without signing a Writing intended as his last Will, in which he devised to his son Isaiah Marple, the plantation on which he then dwelt, being land he purchased of the Executors of William Davis, also the land adjoining, purchased of Richard Arrell, when he should be twenty-one years of age. All the estate of the said George Marple Senior, now descends to the eldest son George, who being convinced of his Father's Intention and being agreeable to the same, conveys to his Brother Isaiah, the land purchased from the executors of William Davis, as follows: Beginning at a Post by Timber Creek, thence by land purchased of Richard Arrell (formerly John Ashbrooke's) thence by land late of Anthony Sharp, to a corner by Timber Creek, thence to place of beginning, containing two hundred acres with allowance for highways. The second tract purchased of Richard Arrell, beginning at a post by Timber Creek, at a corner of James Hilman's Plantation, thence to a hickory by the road, in Gabriel Davis' line, thence to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-eight acres and allowance for highways. The said land to Isaiah Marple when he is of age, until then it may be lawful for John Hinchman, Esquire, of Gloucester County, Administrator of the estate of George Marple, to let the said two tracts of land and apply the monies to pay the debts of the said George Marple, and for the maintenance of Isaiah Marple and the younger children of the said deceased. (This deed was witnessed by John Hatkinson and Charles Read).[7]

Children of George Marple, Sr.:

1. George Marple, eldest son, probably the "George Marpool," who married at Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, April 6, 1767, Doey Rossel.[8]

2. Captain Isaiah Marple, born *circa* 1750; died between Jan. 30, 1814, and Jan. 22, 1817. Wife, Elizabeth.

3. Mahlon Marple, to whom his brother George conveyed a portion of their father's lands, similar to deed from George and Isaiah, before recited, and on same day.[9]

4. Susannah Marple, of Gloucester county, married by New Jersey License of Dec. 7, 1768, to John Heritage of the same place.[10]

5. Patience Marple, married by New Jersey License of Nov. 26, 1778, to Joseph Sloan of Gloucester City.[11]

Captain Isaiah Marple, of Gloucester township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of George Marple, of the same place, born about 1750, was under age in 1766. He resided on the plantation, part of his father's estate, conveyed to him by his brother George, September 22, 1766.[12]

A record of the military service of Captain Isaiah Marple has not been found, the military rolls of the State being very incomplete. He died between January 30, 1814, and January 22, 1817. By his will dated January 27, 1814, Captain Marple devised to his wife Elizabeth the use of his house, with cows, sheep, etc., and household goods, "as much as she may choose." To his daughter Priscilla, wife of Clayton Brown, he devised land on Great Timber creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Heritage, of Abel Hains and of Samuel Lippincott (formerly John Ware's), thence down the new road leading to the upper bridge over said creek, to a small bridge over a branch. To his daughter Mary, wife of Samuel Zane, he devised land at a chestnut oak tree, on the creek, adjoining land for daughter Priscilla, thence to the New Road, by William Zane's land; excepting two lots of meadow next to the bridge and opposite land of Asa Gibbs. He devised to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Zane, Jr., land at a hickory, a corner of Joseph Sloan and Joseph Batt, and to testator's land, thence to a dogwood tree, a corner of testator's land and land of Nathan Lippincott, to the intersection of land of Troth, formerly Hillman's, thence by land of Joseph Sloan, to place of beginning. This to include a small piece of

land above the bridge on the Haddonfield road, and the two of meadow above excepted. The testator's friend Christopher Sickler was appointed executor. The signature witnessed by Isaac Hannold, Micajah Clement and Samuel Brown.

By a codicil dated January 30, 1814, Isaiah Marple ordered the sale of a portion of his property to pay debts and appointed his wife and Christopher Sickler, executors. This was witnessed by Micajah Clement, Isaac Hugh and William Earley. The will and codicil were proved February 1, 1817. An inventory of his personal estate was made January 22, 1817, by John Albertson and David S. Bassett.[13]

Children of Isaiah and Elizabeth Marple: 1. Priscilla Marple, married Clayton Brown. 2. Mary Marple, married Samuel Zane. 3. Elizabeth Marple, married William Zane, Jr.

Descent from George Marple: VI. George Marple, of Gloucester county. V. Captain Isaiah Marple, married Elizabeth ———. IV. Mary Marple, married Samuel Zane. III. Joseph Cooper Zane, married Sarah Perkins. II. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. I. George Batten, married (first) Carrie Morgan; (second) Lillie Idel Shivers.

MARPLE REFERENCES.

1. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. II (1876), p. 197.
2. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XII, pp. 548, 549.
3. Ibid., pp. 574, 575.
4. Ibid., Vol. XIX, p. 244, 245.
5. Register of Old Coles Church and Notes by Asa Matlack. Collection of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.
6. Original Wills of Gloucester County, N. J., No. 941 H, Trenton, N. J.
7. Liber X of Deeds, folio 107. Trenton, N. J.
8. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. VIII (1880), p. 442.
9. Liber X of Deeds, folio 108. Trenton, N. J.
10. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 273.
11. Ibid.
12. Liber X of Deeds, folio 107. Trenton, N. J.
13. Original Wills of Gloucester County. File No. 3149 H, Trenton, N. J.

Court Minutes of Gloucester County, N. J. Docket 1783 to 1786:

March Term and Sessions, 1783.

John Pinyard v Aaron Friend Cade. In Trespass. Jury: 1. William Ellis. 8. George Marpole. Evidence: 2. Simeon Zane. 7. William Zane.

Jonathan Roberts v Peter Carney. In Case at Issue. Jury: George Marpole, sworn.

Caleb Bickham v Nathan Kimsey. In Debt. Jury: 2. George Marpole.

Jacob Browning v Thomas McCarty. In Case. Jury: 3. George Marpole.

Jacob Browning v Thomas McCarty. In Case. Franklin Davenport, Attorney for Defendant. Evidence: Amy Woodrough, George Marpole.

The State v John Blackwood & Samuel Kennard junr. Sur. Indictment for a Riot. On motion of Joseph Bloomfield, Attorney. State. It is Ordered that the Sheriff return the panel of the Jury and that the Trial Come on. Jury: 12. Isaiah Marpole, sworn.

Isaac Burroughs v George Marpole. In Debt.

Benjamin Pine v George Marpole. In Debt.

Rachell Wood, Executrix of William Wood v Isaac Zane. In Debt.

June Term and Sessions 1783.—Anna Mason v George Marpole. In Debt. The like in all things.

October Term and Sessions 1783.

The Grand Jury being Called the following appeared and were Qualified. Jury: 14. Isaiah Marpole, sworn.

Restore Gaskill v John Long. In Debt. Special Bail being filed in this cause and a Declaration also being filed above twenty days ago and no Plea being filed On motion of Joseph Read, Judgment is Ordered for want thereof.

Thomas West v George Marpole. In Debt.

George Van Leer v William Cowgill. In Debt.

December Term and Sessions 1783.—Robert Cooper v Joseph Cowgill Junr. In Debt.

March Term and Sessions 1784—James Weeks v James Butland. In Case. Jury: 10. Geo: Marpole, sworn.

David Cooper v Isaac Zane. In Debt.

Thomas Riggins v Samuel Nicholson. In Case. Jury: 5. George Marpole, sworn.

James McGuire v Chattin Zane. Sur. Appeal from the Judgment of Justice Blackwood.

October Term and Sessions, 1784.

The Grand Jury being called the following appeared and were Qualified, viz: 1. William Zane.

Bartholomew Auster v Joseph Parker, Junior, Joseph Estill and Edward Doughty. In Case. 4. Isaiah Marpole. 6. Joseph Zane.

The State v. William McCarrell. Indictment for Assault and Battery. Jury: 4. Isaiah Marpole. 6. Joseph Zane.

James McGuire, Appellant v Chattin Zane, Appeller. Sur. Appeal from the Judgment of Justice Blackwood.

The Constables were called Viz: 1784. Woolwich Township, Joseph Rice, Robert Zane.

Gloucester County, New Jersey, Grand Jury, December Session, 1780.—Charles West, George Pain, George Marpole, Jn°. Shivers, Sen^r., Thomas Marshall, Wil^m Buzby, Isaac Inskeep, George Sherrin, John Barns, James Summers Son of John, Jeremiah Reasley, Jonathan Reasley, Jonathan Addams, David Clerk, David Stephens, Henry Woodard, David Conover, Abr^m Briant, Jacob Roberts, Jn° Fisher, Jacob Browning, Joseph Inskeep, Jonathan Brown, Benjamin Cheesman, Joseph Matlack Sherr, Tho^s Thompson, Rich^d Manering, Thomas Parker, Benjamin Swain, W^m Carson, Rich^d Higby, Joseph Dole.—(Bundle marked "Court Records—Venues—Recognizances—etc., 1750-1783," Box 31, Clerk's Office, Woodbury, N. J.).

Gloucester County, New Jersey, Grand Juriers for March Term, 1777.—Matthew Gill, Lazarus Pine fore Man, Joseph Low, Marmaduke Cooper, Samuel Ladd, Thomas Wilson, William Zane, Sen^r., John Room, Thomas Thompson, John Keay, James Mathews, Jeremiah Chew, Joseph Thorn, William Eldridg, John Cox, Jos Clement, David Henry, John Thorn, Jos. Collins, Aaron Albertson, Harrison Wells, Daniel Addams, Andrew Richman, Daniel Surtherlin, Richard Battin, John Scott, Joseph Ellis, Caleb Bickham, Tho^s Saunders, Moses Cox, Jas. Cooper, Jacob Archer, Isaac Justice, Francis battin, George Avis, Joseph Blackwood, ——— Sherr.—(Bundle marked "Court Records, Venues, Recognizances, etc., 1750-1783." Filed in Box 31, Clerk's Office, Woodbury, N. J.).

COURT MINUTES 1771 TO 1783.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace & Inferior Court of Common Pleas held at Gloucester in & for the County of Gloucester on the first Tuesday in October Anno Domini 1776. Tuesday October 1st Court opened in Form.

Tuesday the 10^th^ day of December 1771.

Ann & Thomas Batten Ex^rs of Francis Batten vs John Ferguson. In Case &c. A short state having been filed as above &c. The Court assess the Damages due to the Plt. at Twelve Pounds four Shillings and ten pence. Proclamation money with Costs of Suit On like Motion Judgment or dirid nisi.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas held at Gloucester in and for the County of Gloucester on Tuesday the 6^th^ day of October 1772. George Marple one of Grand Jury.

Same Court June 15, 1773. Joseph Cowgill one of Grand Jurors.

George Marple one of Grand Jury. October 5, 1773.

December Term 1773.—Joseph Cowgill v James James. Summons.

General Quarter Sessions June Term 1774.—Joseph Cowgill vs James James.

December Term 1774.—William Zane one of Grand Jury. 13th of December

At A Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace & Inferior Court of Common Pleas held at Gloucester in & for the County of Gloucester the Twenty first day of March Anno Dom. 1775.

The Court appointed the following persons Constables for the Ensuing year: Woolwich—Thomas Batten.

The Court allowed the following persons to keep Tavern: Henry Thorne—Sureties, George Marpole-John Thorne. John Cozens—Sureties, William Zanes-John Munyon. Joseph Garwood—Sureties, Thomas Denny-W^m Zanes.

June 20, 1775.—William Zanes affirmed as Grand Juror.

Same Term—Thomas Batten vs John Haines.

March Term 1776.—John Rogers vs George Marple. March 12.

The following persons allowed to keep Tavern John Little. Sureties: George Marple. Henry Thorn.

June Term 1776.—John Haines vs Thomas Battin.

Same Term—William Heizog vs Ann Battin & Thomas Battin, Ex^rs Francis Battin. In Covenant.

Same Term—Samuel Parker vs Joseph Garwood.

October Term, 1776.—Wm. Heizog vs Ann Batten and Thomas Batten exrs. of Francis Batten. In Covenant. Rule of Refference enlarged on Motion of I. Kinsey.

John Haines vs Thomas Batten. In lease. The Refferrees having returned their Report whereby the find in favour of Plff. the sum of forty Pounds on like Mo. Judgm. is ordered.

Third Tuesday in March Anno Domini 1777. Tuesday March 18, Court opened.

William Heizog vs Thomas Batten and Ann Batten Exrs. Thomas Batten. In Covenant. The Referrees having returned a Rep^{t}. by which they award the Def^{ce}. to pay to the Plff. the sum of thirty four pounds 23½ with Costs for which Judgm. is ord^{d}. on Mo: of M. Kinsey.

October 6, 1778.—Thomas Battin one of the Grand Jury.

June Term, 1779—George Marpole one of the creditors of John Hinchman in the sum of £6:5.

October Term, 1779.—George Marpole one of the Grand Jury.

October Term, 1779—Joseph Cowgill was on Jury.

December Term, 1779.—Thomas Ashton as George Marpole. In Case. I app^{r} for def. Jos. Bloomfield and on M. Bloomfield's Motion for the Def. the sum of twenty two pounds ten shillings as a tender in Satisfaction of the Plffs. Suit & seven pounds ten shillings Costs is deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this Court and that the Plaintiff proceed at his Peril.

George Marpole vs Thomas Ashton. In Case. The like Rule on like Motion.

October Term 1780.—Thomas Batten, one of Grand Jury. William Zane, one of Grand Jury.

December Term, 1780.—George Marple, one of Grand Jury.

Isaiah Marple, one of Jury in Jacob William vs James McCarty.

Isaiah Marple juryman in case of John Ellis vs Samuel Clemans.

George Marple v Thomas Ashton. The Grand Jury were discharged with their Constable. In Case.

Isaiah Marple a juryman in case of The State vs Joseph Tatum.

October Term, 1781.—The following Persons being returned as Pettit Jurors & having made Default (to wit). William Zane and others.

March Term 1782.—Isaiah Marple one of Grand Jury.

The following persons haveing made Default as Grand Jurors the Court Fine them severally in the following sums: George Marple £3:0:0.

October Term, 1782.—Isaiah Marple a juryman in the case of William Curry vs John Geo. Blomer.

Isaiah Marple juryman in case of The State vs Samuel Murrele.

John Glovers vs George Marpole. In debt.

December Term, 1782.—Mary Edmend vs Isaac Hooper, George Marpole. In Debt.

Joseph Bates v George Marple. In case.

Bond of "George Marple of the Township of Waterford in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Jersey saw mill man" to Robert Friend Price of the County aforesaid, February 6, 1775, for 101 pounds.—(Package of "Court Records 1734-1799" Filed in Box No. 31, Clerk's Office, Woodbury, N. J.).

NORTHROP FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

George Northrop, born *circa* 1650-1670, settled in Dublin township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1693, when his name was included in the first tax list of Philadelphia county, viz.: "Philadelphia County.—By Virtue of a Law made at Philadelphia by a Gen^{rll}. Assembly held the 15th May 1693. For Granting One penny p pound to King William and Queen Mary &c. Wee the Assessors under Written have Taxed and Assessed the Inhabitants the respective Sums following: . . . Georg Northrop 6 shillings."[1]

In 1702 George Northrop and others sent a remonstrance to the Commissioners of Property, as shown by the minutes of that body:

At a Session of the Commissioners at Philadelphia the 4th of the 3rd Month, 1702.

Joseph Fisher, Joseph Ashton, George Northrop and Edm'd McVeigh, with others of Dublin Township remonstrated that the Sasquehannah Road laid out through the said Township designed to be laid out equally in the Middle of the said Township, is notwithstanding run to much to the Northw'd by which Means the Settlem'ts on that side, viz: North of the Road are too Short and on the South too long and therefore requests that the same may be remedied. Ordered therefore that Seeing there has been in Most parts of the said Road only one line thereof run and that it should Contain in breadth 4 perches, that therefore the s'd Road be run the whole length through the s'd Township the s'd breadth, according to the first design, and that the said breadth be laid out on the South side of the said Line, and then

if Occasion be that the said breadth be added to the Deficient Lands.

Ordered that the Value of the Land lying between Allen Foster and Geo. Northrop Should be referred to.[2]

At a Session of the Comm'rs at Philad'a, 14, 4 mo., 1703.

Allen Foster haveing appointed Hen. Mallows and Wm. Hibbs to determine On his Side the Value of his Overplus Land, Jno. Carne and ——— ——— are appointed On the Prop'rys behalf On the Other hand to settle the Price of the Overplus, With Orders to Cutt Off what is unimproved between Geo. Northrap and Benj'n Duffield.[3]

11 mo., 24, 1703.

Benjamin Duffield Produces a Deed Ind'd dat. 18 Feb'y last from Allen Foster for 111 acres bounded On George Northrap's Land being Part of 500 A's Granted to said Allen by Pat. dat. 29, 5 mo., '84.[4]

George Northrop died in Dublin township, between May 12 and 26, 1707. The will of George Northrop, 1707:

In the name of God Amen I George Northrop of Dublin Township, County of Philadelphia & Province of Pennsilvania Yeoman being very Sick & weak in Body but of perfect mind & memory thanks be given unto God therefore calling to mind the mortality of my Body & knowing it is appointed for all men once to dye Do make and ordain this my last Will & Testament That is to say principally and first of all I give & recomend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it and for my Body I recomend it to ye Earth to be buried in a Christian like & decent manner at the discretion of my Executor. Nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the Same again by the Mighty power of God. And as touching Such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this Life I give devise and bequeath as followeth

Imprimis I will that all my ffuneral Charges be paid: and then all my Just and lawfull debts be honestly paid by my Executor

Then I will that Susannah Northrop my Dear & Loveing wife to be my sole Executor of this my Last will and testament to pay and receive all my Just and Lawfull debts and ffor her to have the use of my plantation with all my personal Estate till My Son George Comes to twenty one years of age, But She to Give Sufficient Security for the two thirds of the personall Estate to Joseph ffisher and Henry Shirke of the Sd. place whom I appoint to be Trustees to Look after the sd Estate ffor the use of my Children thats Susanah Alice my Daughters & George my Son for the said two thirds of the Estate to be Equally divided amongst them, but if the sd. Sufficient Security be not given to the sd Trustees ffor they to have full power by this sd will for to Seize of the sd two thirds of ye Estate for the use of the sd Children and the sd Security to be given when this sd will is proued and that to be done within Six Months.

Then I will and bequeath one half of my real Estate thats one hundred acres of Land wth my plantation and house wth all the Improvements unto My Son George Northrop when he Comes to twenty one years of age.

Then I will and bequeath unto Elizabeth Northrop & Mary Northrop my youngest daughters one hundred acres of Land adjoyning to the other being all one tract to them and their heirs & assigns for ever with this proviso that if My son George Cannot pay them ffifty pounds Currant Silver Money apiece for it that is to each fifty pounds when he Comes to the Sd age of 21 years, but if he doth pay the Sd £50 apiece then he to have the Sd. one hundred acres of Land with the other to him and his heirs & assigns forever, but My Sd Executor or My Son George shall not waste and destroy any timber or Clear any of the sd upper hundred acres of Land.

Then I will that my sd wife and Executor have all my sd. personall Estate towards Bringing up of my abovesd. Children and that the sd Estate be praised fforth with and that the sd two thirds may be Intire to them when they Come to age as aforesd without Charging them any thing for bringing them up; but if so be that if it should please God that either of My youngest daughters should dye before the Come to 18 years of age then I will that my daughter Alice have their share of the money given in this sd will, but my sd Executor to have the use of my sd Estate ffor bringing them up.

and I do Revoke all ffomer wills whatsoever and doth make this My Last will & testament as WITNESS my hand and seal the Twelvth day of May 1707.

Sealed and Signed in the
presence of us
JOHN THOMAS
his
WILLIAM OWEN
mark
The Mark
of DOROTHY EDWARDS.

Proved May 26, 1707.[5]

Children of George and Susanna Northrop: 1. George Northrop. 2. Susanna Northrop. 3. Alice Northrop, married Richard Marple. 4. Elizabeth Northrop. 5. Mary Northrop.

Descent from George Northrop: VIII. George Northrop and wife, Susanna. VII. Alice Northrop, married Richard Marple. VI. George Marple, of Gloucester county. V. Captain Isaiah Marple, married Elizabeth. IV. Mary Marple, married Samuel Zane. III. Joseph Cooper Zane, married Sarah Perkins. II. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. I. George Batten, married (first) Carrie Morgan; (second) Lillie Idel Shivers.

NORTHROP REFERENCES.

1. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VIII, pp. 85, 101.
2. Minutes of Property, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 303, 320.
3. Ibid., p. 383.
4. Ibid., p. 418.
5. Philadelphia Wills, No. 44 of 1707.

COWGILL, Ellen,

Early Friend (Quaker) Immigrant.

Ellen Cowgill, a Quaker widow, born *circa* 1640, sailed for Pennsylvania with her children on the good ship "Welcome," with William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. and a party of Friends. The "Welcome" arrived at Newcastle, on the Delaware, October 27, 1682, after a voyage of fifty-seven days. A partial list of the passengers on this boat appears in Volume One of the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and includes the names of "Ellen Cowgill and family."[1] Ellen Cowgill was a member of Settle Monthly Meeting of Friends in Yorkshire, from which meeting the following certificate of removal was directed to Friends in Pennsylvania, viz.:

From Settle Monthly Meeting the 7th of 4th mo. 1682 These are to Certify all whom it may concern that it is Manifested to us that a necessity is laid upon severall friends belonging this Monthly Meeting to remove into Pennsylvania and particularly our dear friends Cuthbert Hayhurst, his wife and family, who hath been and is a laborer in ye truth, for whose welfare and prosperity we are unanimously concerned, and also for our friends Nicholas Waln, his wife and three children: Thom: Wrigglesworth and Alice his wife, Thom: Walmsley, Elizabeth his wife: and Tho: Crossdale, Agnes his wife and six children: Tho: Stackhouse his wife: Ellin Cougill widow and her children: Will Hayhurst, who wee believe are faithful friends in these measures, and single in intentions to remove into the Aforesaid in America there to if the Lord permit, and we do Certify our unity, with their said intentions, and desire their prosperity in the lord, and hopes what is done by them, will tend to the advancement of the truth in which we are unanimously concerned with them.

Samuel Watson fances Tennant George Blande Nicholas ffran George Atkinson John Moore Junior John Hall John Driver Thomas Rudd Anthony Overend Christopher Jonson.[3]

The name of the husband of Ellen Cowgill is not known. He evidently died in England, but his name does not appear in the Friends' Registers at Devonshire House, London.

Children of Ellen Cowgill:[3]

1. Ralph Cowgill, of further mention.
2. James Cowgill, buried Nov. 26, 1699; married Oct. 25, 1685, Stephen Sands.
3. Jennett Cowgill, married Feb. 2, 1687-8, Bernard Lane of New Jersey.
4. John Cowgill, married (first) Oct. 19, 1693, Bridget Croasdale; married (second), Jan., 1703-4, Rachel (Baker) Bunting.
5. Edmund Cowgill, married (first) May 29, 1702, Catherine Blaker; married (second) Oct., 1707, Ann Osborn.

Ralph Cowgill, son of Ellen Cowgill, of Yorkshire, was born *circa* 1668. He preceded his mother to Pennsylvania, sailing on the ship "Friends' Adventure," commanded by Thomas Wall, which arrived in the Delaware river, Seventh month 28, 1682. To secure his passage across the Atlantic, Ralph had bound himself to another "Quaker," Randall Blackshaw.[4]

Ralph Cowgill married, in 1689, Sarah,

daughter of the said Randall Blackshaw, by his wife Alice, and on March 1, 1694-5, received from his father-in-law by deed, 112 acres of land in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.[6]

Sarah, the first wife of Ralph Cowgill, died Seventh month 15, 1694,[7] and on March 1, 1696-7, he sold his Bucks county land to Joseph Kirkbride. At Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends in Bucks county, held in Third month, 1697, Ralph Cowgill requested a certificate to marry at Burlington Monthly Meeting, New Jersey. Ralph Cowgill, "of bux Co. Pennsylvania," was married (second) at Burlington Monthly Meeting, Seventh month 2, 1697, to Susannah Pancoast of Burlington.[8]

In Seventh month 1716, Ralph Cowgill and his wife Susannah received from Burlington Meeting a certificate of removal to Chesterfield Meeting of Friends. This certificate he produced at Chesterfield, Eighth month, 1716.[9] They continued as members of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in Burlington county until Sixth month, 1734, when that meeting granted them a certificate of removal to Haddonfield Meeting, which they produced at the latter meeting, Ninth month, 1734. Seven years later, in Tenth month, 1741, Haddonfield Meeting gave him a certificate to Burlington Meeting, which was received at Burlington, in First month, 1742.[10] The date of death of Ralph Cowgill is not known, and there is no will or other record of his estate to be found.

Children of Ralph Cowgill and Sarah Blackshaw, his first wife:[11]

1. Abraham Cowgill, born 3 mo. 15, 1690.
2. John Cowgill, born 10 mo. 30, 1692; died 10 mo. 30, 1692.
3. Nehemiah Cowgill, of further mention.
4. Sarah Cowgill, born Sept. 3, 1694; died Aug. 1, 1724.

Children of Ralph Cowgill and Susannah Pancoast:

5. Rebecca Cowgill, born Oct. 10, 1698.
6. Mary Cowgill, born Jan. 7, 1700-1; died Nov. 3, 1767.
7. Isaac Cowgill, born June 4, 1703; died Dec. 6, 1766; married Dec. 31, 1730, Rachel Briggs.
8. Rachel Cowgill, born Sept. 5, 1705; died Sept. 8, 1750; married Sept. 16, 1728, Samuel Woodward.
9. Jane Cowgill, born Feb. 20, 1707-8; died Oct. 28, 1791; married April 19, 1733, Benjamin Linton, of Bucks county.
10. Jacob Cowgill, born May 29, 1710; died May 18, 1735.
11. Susannah Cowgill, born Jan. 16, 1718-19; died Jan. 19, 1764; married Sept. 24, 1737, John King, of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

Nehemiah Cowgill, son of Ralph Cowgill and Sarah Blackshaw, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, First month 13, 1693-4. On Ninth month 17, 1717, Nehemiah Cowgill, "son of Ralph Cowgill of Chesterfield," was married to Joyce Smith, "daughter of Thomas Smith, of Burlington, deceased." Among the witnesses were Ralph Cowgill, Joyce Smith, Mary Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Thomas and Sarah Clifford.[12]

A certificate was granted in Twelfth month 1718, by Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, for Nehemiah and Joyce Cowgill to remove to within the limits of Chesterfield Meeting, and it was produced at Chesterfield Meeting in Second month, 1719. This Meeting gave them a certificate of removal to Haddonfield, First month, 1734.[13] Joyce, the first wife of Nehemiah Cowgill, died between the date last mentioned, and August 1, 1738, when he received a license from the Province of New Jersey, to marry Esther Davis, a widow.[14] This marriage was not conducted in meeting, but Friends evidently waited for Nehemiah to make some acknowledgment of his "error," as it was

not until First month, 1744-5, that Haddonfield Meeting "dealt with him" for "marrying out" of meeting.[15]

He died prior to June 4, 1750, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to Esther Cowgill, widow of "Nehemiah Cowgill, innholder, deceased."[16]

An affidavit was made June 3, 1758, by Joshua Raper, aged upwards of sixty years, setting forth that he knew Thomas Smith, formerly living in Skegby, Northamptonshire, England, father of Simon, Thomas, Sarah, John, Francis, Lydia and Joyce Smith. That the said Joyce Smith married Nehemiah Cowgill, late of Gloucester county, and had several children by him. An affidavit was made the same day by Rachel Lippincott, late wife of Thomas Lippincott, the late widow of Francis Smith, stating that Joyce Cowgill had several children living in 1750, viz.: Thomas Cowgill; Sarah, wife of John Monrow; Joseph; Benjamin and Mary Cowgill; all of Gloucester county.[17]

Children of Nehemiah Cowgill: 1. Thomas Cowgill. 2. Sarah Cowgill, married John Munrow. 3. Joseph Cowgill, of further mention. 4. Benjamin Cowgill. 5. Mary Cowgill.

Joseph Cowgill, son of Nehemiah Cowgill by his first wife, Joyce Smith, was born *circa* 1720. At Haddonfield Monthly Meeting of Friends held in Eleventh month, 1748, Joseph Cowgill (having consent of his father), and "Ann Arnell" (Arnold) declared for the second time, their intentions of marriage.[18] They settled in Depford township, Gloucester county, where Joseph purchased land near a place called "Deep Hollow," from John Down, May 3, 1759, which he held until his death.[19]

He died before August 15, 1796, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to William Perkins, for whom Abel Silver and Samuel Ladd were sureties.[20] By a deed dated March 7, 1799, William Perkins, of Woolwich township, Gloucester county, administrator of the estate "of his Father in law Joseph Cowgill late of the township of Deptford," Gloucester county, deceased, sold land to Reuben Jennings of Deptford, yeoman. This deed recites that the said William Perkins administrator aforesaid by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, of December Term, 1796, set up for sale the lots of land hereinafter granted, at which public sale the said Reuben Jennings was the highest bidder. "Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said William Perkins in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty three pounds, hath granted unto the said Reuben Jennings, a certain House and lot of land, situate in Deptford township, near a place called Deep Hollow, on the north west side of the road leading from Salem to Woodbury, containing eleven acres, being the same tracts of land which the said Joseph Cowgill by deed bearing date May 3, 1759, purchased of John Down and Barbara his wife, and by deed dated January 1, 1790, the said Joseph Cowgill purchased of Lucas Gibbs and Elizabeth his wife."[21]

Child of Joseph Cowgill and Ann Arnold: 1. Elizabeth Cowgill, married by license of Nov. 11, 1784, William Perkins, of Woolwich township, Gloucester county.

Descent from Ellen Cowgill: VIII. Ellen Cowgill, widow. VII. Ralph Cowgill, married Sarah Blackshaw. VI. Nehemiah Cowgill, married Joyce Smith. V. Joseph Cowgill, married Ann Arnold. IV. Elizabeth Cowgill, married William Perkins. III. Sarah Perkins, married Joseph Cooper Zane. II. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. I. George Batten, married Lillie Idel Shivers.

COWGILL REFERENCES.

1. Memoirs of Historical Society of Pennsylvania. (Reprint) Vol. I, p. 468.
2. Records of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends.
3. "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 297-302.
4. "Early Arrivals in Bucks County" (MS. Collection of Historical Society of Pennsylvania) p. 25.
5. "Pemberton Papers." (Collections of Historical Society of Pennsylvania) Vol. I, p. 1.
6. Bucks County Deeds, Doylestown.
7. Records of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends.
8. Minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting, and of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends; Bucks County Deeds.
9. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting, and of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.
10. Minutes of Chesterfield, Haddonfield and Burlington Monthly Meetings.
11. Records of Middletown Monthly Meeting. "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 297-302.
12. Records of Burlington Monthly Meeting, Book A, p. 64.
13. Minutes of Burlington and of Chesterfield Monthly Meetings.
14. New Jersey Marriage License Bonds, Volume of 1727-1734, New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 77.
15. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
16. Gloucester County Wills, File 1749-50, Trenton.
17. West Jersey Deeds, Liber Q, folios 308, 309. Trenton.
18. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
19. Deed Book F, p. 58, Woodbury, N. J.
20. File of Gloucester County Wills, 1796, Trenton.
21. Deed Book F, p. 58, Woodbury, N. J.

BLACKSHAW, Capt.,

Founder of Important Family.

Captain Blackshaw, paternal grandfather of Sarah (Blackshaw) Cowgill, commanded a company in the army of King Charles I., in the early part of the Civil War in England, 1642-60. He was a gentleman of good estate in Cheshire, his seat being Hollingee Manor, parish of Mobberly, Bucklow Hundred, which in his day had a moat and draw-bridge. "He was probably the 'Ralph Blackshaw, of the Hollingee within Mobberly' whose inventory was filed at Chester in 1669. He presumably died intestate, though if his property were entailed no will was necessary."

Child of Captain Blackshaw: Randall Blackshaw, born *circa* 1622; married Alice Burgess.

Randall Blackshaw, son of Capt. Blackshaw, born about 1622, inherited Hollingee Manor from his father; it had formerly belonged to Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, as stated in George Ormond's "History of Cheshire" (London, 1882, Helsby's edition, Vol. I) which after reciting the owners of the township of Mobberly in the parish of the same name, continues (p. 418), "The other moiety of Mobberly, lately belonging to the Radcliffes, of Ordsall in Lancashire, nigh Manchester, was sold away by Sir John Radcliffe, about the beginning of King James' reign in England, to his tenents there. The names of the free holders in Radcliffe's part, since the several purchases from Radcliffe, as they now stand 1672 . . . Randle Blackshaw. This was bought from Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, by deed dated the 8th day of August 1611, and is said to be the ancient demain-house of Mobberly, which did belong to Radcliffe."

Randall Blackshaw joined the Society of Friends and was persecuted for his religion. Besse's "Sufferings of Friends," Vol. II, Cheshire Chapter, p. 90, says, "In the year 1665 James Harrison, of Hanford, Randal Blackshaw (and others) of Mobberly . . . were arrested at a peaceable meeting, and imprisoned two months in the house of correction at Middlewick."

Randall Blackshaw sold Hollingee to his wife's brother, Peter Burgess, and after paying his father's debts moved to Pennsylvania in 1682. He sailed with his wife and seven children in the ship "Submission," from Liverpool, September 5, 1682, arriving in the Choptank river,

Maryland, November 2, 1682."[2] The original entry reads:

Randulph Blackshaw of Hallingee in the county of Chester and Alice his wife arrived in Maryland the 2d of the 9th Mo 1682 in the Ship Submission of Liverpool. Randulph arrived in this province at Appoquinimine, the 15th 11th Mo. 1682. Alice his wife arrived at Apoquinemone the 9th 3d Mo 1683.

Children—Phebe arrived in this province with her father, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Nathaniel, Martha arrived in this province with their Mother Abraham died at sea the 2d 8th Mo. 1682.

Servants—The servants below came in the Ship the Friends Adventure the Mr. Thomas Wall arrived in this river the 28th 7th Mo. 1682.

Servants to Randulph Blackshaw — William Beasy, Ralph Nuttall and Ralph Cowgill each to serve 4 years and to have 50 acres of land apiece.

Roger Bradbury Sarah Bradbury to serve 4 years and have 50 acres of land, these arrived in this province with Randulph, Elenor the wife of the said Roger Bradbury and Roger, Jacob and Joseph sons to the said Roger and Elenor the said Randulph Sold in Maryland, Martha Bradbury arrived with his wife (sic) to serve 4 years and to have 50 acres of land.[3]

It is to be remembered that these so-called "servants" were generally friends of those they came with and were of equal rank. A settler was allowed extra lands for every person he brought in, and their passage money was repaid by work.

Randall Blackshaw bought 1,500 acres of unlocated land of James Harrison, 500 acres of which he located in Falls township, Bucks county, near where the meeting house was afterwards built, part of which he conveyed to his son-in-law Joseph Kirkbride, on which the latter lived; part to his son-in-law, Ralph Cowgill; and the remainder to his son Nehemiah. Two hundred acres of the 1,500 were located in Wrightstown, and conveyed to his grandsons, Abraham and Nehemiah Cowgill, in 1697; 300 acres were located on the Neshaminy, in what became Warwick township, and also passed to Nehemiah, and 500 acres in Solebury, the greater part of which passed to his son-in-law, Ephraim Fenton.

No record of the death of Randall Blackshaw has been found; he was still living, aged about seventy-seven years, at the second marriage of Phineas Pemberton (to Alice Hodgson) May 18, 1699, and signed the certificate.

Randall Blackshaw married, in England, about 1665, Alice Burghes or Burgess, born about 1639, died January 18, 1688-9. She was of a family of some local importance in Mobberly parish, Cheshire. The dates of births of the children of Randall and Alice Blackshaw, as given in the following list are calculated from their ages as given in Register of Arrivals.[4] Children of Randall Blackshaw and Alice Burgess:

1. Phebe Blackshaw, born about 1666, died 1701; married on March 13, 1687-8, Joseph Kirkbride, who married for his second wife Sarah Stacy.
2. Sarah Blackshaw, born about 1668, died Sept. 15, 1694; married about 1689, Ralph Cowgill.
3. Abraham Blackshaw, born about 1672, died Oct. 2, 1682, at sea; from the log of the "Submission," "2d day of 8th Month, the sea was very rough, the wind high, about 4 in the morning dyed Abraham the son of Randulph Blackshaw, about 6 in the morning a great head sea broke over the ship and staved the boat . . . at 9 in the morning the boy was put overboard."
4. Jacob Blackshaw, born about 1674.
5. Mary Blackshaw, born about 1676; married Oct., 1710, Ephraim Fenton.
6. Nehemiah Blackshaw, born about 1679, died Dec. 25, 1731; married (first) August, 1703, Elizabeth Bye; (second) Feb. 20, 1716-17, Mary Linton.
7. Martha Blackshaw, born about 1681; married, Sept. 1697, George Biles.

Descent from Captain Blackshaw: IX. Captain Blackshaw. VIII. Randall Blackshaw, married Alice Burgess. VII. Sarah Blackshaw, married Ralph Cowgill. VI. Nehemiah Cowgill, married Joyce Smith.

V. Joseph Cowgill, married Ann Arnold. IV. Elizabeth Cowgill, married William Perkins. III. Sarah Perkins, married Joseph Cooper Zane. II. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. I. George Batten, married Lillie Idel Shivers.

BLACKSHAW REFERENCES.

1. "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 300, 302.
2. Ibid.
3. Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Arrivals, Marriages, &c., 1677-1686. (MS.) Collections of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.
4. "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 300-302.

PERKINS FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Nicholas Perkins, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, born about 1730, died prior to March 18, 1775, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Rachel Perkins. Her surety on the bond was Isaac Stephen of Gloucester county.[1]

Rachel, the widow of Nicholas Perkins, married ——— Ward, and was living when her son Samuel made his will in 1790.

Children of Nicholas and Rachel Perkins: 1. Samuel Perkins, of Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, was administrator of the estate of John Perkins of same township, October 20, 1786. By his will made First month 8, 1790, proved April 14, 1790, Samuel mentioned his mother Rachel Ward; brother William Perkins; and wife Mary. The will was witnessed by Samuel Lanning, Jr., Samuel Marshall and James Chattin.[2] 2. William Perkins, of whom further.

William Perkins of Woolwich township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, born about 1764, was married by a New Jersey license of November 11, 1784, to Elizabeth Cowgill. Her name is written "Cougal" in the bond to which Samuel Perkins was bondsman and witnessed by "Elizᵇ. Esᵗ. Mickle."[3]

William Perkins was named in the will of his brother Samuel in 1790.[4] On August 15, 1796, he was appointed administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, Joseph Cowgill, of Deptford township, Gloucester county.[5] By a deed of March 7, 1799, "William Perkins of Woolwich township, administrator of the estate of his father-in-law Joseph Cowgill late of the Township of Deptford," conveyed to Reuben Jennings a house and lot in Deptford "near a place called Deep Hollow," containing eleven acres. This land had been purchased by Joseph Cowgill from John and Barbara Down, May 3, 1759.[6]

William Perkins died between September 11, 1822, and February 20, 1824. The will of William Perkins:

In the name of God Amen, I William Perkins of the Township of Woolwich in the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey being weak in boddy but in perfect soundness of mind and Memory thanks be to God for it. Calling unto mind the mortality of the boddy and knowing that it is appointed for man to die, do make constitute ordaine and confirm this to be my last, will and Testament that I leave to the world. First I recommend my soul into the hands of God who gave it and my boddy to be buried after my decease in decent order nothing douting and as touching worldly property wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give and dispose of the same in the following form to wit. First I order that all my just debts and funiral Chargeses be paid out of my Estate first then I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Elizabeth Perkins all and singular of my personal estate to be freelly and peaceabelly Enjoyed by her the said Elizabeth Perkins dureing her natural life and after her decᵈ all the property that remains shall be equally divided between my namd children share and share alike Rachel Heritage, Mary Justiss, Sarah England, Benjamin Perkins, Elizabeth Mattock, Hibbiah Clark, Hannah Ann Perkins and Lettice Pierson, and the heirs of Rachel Heritage decᵈ shall have their mothers share and Hannah Ann Perkins shall have the goods thats prepared for her to make

her equal with the rest that married and Lettice Person shall have the cow that is for her next spring if she should live to want it and that my Executrix shall leave the money that shall be dew to the heirs of Rachel Heritage in good hands till they shall arrive to proper age to receive it and I do make ordain and appoint my well beloved wife Elizabeth Perkins my sole executrix to this my last will and testament that I leave to the world In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal the 11th day of the ninth month 1822.

Signed sealed & declared in the presence of John Pierson, James Aborn, Isaac Cowgill.

Proved February 20, 1824.[7]

WILLIAM PERKINS.

Children of William Perkins and Elizabeth Cowgill: 1. Rachel Perkins, married ——— Heritage. 2. Mary Perkins, married ——— Justice. 3. Sarah Perkins, born December 30, 1788, died January 31, 1849; married (first) ——— England, and (second) January 31, 1827, Joseph Cooper Zane, born May 31, 1805, died July 20, 1881. 4. Benjamin Perkins. 5. Elizabeth Perkins, married ——— Matlack. 6. Sibbiah Perkins, married (first) ——— Clark, (second) ——— Brick. 7. Hannah Ann Perkins. 8. Lettice Perkins, married ——— Pierson.

Descent from Nicholas Perkins: V. Nicholas Perkins and wife, Rachel. IV. William Perkins, married Elizabeth Cowgill. III. Sarah Perkins, married Joseph Cooper Zane. II. Emeline Zane, married Thomas G. Batten. I. George Batten, married (first) Carrie Morgan; (second) Lillie Idel Shivers.

PERKINS REFERENCES.

1. Liber 15 of Wills, folio 536. Papers No. 1160. Trenton, N. J.
2. Liber 28 of Wills, folio 128; Liber 31 of Wills, folio 453. Trenton.
3. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 300, where the name is in error printed Congal. Original book of "Marriage Licenses P." Trenton.
4. Liber 31 of Wills, folio 453. Trenton.
5. Liber 36 of Wills, folio 223. Trenton.
6. Deed Book F, p. 58. Woodbury, N. J.
7. Will Book B, p. 483. Woodbury, N. J.

SHINN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Francis Sheene, of Freckenham Parish, Suffolk county, England, was born about 1525. Children of Francis Sheene: 1. ——— Sheene, a daughter, baptized in 1551. 2. Mary Sheene, baptized 1564. 3. John Sheene, as below. 4. Francis Sheene.

John Sheene, son of Francis Sheene, of Freckenham, married (first) Anne ———, who died in 1617; married (second) Marie ———, who died 1620; married (third) Marie Spatkes, who died 1628; married fourth time, but name of wife unknown.[1] Children of John Sheene: 1. Edward Sheene, born 1588; rector of Little Fransham in 1610. 2. Clement Sheene, of further mention. 3. Francis Sheene, born 1595; wife Joan. 4. William Sheene, born 1604. 5. Anna Sheene, born 1608. 6. Margaret Sheene, born 1610. 7. John Sheene, born 1614; died 1614. 8. Nicholas Sheene, born 1614; died 1615. 9. John Sheene, born 1619. 10. Anne Sheene, born 1621. 11. Thomas Sheene, born 1630; died 1631.

Clement Sheene, or Shinn, son of John and Anne Sheene, baptized at Freckenham, Eleventh month 24, 1593, married at Soham to his wife Grace.

Children of Clement and Grace Sheene: 1. Margaret Shinn, baptized 1624; died 1626. 2. Henry Shinn, baptized 1627; died 1674. 3. Thomas Shinn, born 1630. 4. John Shinn, of further mention. 5. Francis Shinn, born 1634; married 1663, Alice Carter. 6. Clement Shinn, born 1637. 7. Grace Shinn, born 1640; married John Howlett.

John Shinn, of "Springfield Lodge," son of Clement and Grace Shinn, of Freckenham, was born in 1632. He was a member of the Religious Society of Friends, and in consequence suffered for conscience sake. In 1662 he was in Hertford-

shire, viz.: "At the Quarter Sessions on the 12th of the 11th Month, 1662, John Shinn of Albury and Jeremiah Deane of Hartford were committed to prison on a process against them for absence from their Parish Church and for not paying the Court fees."[2]

John Shinn settled in Burlington county, New Jersey, between 1678 and 1680, with "Clement Sheen," evidently his brother. John Shinn was one of the signers of a letter sent by the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Burlington to the London Yearly Meeting, Twelfth month 7, 1680.

On September 18, 1680, John Shinn bought from William Emley, the one-sixteenth of one hundred shares of the entire Province of West New Jersey, and he appears as one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, June 24, 1684. A survey of two hundred acres of his land was made, on the Assincunk creek, September 26, 1680, and another survey of one hundred acres, February 1, 1681.

John Shinn signed an agreement made between the Proprietors of West Jersey, Twelfth month 13, 1687. He was described as of "Springfield Lodge" in a deed of December 14, 1687.[3]

John Shinn signed the petition from the Proprietors of West Jersey, to Lord Cornbury, (after) November 14, 1706.[4] He represented Burlington Monthly Meeting in the Quarterly Meeting in 1688 and later. One of the preparative meetings was held in his house, "Springfield Lodge," in Springfield township, for many years and until a meeting house was built in that township in 1698-9.

His death was announced by John Day, in Springfield Meeting, Second month 7, 1712. The will of John Shinn, made January 14, 1711-12, was proved February 12, 1711-12.[5]

Children of John Shinn:[6] 1. John Shinn, Jr., of further mention. 2. George Shinn, married 5 mo. 6, 1691, Mary Thompson. 3. Mary Shinn, married (first) John Crosby; married (second) Richard Fenimore. 4. James Shinn, married Abigail Lippincott. 5. Thomas Shinn, married (first) Sarah Shawthorne; married (second) Mary Stockton. 6. Sarah Shinn, married Thomas Atkinson. 7. Esther Shinn, unmarried. 8. Francis Shinn, unmarried. 9. Martha Shinn, married (first) Joshua Owen; married (second) Restore Lippincott.

John Shinn, Jr., "of Birch Creek," son of John Shinn, of "Springfield Lodge," was born in England, about 1660. His name first appears on the West Jersey records, Tenth month 6, 1683, when he and his father signed the marriage certificate of John Woolston. On May 13, 1685, John Shinn, Jr., of Birch Creek, Burlington county, bought from John Renshawe for £17 silver, two hundred acres of land in "the First Yorkshire Tenth."[7]

John Shinn, Jr., was married at Burlington Meeting, Fourth month 3, 1686, to Ellen, daughter of Robert Stacy. He died in 1736-7, survived by a second wife Mary, whose maiden name is not known. The will of John Shinn, Jr., made January 29, 1736-7, proved March 19, 1736-7, mentioned his wife Mary, sons Jacob and Caleb; grandson John, son of son George, and cousin Samuel Shinn.[8]

Children of John Shinn, Jr.: 1. George Shinn, married Elizabeth Lippincott. 2. John Shinn, Jr. 3. Clement Shinn. 4. William Shinn, married (first) Martha Shreeve, and (second) Exercise Corliss. 5. Elizabeth Shinn, married Robert Rockhill. 6. Mary Shinn, married Abraham Bunnell. 7. Joshua Shinn. 8. Jane Shinn, of further mention. 9. Caleb Shinn, married Mehitable Curtis. 10. Jacob Shinn, married Hannah (Rakestraw) Lippincott. 11. Sarah Shinn, married Thomas Atkinson.

Jane Shinn, daughter of John Shinn, Jr., and his second wife Mary, was married to Jonathan Gaskill. They declared their intentions of marriage at Burlington Monthly Meeting, for the second time, Fourth month 5, 1732.[9]

Children of Jonathan Gaskill and Jane Shinn: 1. John Gaskill. 2. Josiah Gaskill. 3. Lavinia Gaskill, married Stephen Gaskill. 4. Mary Gaskill. 5. Hope Gaskill. 6. Rachel Gaskill. 7. Patience Gaskill. 8. Charity Gaskill.

Descent from Francis Sheene: XI. Francis Sheene, of Freckenham. X. John Sheene, of Freckenham. IX. Clement Sheene, of Freckenham. VIII. John Shinn, of "Springfield Lodge." VII. John Shinn, Jr., and wife, Mary. VI. Jane Shinn, married Jonathan Gaskill. V. Levinia Gaskill, married Stephen Gaskill. IV. Restore Gaskill, married Catharine Stanger. III. Martha Gaskill, married George Batten. II. Thomas G. Batten, married Emeline Zane. I. George Batten, married (first) Carrie Morgan; (second) Lillie Idel Shivers.

SHINN REFERENCES.

1. Shinn, "The History of the Shinn Family," 1903, pp. 36, 37, 38.
2. Besse, "A History of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers," Vol. II, p. 205. Shinn, "The History of the Shinn Family," p. 32.
3. West Jersey Deeds, Liber B. Part 1, folios 167, 443. Trenton. Shinn, "The History of the Shinn Family," p. 47.
4. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. III, p. 164.
5. Liber 1 of Wills, folio 337. Trenton.
6. Shinn, "The History of the Shinn Family," pp. 58, 59.
7. West Jersey Deeds. Liber B. Part 1, folio 87. Trenton. Shinn, "The History of the Shinn Family," p. 59.
8. Liber 4 of Wills, folio 91. Trenton. Shinn, "The History of the Shinn Family," p. 62, 63, 64.
9. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting.

GASKILL, Edward,

One of First Mt. Holly Settlers.

Edward Gaskill, one of the first settlers at Mount Holly, New Jersey, born about 1662-3, purchased land in New Jersey prior to August 3, 1699, when Thomas Revel surveyed twenty-three acres of land for John Woolston, adjoining the lands of George Parker, John Langstaff and "Edw. Gaskin."[1]

On March 14, 1701-2, John Ridges, of London, England, citizen and skinner, by his attorney, Samuel Jennings, of Burlington, New Jersey, merchant, conveyed to Josiah Southwick and Edward Gaskill[2] of Burlington county, yeoman, 871 acres of land in Burlington county, on the north branch of Northampton river, adjoining the lands of John Crosby, Thomas Olive, William Budd, the widow Parker, a branch of Birch creek, and lands of Thomas Curtis, Peter Harvy, Isaac Horner, Jonathan Fox, and Nathaniel Cripps.[3] This land, on the site of Mount Holly, was divided by Edward Gaskill and Josiah Southwick on March 19, 1720, by surveys and deeds of partition, to each other. In 1723, Edward Gaskill, in company with James Lippincott and others, "built the first dam across the north branch of the Rancocas creek at Mount Holly, and raised a pond of water for the purpose of running a saw-mill, to which they soon after added a grist-mill. These mills were located on what is now Mill street, directly opposite Buttonwood street.

The pioneer grist-mill was a primitive affair, and calculated only to grind the grain without any means of sifting and making it into flour. After a few years Samuel Brian purchased a small piece of land adjoining the grist-mill for the purpose of building a "Merchant Bolting-Mill," with the privilege of raising water from the old dam to run his new mill. In 1735 the owners of the mills finding that the grist-mill was rather inconvenient and badly located, decided to change the location and build a new mill, which they did nearly upon the site of the present mill.

About the year 1730, Josiah White came from Salem County, New Jersey, to Mount Holly, and purchased of Samuel Gaskill, son of Edward Gas-

kill, all of that piece of land (about one hundred acres) lying south of the mill race, between that and the natural creek, at that time known as "Gaskill's Neck." On a part of this neck Josiah White built a fulling mill, and with the consent of the other mill-owners dug a race-way from the grist and saw mill race, through which he procured water for running his fulling-mill. White and his successors occupied this as a fulling-mill till about 1830, when the building was enlarged and used as a carding and spinning factory for the manufacture of carpets and satinets. Most of the farmers for many miles around would bring their wool to the factory, and have it made into cloth and yarn for their own use. The old fulling-mill was subsequently converted into a cotton-factory, and stood on Pine street, opposite Church street, and was finally destroyed by fire in the spring of 1881. Josiah White owned and lived in the brick house on the corner of Pine and Church streets, opposite his fulling-mill. Mr. White died on 5th mo. 12, 1780, and his heirs, Josiah and Joseph White, sold the fulling-mill in 1807 to Isaac Carr, and in 1813 Carr sold it to Cox and Shreve.[4]

Edward Gaskill was of Northampton township, January 4, 1747, when he granted to Benjamin Gaskill, of the same place, farmer, a dwelling house, buildings, and two tracts of land in the said township. One tract was described as "Beginning at a Post in the Lane known as Gaskill's Lane near Joseph Gaskill's house xx to a post in Joseph Gaskill's ditch by Zerubabel Gaskill's Land." The other tract was between the lands of Ebenezer and Benjamin Gaskill, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Large, Joseph Gaskell, James Lippincott, Abraham Frampton and James Southwick. The deed also included one-eighth of the grist mill and the land belonging to it, all being part of the 871 acres of land which Edward Gaskill and Josiah Southwick bought of Samuel Jennings. The witnesses to the deed of 1747 were James Lippincott, Samuel Cripps and John Burr, Jr.[5]

The last record found of Edward Gaskill, is a deed of Third month (May) 5, 1748, to his son, Zorobabel Gaskill, recited in a conveyance of February 9, 1754, hereafter mentioned.[6]

The census of Northampton township, Burlington county, made in 1708-9, furnishes the names of Edward Gaskill, his wife and children, with their ages, viz.: Edward Gaskell, aged 46 years; Hannah Gaskell, 33 years; Joseph Gaskell, 14 years; Zorubabel Gaskell, 11 years; Provided Gaskell, 9 years; Samuel Gaskell, 6 years; Hannah Gaskell, 4 years; and Broard Gaskell, 3 years.[7]

Children of Edward and Hannah Gaskill: 1. Joseph Gaskill, born about 1694-5; aged 14 years, 1708-9. 2. Zorubabel Gaskill, of further mention. 3. Provided Gaskill, born about 1699-1700; aged 9 years, 1708-9. 4. Samuel Gaskill, born about 1702-3; aged 6 years in 1708-9. 5. Hannah Gaskill, born about 1704-5; aged 4 years in 1708-9. 6. Broard Gaskill, born about 1705-6; aged 3 years in 1708-9.

Zorubabel Gaskill, son of Edward and Hannah Gaskill of Mount Holly, New Jersey, born about 1697-8, was married in the Northampton Meeting House of Friends, Second month (April) 18, 1723, as "Zorubable Gaskil, son of Edward," to Ann, daughter of Samuel Lippincott of Burlington county. This marriage was witnessed by Edward, Hannah, Provided, Josias, Edward, Jr., and Samuel Gaskill, and by Ann, Restore, James, and Jacob Lippincott, and twenty-two others.[8]

Zorubabel Gaskill died in Northampton township, Burlington county, in May or June of 1752. His will dated Fifth month 15, 1752, proved June 10, 1752, mentioned his brother Joseph Gaskill, and sons, Nathan, Moses, Joseph and Zorobabel Gaskill.[9]

Children of Zorubabel Gaskill and Ann Lippincott: 1. Nathan Gaskill. 2. Moses Gaskill. 3. Joseph Gaskill. 4. Zorobabel Gaskill. 5. Hannah Gaskill, married ——— Fortiner. (Hannah For-

tiner, daughter of Zorubabel Gaskill, was dealt with by Mount Holly Monthly Meeting of Friends, 8 mo. 2, 1749, for having married out of meeting.[10] 6. Stephen Gaskill, born about 1723; died after 1793; married by license of January 30, 1748, Lavinia Gaskill.

GASKILL, Stephen,

Head of Important Family.

Stephen Gaskill, of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of Zorubabel Gaskill and his wife, Ann Lippincott, born about 1723, was married by a New Jersey license of January 30, 1748, to Lavinia Gaskill, of Northampton township.[11] As their marriage was not accomplished according to the custom of Friends nor with the consent of the Monthly Meeting, "Stephen Gaskill and wife Livinia" appeared before Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, First month 4, 1751, and made an acknowledgement of their error in "marrying out of meeting."[12]

On December 9, 1752, Stephen Gaskill bought from his brother, Zorubabel Gaskill, Jr., a house and three-quarters of an acre of land in Northampton township, Burlington county, which he sold to Hannah, widow of John Woolston, for £40, January 25, 1754. The recital of the deed shows that Zorubabel Gaskill, Jr., had purchased the land, August 7, 1752, from Adam Farquahar, who bought it from "Zorubabel Gaskill, the Father, who was seized of same by good assurance in the Law."[13]

By a deed of January 25, 1754, Stephen Gaskill and "Lavinia" his wife, of Northampton township, conveyed to Hannah Woolston land in that township, which (as the deed recites) was purchased by Stephen Gaskill from his father Zorubabel Gaskill.[14] In a deed from Caleb Ogborn to Hannah Woolston, February 9, 1754, it is recited that the said Caleb bought the land from Stephen Gaskill, March 24, 1753, who purchased it from Zorubabel Gaskill, who had purchased it from his father, Edward Gaskill, by deed of Third month 5, 1748.[15]

Stephen Gaskill bought a plantation of twenty acres in Springfield township, Burlington county, from Ezekiel Eldridge, February 5, 1754, and resided there for some time. On May 16, 1757, he appointed his wife Lavinia Gaskill his lawful attorney, and on the following day "Stephen Gaskill, late of Springfield," Burlington county, by his lawful attorney Lavinia Gaskill, sold to Abraham Marriot, of Springfield, the above plantation, which was on "Birch or Barker's Creek," adjoining land of Jonathan Gaskill.[16]

Stephen Gaskill lost his membership with Friends in Seventh month, 1757, as recorded in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting at Burlington, but his wife continued in membership.[17] He purchased two pieces of land in Northampton township from Jacob Gaskill, January 28, 1768, and March 5, 1768, and granted both to his son, David Gaskill, April 22, 1773, in consideration of £10, and of the "love and affection for said David." This included a dwelling house and the two pieces of land "on the head of a small branch of Rancokus Creek, a little to the Westward of Indian Run, in Northampton aforesaid." These tracts adjoined the lands of Jacob and Joseph Gaskill, and contained twelve acres and two rods. The last mentioned deed, of 1773, was witnessed by Rachel Gaskill and John Burr.[18] Mount Holly Friends Meeting of worship was under the direction of Burlington Monthly Meeting until 1776, when Mount Holly Monthly Meeting was established. At the latter meeting, of Third month, 1787, Lavinia Gaskill, wife of Stephen Gaskill,

was granted a certificate of removal to Greenwich Monthly Meeting of Friends in Gloucester county.[19] Children of Stephen and Lavinia Gaskill:

1. David Gaskill, to whom his father gave land, April 22, 1773.

2. Restore Gaskill, born 1759; died Feb. 27, 1825; married Catharine Stanger, born 1770; died March 16, 1831.

3. Abraham Gaskill, disowned by the Mount Holly Monthly Meeting, Fourth month, 1781, for going out with the militia. He served in the First Battalion (Second Establishment), under Captain Cox, in the Third Regiment; also in the First Regiment.[20] He was married, by New Jersey License of August 18, 1784, to Ann Crammer. In the license bond Abraham Gaskill is described as of Springfield township, Burlington county, and Restore Gaskill was surety.[21]

The will of Abraham Gaskill, of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, New Jersey, dated 1st month 20, 1816, proved March 12, 1816, mentioned his wife Deborah, adopted grandchild of Jeremiah Wiser; wife's children mentioned; witnesses, Jonathan Dallas, Jonathan Lore and Isaac Townsend.[22]

4. Zorubabel Gaskill, dealt with by Mount Holly Monthly Meeting of Friends, Fourth month, 1785, for marrying out of meeting, for which he was disowned in Eleventh month, 1785.

Letters of administration on the estate of Zorubabel Gaskill late of Downes township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, were granted to Esther Gaskill, October 5, 1805.[23]

The will of Esther Gaskill, of Downs township, dated January 18, 1845, proved March 7, 1845, mentioned, sons Abel, Zorubabel, Charles and Stephen; daughters, Hetty and Esther; grandchildren, Benjamin and Franklin, sons of Benjamin, deceased; the plantation to Abel and Hetty, with reversion to son Zorubabel, son Charles, part of land where Stephen Gaskill lived; other half to Stephen; Abel Gaskill, executor. Witnesses, Emma Peterson and William Watson.[24]

GASKILL REFERENCES.

1. Revels's Book of Surveys, p. 143. State Department, Trenton, N. J. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 386.
2. "Gaskitt" in deed.
3. West Jersey Deed Book B. Part 2, p. 708. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 534.
4. "History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey," 1883, pp. 175, 176.
5. West Jersey Deeds. Liber A. F., folio 26. Trenton.
6. West Jersey Deeds. Liber L, folio 341.
7. Census of Northampton Township, 1708-9.
8. Book A of Marriages, p. 37. Mount Holly Monthly Meeting Records.
9. Liber VII of West Jersey Wills, folio 232. State Department, Trenton, N. J.
10. Minutes of Mount Holly Monthly Meeting.
11. New Jersey Marriage License Bonds, Vol. 1727-1734, p. 139. State Department, Trenton. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII, pp. 154, 163.
12. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
13. West Jersey Deeds, Liber L., folio 343. State Department, Trenton.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid., folio 341.
16. West Jersey Deeds, Liber N, folios 376, 379. State Department, Trenton.
17. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
18. West Jersey Deeds. Liber A. R., folio 152. Trenton, N. J.
19. Minutes of Mount Holly Monthly Meeting of Friends.
20. Stryker, "New Jersey in the Revolution," p. 199.
21. Marriage License Bonds. Liber G, Trenton. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXII.
22. Papers 1786-F. Trenton.
23. File No. 1288-F. Trenton.
24. File 2655-F. Trenton.

Josiah Gaskill, Sr., of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, born about 1678, declared his intention of marrying Rebecca Lippincott, at Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, for the first time, Fourth month 8, 1704.[1] The census of Northampton township, taken in 1708-9, shows: Josiah Gaskill, aged 30 years; Rebecca Gaskill, aged 23 years; Mary Gaskill, aged 3 years, and Jacob Gaskill, 1 year old.[2]

Josiah Gaskill married (second) Mary Griffith. They declared their intentions of marriage at Burlington Meeting, Ninth month 7, 1748.[3]

He died in 1761. His will dated Ninth month 15, proved October 13, 1761, mentioned his wife Mary; sons Jacob and Josiah; grandson Aaron Gaskill, son of

Jacob; grandchildren, Thamer and David Ewan; Benajah King, son of grandson Robert King; Jonathan Gaskill, son of deceased grandson Joshua Gaskill; legacies to grandchildren living in New Jersey.[4]

Children of Josiah Gaskill: 1. Mary Gaskill. 2. Jacob Gaskill. 3. Josiah Gaskill. 4. Jonathan Gaskill, married in 1732, Jane Shinn.

Jonathan Gaskill, son of Josiah Gaskill and his first wife, Rebecca Lippincott, declared his intention of marrying Jane Shinn, at Burlington Monthly Meeting, for the second time, Fourth month 5, 1732.[5] She was the daughter of John Shinn, Jr., and his wife Mary.

The will of Jonathan Gaskill, made September 4, 1754, proved December 9, 1754, mentioned his wife Jane, sons John and Josiah, daughters Levinia, Mary, Hope, Rachel, Patience and Charity; brother-in-law Jacob Shinn.[6]

Children of Jonathan Gaskill and Jane Shinn: 1. John Gaskill. 2. Josiah Gaskill. 3. Lavinia Gaskill, married Stephen Gaskill. 4. Mary Gaskill. 5. Hope Gaskill. 6. Rachel Gaskill. 7. Patience Gaskill. 8. Charity Gaskill.

Descent from Josiah Gaskill, Sr.: VII. Josiah Gaskill, Sr., married Rebecca Lippincott. VI. Jonathan Gaskill, married Jane Shinn. V. Lavinia Gaskill, married Stephen Gaskill. IV. Restore Gaskill, married Catharine Stanger. III. Martha Gaskill, married George Batten. II. Thomas G. Batten, married Emeline Zane. I. George Batten, married (first) Carrie Morgan; (second) Lillie Idel Shivers.

GASKILL REFERENCES.

1. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
2. Census of Northampton Township, 1708-9.
3. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
4. Liber XI of Wills, folio 211. Trenton.
5. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
6. Liber VII of Wills, folio 528. Trenton.

FENWICK FAMILY.

Ancestral History.

John Fenwick, the proprietor of the one-tenth of West New Jersey, was born in Northumberland county, at Stanton Manor, in England, in the year 1618. He was the second son of William Fenwick, and in the year 1640 he became a member of the Church of England. In the year 1645 he was a student of law at Grey's Inn, in London. Soon after he was made captain of cavalry by Cromwell; he taking such active part against the crown, it has been the opinion of many that it was the primary cause, after Charles II. ascended the throne, that there was so little favor shown him in the affairs of the colony.

About the year 1648 he married Elizabeth Covert, of the County of Sapoy. The Coverts as well as the Fenwicks were ancient families, and they can be traced back in English history as early as the twelfth century. He had three children by Elizabeth Covert, all daughters: Elizabeth, Anne and Priscilla Fenwick. His second wife was Mary Burdet, the daughter of Sir Walter Burdet, but there were no children by that connection. In 1665 he and his wife Elizabeth became members of the Society of Friends. He, like many others of that religious faith and other descendants, were imprisoned for conscience sake. About that time Lord Berkley offered West New Jersey for sale. There appeared to have been an understanding between Edward Billinges and John Fenwick, for John Fenwick to purchase the whole of West New Jersey, and Fenwick to have the one-tenth of the whole. The deed was given by Berkley in the year 1673, and the consideration money mentioned in the deed was soon after the purchase by mutual understanding. The land comprising

Salem and Cumberland counties, as now divided, were set off as Fenwick's tenth. He immediately afterwards made preparations to emigrate and take possession of the lands in West New Jersey, in America, and held out inducements for others to emigrate with him. A large number accepted the invitation, principally members of his own religious faith. Many of them purchased land and paid him for it before they embarked, which afterwards gave rise to many difficulties between them and the proprietor, because their lands were not surveyed to them as soon as they desired.

Fenwick's immediate family that came with him were his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, John Adams; his daughter Anne Fenwick, who married Samuel Hedge, Jr., the spring following; and his youngest daughter, Priscilla, whose husband was Edward Champney. His wife, Mary Fenwick, did not accompany him to his new home in the wilderness, for some cause that has never been explained. The letters passed between them manifested a sincere and filial attachment, and they continued to correspond while life remained. They embarked from London in the ship "Griffith," Robert Griffith being master, on the 23d of the 9th month. They arrived at the mouth of Assamhockin, and ascended the stream about three miles, and landed at a point of land at a place Fenwick and his friends that were with him thought it a suitable location for a town. He gave it the name of New Salem, because he remarked to one of his intimate friends the name signifies peace, but it did not prove so to him, as the sequel of his history will show.

As soon as it was practicable after they landed, the proprietor held a council with the Indian chiefs that lived within the compass of Salem county, and purchased all their lands of them, thereby securing perpetual peace with the natives, they reserving certain rights for themselves such as trapping, fishing, etc.

John Fenwick, after his arrival here, issued a proclamation granting civil and religious liberty to all persons who should settle within his province. In the year 1676 he turned his attention to providing homes for his children, and accordingly directed Richard Hancock, his surveyor, to lay out and survey two thousand acres in Upper Mannington for Samuel Hedge, Jr., and his wife Anne. The said land was called Hedgefield. He also directed him to survey two thousand acres for his son-in-law, Edward Champney, and his wife Priscilla. To his son-in-law, John Adams and his wife Elizabeth, he gave all that tract of land located in what is now called Penn's Neck. It is known at the present day as the Sapaney. Fenwick built himself a house in the town of Salem, on what he called Ivy Point. From said house he was forcibly taken in the middle of the night by a party of men from New Castle and taken to that town, and from thence sent to New York, and there imprisoned by an order of Governor Andros, under pretense that he was infringing upon the rights of that State, which they claimed to own to the eastern shore of Delaware river. He was subsequently released.

After two or three years more of perplexities and trouble in endeavoring to establish a government in the colony, he wisely abandoned it by selling all the lands he had in the Salem tenth (reserving 150,000 acres for himself and family) to Governor William Penn.

John Fenwick was elected one of the members of the New Jersey Assembly from Salem county, in the fall of 1683, but being unwell, he left his home in Salem and went to Samuel Hedges', his son-in-law, in Upper Mannington, there

to be cared for by his favorite daughter, Anne Hedge, in his last days, for he died a short time afterwards at an age of sixty-five years.

John Adams married Fenwick's oldest daughter, Elizabeth, whilst in England. They had three children born in that country: Elizabeth, Fenwick, and Mary Adams. Soon after their arrival in this country, he built a house on Ivy Point, near the one that Fenwick built, both of which were located a few rods west of Market street, where John Adams and his wife died about 1700.

Fenwick Adams, their son, married and settled on his parent's property in Penn's Neck.[1]

1679, April 26. Patent. John Fenwick, late of Binfeild, Berkshire Co., England, one of the Lords or Cheife Propriat^{rs} of the Province of New Caesaria or New Jersey & p^{r}ticularly of Fenwicks Coloney in the s^{d} Providence here in America" to William Milton of New Salem, yeoman, for a lot there, called the (rat eaten) Acres Lot, late in the tenure of Ma———(?) Rene (partly destroyed).

(Date destroyed). Inrolled 23d of May, 1679. Lease. Same to William Wilkinson, my late servant, "for all those houses & p^{r}cell of Land, w^{ch} I built & cleared & in w^{ch} John Adams now liveth," 8 acres, to be called Wilkinsons Workeing House.[2]

John Adams was a weaver, from Reading, in Berkshire, who had married John Fenwick's daughter Elizabeth, and came out in the "Griffith" with her and three children—Elizabeth, Fenwick and Mary. He and John Smith and Edward Champneys were among the signers, 25th of 4th mo. 1676, of the agreement for apportioning and settling the town of New Salem. He had acquired two thousand acres before leaving England. He was a member of the West Jersey House of Representatives for several years. He affixed his mark June 28, 1675, to the agreement for the government of Fenwick's Colony.

His tract was located at Penn's Neck, now known as Sapaney. His house, built at Ivy Point, near Market street, Salem, stood until about 1825. He and his wife died about 1700 or earlier.

1. Thomas Shourds, "History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony," pp. 9, 10, 11, 12.
2. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, pp. 339, 340.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNALS.

Zane, Lippincott.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Gloucester held at Gloucester, Dec. 7, 1774, a meeting of those "qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature" was ordered for the following Dec. 12th, to choose a Committee of Observation, pursuant to an article of association entered into by the General American Congress prcviously held in Philadelphia. (Penn. Gazette, Dec. 7, 1774). At the meeting of Dec. 12, the association named was approved; among other resolutions adopted was one calling for the choosing of a Committee of Obscrvation of seventy-seven members, and among those appointed were Restore Lippincott and William Zane. (Penn. Gazette, Dec. 21, 1774). William Zane's name also appears as a member of the Committee in a bundle of papers in the Gloucester County court house, marked "Old Court Minutes, 1697 to 1779, etc."

Restore Gaskill.—From minutes of Mt. Holly Monthly Meeting of Friends: "4th mo, 11, 1778: Reportcd that Restore Gaskill had neglected attending meetings, and had acted in military service, and John White and Adam Forker appointed to visit him. 5th mo. 6: Friends reported they had visited him, and think his case had best be continued. 6th mo. 3: Friends appointed reported they had visited Restore Gaskill, who think its no further use to continue him a member; meeting appoints Friends to draw up a Testimony against him. 7th mo. 8: Friends appointed produced a Testimony against Restore Gaskill which was read, approved and ordered to be recorded." A blank space follows for testimony, which was never copied in.

The foregoing establishes the military service of Rcstore Gaskill, and the dates of the meetings which dealt with him correspond with those of various battles or engagements in New Jersey in which he was prcsumably present. Meantime

British sympathizers had been banished the State, but Restore Gaskill continued to reside there, married, and reared a family. Also, when the county militia was organized in 1793, he was enrolled in Woolwich township, with others who were willing to serve, this furnishing additional proof of his loyalty, patriotism, and standing as a soldier.

BARTHOLOMEW FAMILY,

Ancestral Record.

John Bartholomew, of Philadelphia, son of Thomas Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Kimble) Town, was born September 6, 1755.[1] He served during the Revolutionary War in the Artillery Battalion of the city of Philadelphia. His name appears as a bombardier on a "Muster roll of Captain John Ruper's company, in the First Regiment of Artillery, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Jehu Eyre, in the City Militia," of Philadelphia.[2] He enlisted September 11, 1777, the date of the battle of the Brandywine, and nine days before the Massacre of Paoli (September 20, 1777).[3]

The British army occupied Philadelphia from September 26, 1777, until June 18, 1778, and the militiamen were used to guard the fords of the Schuylkill and in the general maneuvers about the city limits. The battle of Germantown occurred October 4, 1777; Chestnut Hill, December 6, 1777; Crooked Billet, November 1, 1778; Barren Hill, May 20, 1778, and the Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.[4] All of the American troops of 1777 were in active service, and the Artillery Battalion without doubt participated in some of the above mentioned engagements. John Bartholomew seems to have served for a number of years. In an undated return of the men of Captain John Ruper's company, among the bombardiers appears the name of "John Bartholomew, served his Tour."[5]

He was a merchant and sugar refiner in Philadelphia. In 1779 John Bartholomew and Benjamin Town had adjoining properties in High (Market) Street Ward.[6] The Philadelphia Directory of 1785 shows "Towne and Bartholomew," on Second street, between Market and Arch streets. In 1791 John Bartholomew was at No. 2 North Second street.[7]

John Bartholomew married, December 11, 1783, Mary Milne, daughter of Edmund Milne and Mary Figis (?), born July 22, 1763; died April 25, 1851. He died in Philadelphia July 7, 1802.[8]

Children of John Bartholomew and Mary Milne:[9] 1. Edmund Bartholomew, born June 20, 1785; died June 23, 1808, without issue. 2. Elizabeth Bartholomew, born June 9, 1787; died March 21, 1806. 3. Thomas Bartholomew, born June 30, 1789; died Nov. 19, 1856. 4. Benjamin Bartholomew, born April 29, 1791; died April 28, 1822, unmarried. He was a captain in the merchant marine service. 5. Maria Bartholomew, born Feb. 22, 1793; died 1881. Married Joseph Solms. 6. David Bartholomew, born April 3, 1795; died Aug. 17, 1797. 7. Ann Bartholomew, born Aug. 30, 1797; died Aug. 27, 1866. Married May 16, 1822, Thomas Davis. 8. George Bartholomew, born Jan. 10, 1800; died July, 1882.

(The Davis Line).

John Davis, 1794, was enrolled as a private in Captain Albermarle Collins' company, in the First Regiment of Artillery, Burlington county, New Jersey, September 6, 1794, and served until December 24, 1794, when he was honorably discharged.

This command was for service in the "Pennsylvania Insurrection of 1794," commonly known as "The Whiskey Insurrection." ("Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Wars, 1791-1815." Trenton, 1909. Page 26).

John Davis, son of William and Jane Davis, born in Philadelphia, September 24, 1757, died December 27, 1828; married Mary Bartholomew, October 8, 1789. (Bartholomew Genealogy, p. 435).

Descent from George Bartholomew—Seventh Generation: VII. George Bartholomew. VI. Jeremiah Bartholomew, married Ellen Cutler. V. Thomas Bartholomew, married Elizabeth (Kimble) Town. IV. John Bartholomew, married Mary Milne. III. Ann Bartholomew, married Thomas Davis. II. Isabella Bartholomew Davis, married Dr. Bowman Hendry Shivers. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.—(Bartholomew Genealogy, pp. 423, 426, 434, 444, 445).

BARTHOLOMEW REFERENCES.

1. Bartholomew Genealogy, pp. 444, 445.
2. Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. I, p. 525.
3. Heitman's Register of United States Army, Vol. III, p. 349.
4. Ibid., pp. 304, 314, 318, 343, 351.
5. Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. I, p. 576.
6. Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XIV, p. 800. Bartholomew Genealogy, p. 444.
7. Directories. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
8. Bartholomew Genealogy, pp. 444, 445.
9. Ibid.

CUTLER, Edmund,

Founder of Family in America.

Edmund Cutler, of Woodhouse, in the Liberty of Bowland and West Riding of Yorkshire, England, was born about the year 1655. He and his brother John Cutler were members of Settle Monthly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) in Yorkshire, when they prepared to remove to Pennsylvania, and received a certificate from Settle Meeting, addressed to the Friends Meeting in Philadelphia, dated Fourth month 3, 1685:

From our Monthly meeting at Settle in ye County of Yorke this third day of ye Fourth month 1685 unto the monthly meeting of Friends in ye City of Philadelphia in pensilvania in America or else where to whome these may concerne, Salutation.

Whereas our friends Edmund and John Cutler of Woodhouse in Bolland in ye County aforesaid according to ye good order established and practized amongst us. Laid and declared before a former monthly meeting their Intentions of removall into pensilvania in America, in order to obtain our certificate of their clearness, pursuant to wch this meeting appointed two friends to enquire into their clearness, wch likewise hath been done, and things being found cleare in all respects upon their account, ye sd. John being brother to Edmund being unmarried enquirie hath been made touching his clearness from women in matters relating to marriage, and he being found cleare touching ye same, and they booth in all other respects, and consent of friends and relations concerned and also haveing demeaned themselves orderly as becomes children of ye light wee doe hereby certifie you with ye same and leaves them to their liberty, and to ye Arme of gods divine providence in their undertakings herein. Signed by us whose names are hereunto subscribed ye day and year aforesaid. Samll Watson, John Moore, Elizabeth Moore, Willm Sigswicke, Joh: Squire, Anne Tennant and others.[1]

Edmund and John Cutler sailed from Liverpool on the ship "Rebecca," commanded by Captain James Skinner, which arrived in the Delaware, Eighth month 31, 1685. The original record of their arrival reads:

Edmund Cutler of Slateburn in Bowland in Yorkshire webster, came in the ship the Rebecca of Liverpool the Mr James Skiner, arrived with his wife Isabel Cutler in this river the 31st day of the 8th Mo. 1685. Children, Elizabeth born the 14th of the 3d Mo. 1680; Thomas born the 16th of the 9 Mo. 1681; William, born the 16th of the 10th Mo. 1682. Servants, Cornelius Netherwood to serve one year and to have necessaries during the term. Richard Mather to serve 2 years and to have necessaries during the time. Ellen Wingreen to serve 4 years to have necessaries and 16s. wages at the expiration of the term.

John Cutler brother of the Said Edmund Cutler came at the time aforesaid in the ship aforesaid and from the place aforesaid. Servants: William Wardle to serve 4 years and a half loose the 30th of the 2d Mo. 1690. James Molinex son of James Molinex late of Liverpool about 3

Davis

Lippincott

Collins

Ellis

Bartholomew

Humphreys

years of age and is to serve to the age of 22 years looke the Court roles.[2]

One of the difficulties encountered by the early settlers in Pennsylvania, was the lack of assistants to work on the farms and plantations. Many of the emigrants like John and Edmund Cutler, brought servants with them. These so-called servants were often persons of equal standing with their employers. This was especially true among the Quakers. Those who had means to pay for the passage of servants frequently brought friends and neighbors not so prosperous. Additional grants of lands were made to those who imported others to promote the settling of the province.

Edmund and John Cutler settled in Bucks county; their certificate is preserved in the records of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends. Edmund was accompanied to Pennsylvania by his wife Isabel, to whom he was married in England before 1680. He died in Bucks county, Twelfth month 2, 1694-5.[3]

Ellen Cutler, daughter of Edmund and Isabel Cutler, was married to Jeremiah Bartholomew in 1716, as shown by the minutes of Middletown Meeting:

At our Monthly Meeting in Middletown the 6th day of the 10th Month 1716.—At this Meeting Jeremiah Bartholomew and Ellin Cutler appeared and declared their Intentions of taking each other in Marriage this being the first time Robert Heaton And John Stackhouse are appointed to enquire concerning his clearness from other women on that account and make Report to the next Monthly Meeting. And the said Ellin being Executrix to William Cutler deceased this Meeting appoints Robert Heaton and John Stackhouse to see that matter settled and make Report likewise.

At our Monthly Meeting in Middletown the 3d. day of the 11th Month 1716.—At this Meeting Jeremiah Bartholomew and Ellin Cutler declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other and this being the second time the friends Appointed to enquire into his Clearness do Report that they do finde nothing but that he is clear from all other women upon the account of Marriage. And that the accompts concerning the Executorship is also settled to their satisfaction. Therefore this Meeting doth permitt them to Marry when they see meet in the Truth, and Robert Heaton and John Routledge are appointed to see it done decently and make Report to the next Monthly Meeting.

At our Monthly Meeting in Middletown, the 7th day of the 12th Month 1716.

John Routledge being one of the friends appointed to see Jeremiah Bartholomew's Marriage decently accomplished doth Report that care was taken and nothing appeared but what was orderly in the accomplishment thereof.[4]

Children of Edmund and Isabel Cutler:[5]

1. Elizabeth Cutler, "daughter of Edmund and Isabell Cutler was borne ye 14th day of ye 3 month 1680."

2. Thomas Cutler, "sonne of Edmund and Isabel Cutler, was borne ye 23d day of ye 9th month 1681."

3. William Cutler, "sonne of Edmund and Isabel Cutler was borne ye 19th day of ye 10th month 1682." He was "buryed the 26th day of the 5th month 1714." The will of William Cutler, of Southampton township, Bucks county, made Fifth month 23, 1714, proved July 30, 1714, bequeathed to his mother Isabel Cutler, £4 per annum during her life; mentioned his brother Thomas Cutler; sisters, Margaret Briggs, Ellin and Jane Cutler; Elizabeth, Mary and Benjamin Cutler, children of John Cutler; appointed his sister Ellin Cutler, sole executrix. Witnesses, John Routledge, John Wildman and John Cutler.[6]

4. Ellen Cutler, "daughter of Edmund and Isabel Cutler was borne ye 31 of ye 8th Mo: 1687;" married in 1716, Jeremiah Bartholomew.

5. John Cutler, "sonne of Edmund and Isabel Cutler was buryed the 17th day of the 5th month 1714."

6. Jane Cutler, "daughter of Edmund and Isabel Cutler was buryed the 4th day of the 9th month 1715."

7. Margaret Cutler, married ——— Briggs.

Descent from Edmund Cutler: VII. Edmund Cutler and wife Isabel. VI. Ellen Cutler, married Jeremiah Bartholomew. V. Thomas Bartholomew, married Elizabeth (Kimble) Town. IV. John Bartholomew, married Mary Milne. III. Ann Bartholomew, married Thomas Davis. II. Isabella B. Davis, married Dr. Bowman H. Shivers. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

Descent from Edmund Cutler (through Mary Bartholomew): VII. Edmund Cutler and wife, Isabel. VI. Ellen Cutler, married Jeremiah Bartholomew. V. Thomas Bartholomew, married Elizabeth (Kimble) Town. IV. Mary Bartholomew, married John Davis. III. Thomas Davis, married Ann Bartholomew. II. Isabella B. Davis, married Dr. Bowman H. Shivers. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

CUTLER REFERENCES.

1. Records of Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks County.
2. Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Arrivals, Marriages, &c., 1677-1686, pp. 40, 85. Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
3. Records of the Middletown Monthly Meeting. (Register of Deaths and Burials).
4. Records of Middletown Monthly Meeting. (Men's Minutes).
5. Records of Middletown Monthly Meeting. (Register of Births). The dates of birth of the first children of Edmund and Isabel Cutler, as shown in the Meeting register, differ some what from the dates given in the record of arrival.
6. Bucks County Will Book No. 1, p. 8. Doylestown.

KIMBLE FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Thomas Kimble, a goldsmith, of the parish of Stepney, Middlesex county, England, now a part of the city of London, was born *circa* 1635. He was of the Society of Friends, or "Quakers," and a member of the Devonshire House Monthly Meeting. This rambling old building (at 12 Bishopsgate, without E. C. London), was once the residence of the Duke of Devonshire. It is the chief meeting place and office of the Society of Friends in England.

Thomas Kimble, "of Wentworth Street," Parish of Stepney, County of Middlesex, goldsmith, was married in Westbury street, Eleventh month 18, 1666, to Hannah Aplin, of Giles, Cripplegate. He lived in Wentworth street, near Spitalfields, in 1667. Spitalfields now includes the parishes of Christ Church and Bethnal Green, London. In 1671 he resided in Hallowell street, and in 1673 at Shoreditch; in Monmouth street, Stepney, in 1676.[1]

It is not known whether Thomas Kimble died in England or America, but his widow Hannah, purchased one hundred acres of land in Burlington county, New Jersey, from Mathew Allen, Twelfth month (February) 8 and 9, 1681-2,[2] and on Twelfth month 12, 1683, "Hannah Kemball, widow, of Providence, New Jersey," was married at Burlington Meeting of Friends, to Benjamin Scott of "near Burlington." The witnesses to this marriage were: Benjamin Scott, Jr., John and Margaret Scott, Samuel Kimball, Abraham Hewlings, Thomas Olive, and twenty-four others.[3]

Benjamin Scott died prior to April 21, 1685, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Hannah.[4] She died in Willingborough, Burlington county, October 16, 1697. Her will, made October 8, 1697, proved October 23, 1697, mentioned her sons, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, and Edward Kimble; grandson Thomas, son of Samuel; Grace, wife of John Hollinshead, Sr., Susanna Knot; Priscilla Love. Mary Hill was to have all the fine wearing linen, if she married son Samuel. She disposed of her land and plantation within the Burlington town bounds; and bequeathed a silver box, four silver spoons, a silver seal, and other personal effects. Appointed sons

Benjamin and Edward, executors. Will witnessed by John Hollinshead, Mary Hill and John Meredith.[5]

Children of Thomas Kimble and Hannah Aplin:[6]

1. Samuel Kimble, born in "Wentworth Street, near Spittlefield," 10 month 10, 1667.
2. Joseph Kimble, born in "Wentworth Street, near Spittlefield," 3 mo. 10, 1670; died 1 mo. 27, 1671, buried in Checker Alley, London.
3. Joseph Kimble, born in Hallowell street, Shoreditch, London, 12mo. 14, 1671.
4. Benjamin Kimble, of whom further.
5. Edward Kimble, born in Monmouth street, near Spittlefield, 3 mo. 3, 1676.
6. John Kimble, born in Monmouth street, 3 mo. 18, 1678.

Benjamin Kimble, of Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of Thomas Kimble of London, by his wife Hannah Aplin, was born in Shoreditch, London, Fourth month 13, 1673. He was married, probably about 1698-1700, but the name of his wife is not known.

He and his brother Edward were executors of their mother's will in 1697; Benjamin was a witness to the will of John Clayton of Chesterfield, Burlington county, May 16, 1704, and was mentioned in the will of his brother Samuel Kimble of Burlington, March 2, 1728-9.[7]

Benjamin Kimble died in Springfield township, between January 30 and February 24, 1728-9. His will, made January 30, proved February 26, 1728-9, mentioned his children, Edward, Benjamin, John, George, Hannah, Sarah, Eleanor, Ann, Daniel and Elizabeth; the last seven were then minors. Appointed his son Edward, executor. Witnesses, John Hancock, Godfrey Hancock, and Thomas Scattergood. The inventory of his personal estate, valued at £604 7s. 4d., of which his "purse and apparell" amounted to £378 16s. 9d., was made February 24, 1728-9, by John Hancock, Thomas Scattergood, Jr., and Titan Leeds.[8]

By a deed of September 1, 1753, Thomas Bartholomew and wife Elizabeth conveyed to George Eyre a certain legacy that was left unto the said grantor's wife Elizabeth by her father Benjamin Kimble. Edward Kimble mentioned as the executor of the will of Benjamin Kimble.

Children of Benjamin Kimble of Springfield: 1. Edward Kimble. 2. Benjamin Kimble. 3. John Kimble. 4. George Kimble. 5. Hannah Kimble. 6. Sarah Kimble. 7. Eleanor Kimble. 8. Ann Kimble. 9. Daniel Kimble. 10. Elizabeth Kimble, married (first) Benjamin Town; married (second) Dec. 7, 1750, Thomas Bartholomew, born Sept. 1, 1718; died Jan. 2, 1754.[10]

Descent from Thomas Kimble of London: VII. Thomas Kimble, married Hannah Aplin. VI. Benjamin Kimble, of Springfield, Burlington county, New Jersey. V. Elizabeth Kimble, married Thomas Bartholomew. IV. John Bartholomew, married Mary Milne. III. Ann Bartholomew, married Thomas Davis. II. Isabella B. Davis, married Dr. Bowman H. Shivers. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

Descent from Thomas Kimble of London (through Mary Bartholomew): VII. Thomas Kimble, married Hannah Aplin. VI. Benjamin Kimble, of Springfield, Burlington county, New Jersey. V. Elizabeth Kimble, married Thomas Bartholomew. IV. Mary Bartholomew, married John Davis. III. Thomas Davis, married Ann Bartholomew. II. Isabella B. Davis, married Dr. Bowman H. Shivers. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

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1. Records of London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting of Friends, Devonshire House, London.
2. Liber B of Deeds, Part 1, folio 36. State Department. Trenton. New Jersey Archives. First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 402.

3. Marriage Book A, p. 201. Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
4. Burlington Records, p. 4, State Department, Trenton. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 408.
5. Burlington Records, p. 28. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, pp. 274, 408.
6. Records of London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting of Friends.
7. Liber 1 of Wills, folio 65; Burlington Wills, State Department. New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, pp. 97, 271.
8. Burlington Wills, State Department, New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 274.
9. West Jersey Deeds Liber N, folio 17, State Department.
10. Bartholomew, "Record of the Bartholomew Family," 1885, p. 427-429.

MILNE, Edmund,

Early in Philadelphia.

Edmund Milne, of Philadelphia, born probably about 1735-40, was in that city before May 25, 1760, when he bought a three-story brick house and lot of ground on the east side of Second street, from Samuel Morris, sheriff.[1] He married (first) sometime prior to 1763, Mary whose maiden name is given as Figis[2] (?).

The celebrated Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament in March, 1765:

On Saturday, October 5, 1765, the ship "Royal Charlotte," under the command of Captain Holland, and bearing the dreaded stamp papers for Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Maryland, was reported coming up the Delaware, rounding Gloucester Point. She was under the convoy of the royal man-of-war, the "Sardine." Immediately the State House Bell, and the bells of Christ Church, were muffled and tolled; and all the ships in port displayed their colors at half mast. In the afternoon a public town meeting of several thousand citizens was held at the State House to prevent the landing of the stamps.

But the Merchants of Philadelphia, all honor to their memory, saw that this was not enough. The Act must be repealed, and until its repeal, measures should be devised to frustrate its future enforcement. It was determined by striking directly at their commercial interests, to secure the coöperative influence of their friends and correspondents among the British merchants. Resolutions were drawn up by which they *pledged their honors* to each other to require all new orders given for goods or merchandise in Great Britain not to be shipped, to countermand all former orders, and not even to receive goods for sale on commission, until and unless the Stamp Act should be repealed.

These resolutions bear date October 25, 1765, and within a fortnight were signed by three hundred and seventy five of the most prominent merchants and citizens of Philadelphia. This, "the first Pledge of Honor," in the record of our Independence, may be justly regarded as the forerunner, if not the actual prototype, of the national interchange of "lives, fortunes, and sacred honors," on the 4th of July, 1776, that has rendered its "Signers" famous.

Edmund Milne was a signer of these Non-Importation Resolutions. Among the others were: Clement and Owen Biddle, John, Lambert, Samuel and Thomas Cadwalader, Robert Morris (the "Financier of the Revolution") Thomas Willing, Richard and Robert Waln.[3]

Edmund Milne was a resident of the North Ward of Philadelphia in 1774, when his taxes amounted to £46 19s. 6d., and he was assessed for two servants.[4] On December 5, 1778, "Edmund Milne of the City of Philadelphia, goldsmith and Jeweller," sold his Second street property to Israel Jacobs, merchant.[5]

The British army under General Howe, which had entered Philadelphia September 26, 1777, evacuated the city on June 18, 1778.

The inhabitants who had fled from the city or been driven out during Tory supremacy now began to return, and in the course of a few weeks most of them were again in possession of their homes. They found the city in a wretched condition,—filthy, ruinous, dreary. . . . The spectacle of filth and ruin which presented itself to their eyes, accustomed to the neatness, cleanness, and good order of the prim Quaker town, as well as the wanton destruction of their property, exasperated the Whigs, who determined to seek reprisals on the Tories. Many complaints of robberies and acts of vandalism were preferred.

An association was formed among the Whigs, the members of which pledged themselves to support each other in disclosing and bringing to justice all Tories within their knowledge.

These Associators later formed themselves into "The Patriotic Association." The original list of members is in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and includes the name of Edmund Milne, who signed as a member of the Association, September 29, 1778.[6] Edmund Milne was in the militia company of Captain Lambert Wilmer in 1779, as shown by a return of "the Fifth Company in the Fourth Battalion of Philad. Militia, Command. by Colonel John Bayard, Esqr.," August 19, 1779.[7]

The register of Christ Church shows that "John & Phillis, Slaves of *Edward* Milne and Jonas Phillips," were married August 25, 1779. "Edmund Milne, silversmith," was assessed for £42 14s., in the North Ward of Philadelphia in 1780, 1781, and 1782. From these facts it is evident that he had established a profitable business. He had invested also in lands in western Pennsylvania; 300 acres had been surveyed for him in Bedford county in 1773; five other tracts of land in the same county in 1776; nearly 300 acres in 1785, and 100 acres in 1787.[8]

The will of Joseph Chalon of Philadelphia, made March 3, 1783, mentioning an estate in Virginia, and children in the Province of Dauphine, France, was witnessed by Edmund Milne.[9]

The Philadelphia Directory of 1785 shows Edmund Milne, goldsmith, at the corner of Third and Vine streets.[10] On April 1, 1786, "Edmund Milne of the City of Philadelphia, Gentleman and Elizabeth his Wife," sold to John Shultz a lot on the south side of Sassafras or Race street.[11]

At a meeting of the Supreme Executive Council, held in Philadelphia, April 2, 1784, "A petition from Edmund Milne proposing to pay State money or State certificates, in discharge of the debt due by Milne and Vanderen to the (State) and praying Council to allow him some time to pay the same, was read." At a meeting of the Council, April 6, 1784, The petition of Edmund Milne was read, upon which it was *"Ordered,* That the Attorney be requested to stay execution against the estate of Edmund Milne, for the debt due by Milne and Vanderen, for the space of three months from the date hereof, if it can be done with safety to the Commonwealth."

On November 23, 1786, before the Council, "The petition of *Edward* Milne of this city, praying a further indulgence in point of time, for discharging a ballance due by him to the State, upon an acco't subsisting between them, was read, and an order taken that the farther term of six months from this day be given him for the payment of the said ballance."[12]

By a deed of August 3, 1787, "Edmund Milne of the City of Philadelphia, Gentleman and Elizabeth his Wife," conveyed to John Nicholson, for £660, a two-story frame house, and eight lots of ground. He had purchased these properties from the Commonwealth, March 18, 1782, when they were sold "for the Redemption of the Bills of Credit emitted by Virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the said Commonwealth passed the twenty-fifth day of March, 1780, entitled, 'An Act for the striking the sum of one hundred thousand Pounds in bills of Credit for the present support of the Army & for establishing a fund for the redemption of the same.'"[13] These bills of credit (the Continental paper currency) depreciated so greatly in value that persons holding large quantities of the notes experienced financial difficulties. It is probable that this, and the above-mentioned purchase, were the causes of Edmund Milne's indebtedness to

the State, referred to in the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council.

On May 10, 1788, "Edmund Milne of Philadelphia, Gentleman," sold to John Pringle, for £50, two tracts of land in the county of Monongalia in Virginia, which had been granted to him by the Commonwealth of Virginia, June 1, 1787.[14]

Mr. Milne was residing in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1789, when he sold to Samuel Emlen of Philadelphia, 1,400 acres of land in Monongalia county, Virginia, which had been "granted by Patent of April 25, 1785, under the hand of his Excellency Patrick Henry Esquire and the lesser Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to Richard Claiborne, Esquire, who by deed of May 5, 1786, conveyed the same to Josiah Hewes, Edward Milne, Samuel Garrigues and Isaac Melcher."[15]

The Philadelphia Directories show that Edmund Milne, gentleman, resided at No. 24 Walnut street, Philadelphia, in 1791, at No. 88 Mulberry (now Arch) street, in 1796; and in Brewer's alley in 1800 and 1801. Brewer's alley, now Wood street, ran from 190 North Second street to the Wissahickon (now the Ridge) road. At that time Vine street marked the northern boundary of the city, and Wood street was beyond, in the Northern Liberties of the city.

In a deed made March 28, 1800, Edmund Milne, of the township of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, goldsmith, set forth that Henry Woodrow and wife Susannah had conveyed a lot in Wood street to Elizabeth Baxter, December 8, 1764; and the executors of Henry Woodward on October 23, 1778, sold to the said Elizabeth, another lot in the Northern Liberties. "And Whereas the said Edmond Milne afterwards intermarried with the said Elizabeth Baxter and had by her (beside a son named Edmond who died Intestate and without issue) a daughter named Elizabeth, who has intermarried with John Russel of the Town of Boston, Massachusetts, Printer, and a son named James. And Whereas the said Elizabeth, wife of said Edmund Milne hath departed this life without having made any grant or conveyance, . . . Now know ye that the said Edmund Milne . . . hath granted unto the said John Russel and wife Elizabeth, and said James Milne all the above mentioned two tracts."[16] It is probable that Edmund Milne was contemplating a third marriage when he made the last mentioned conveyance to the children of his second wife Elizabeth, for when he died in 1822, his widow's name was Amelia.

The will of "Edmund Milne of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Gentleman," made March 26, 1818, proved February 7, 1822, bequeathed all his estate to his wife Amelia, and appointed his friend John Simmons of the Northern Liberties, executor; the witnesses were Jesse W. Newport, Caleb and James Carmalt.[17]

Child of Edmund and Mary Milne: 1. Mary Milne, born July 22, 1763; died April 25, 1852; married in Christ Church, Dec. 11, 1783, John Bartholomew.[18]

Children of Edmund Milne and Elizabeth Baxter: 2. Edmund Milne, Jr., who died about Nov. 15, 1799, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to Daniel Grant; Edmund Milne of Philadelphia, gentleman, and John Martin of Philadelphia, tailor, were sureties.[19] 3. Elizabeth Milne, married in Christ Church, April 4, 1793, to John Russel of Boston, printer. A notice of this marriage appears in "Poulson's American Daily Advertiser," of April 6, 1793, wherein she is described as "Eliza Milne, daughter of Edmond Milne." 4. James Milne.

Descent from Edmund Milne: V. Edmund Milne, married Mary Figis. IV. Mary Milne, married John Bartholomew. III. Ann Bartholomew, married Thomas Davis. II. Isabella Bartholomew Davis, married Dr. Bowman Hendry Shivers. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

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1. Philadelphia Deed Book D, No. 1, p. 480.
2. Bartholomew, "Record of the Bartholomew Family," 1885, p. 444.
3. Etting, "An Historical Account of The Old State House of Pennsylvania," 1876, pp. 52, 53, 54, 193.
4. Philadelphia Tax Lists.
5. Philadelphia Deed Book D, No. 1, p. 480.
6. Patriotic Association Book. A. M. 238, f. 14, MS. Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. XXIII, p. 358. Scharf and Westcott, "The History of Philadelphia," 1884, Vol. I, pp. 386, 387, 388.
7. Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. I, p. 763.
8. Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XX, pp. —.
9. Philadelphia Will Book S, p. 412.
10. Edmund Mills in the directory, page 51.
11. Philadelphia Deed Book D, No. 19, p. 311.
12. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, Vol. XIV, pp. 66, 68; Vol. XV, p. 123.
13. Philadelphia Deed Book D, No. 67, p. 540.
14. Philadelphia Deed Book D, No. 39, p. 552.
15. Philadelphia Deed Book D, No. 43, p. 202.
16. Philadelphia Deed Book E, F, No. 1, p. 446.
17. Philadelphia Will Book No. 7, p. 447.
18. Bartholomew, Record of the Bartholomew Family, 1885, p. 444.
19. Philadelphia Administration Book K, p. 26.

BATTEN FAMILY,

Line of Royal Descent.

The following shows the line of descent of George Batten from the Norman kings of England:[1]

Rognald, surnamed the Rich, was a Danish Earl.

Rollo, called Bygot, because he used so to swear; one of the most valiant of Norman captains; was made Duke of Normandy in 912.

William, Duke of Auquitain in 917; slain by the Count of Flanders, *circa* 948; married Adela or Sphortha, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis.

Richard I., Duke of Normandy in 948; surnamed the Hardy; died in 960; his first wife was Emma, daughter of Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris.

Richard II., the Good Duke of Normandy 960; died in 1026.

Robert II., Duke of Normandy in 1027; died in Bithynia on his way to the Holy Land in 1035. By Hervela, daughter of Fulbert de Croy, he had:

William I., Duke of Normandy, called the Conqueror; he defeated King Harold at Hastings 1066, and was crowned in the same year. He died at Rouen, September 19, 1087. Married Matilda or Maud, daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders.

Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, married William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and had:

William, Second Earl of Warren and Surrey, married Elizabeth,[2] "daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Valois, (third son of Henry I., of France. by Anne of Russia), who died 1102, at Tarsus in Cilicia, by Adela de Vermandois."

Lady Gundred de Warren, married (first) Roger de Newburg, second Earl of Warwick.

Waleran de Newburg, second son, fourth Earl of Warwick, married Alice, daughter of John de Harcourt, and widow of John de Limesi.

Lady Alice de Newburg, only daughter, married William, Sixth Baron Mauduit of Hanslape Castle, and Fourth Lord of Hanslape by tenure. Heritable Chamberlain of the Exchequer of England, died 1256.

1. Anderson, "Royal Genealogies," 1732, pp. 741, 742, 743. The Visitation of Yorkshire in the years 1563 and 1564. The Publications of The Harleian Society, Vol. XVI., pp. 336, 337.

2. Isabel in the MS.

William, sixth Baron Beauchamp, of Elmley, tenth Earl of Warwick in right of his mother, died 1298, married ——— and had

Sir Guy, seventh Baron Beauchamp, died 1316.

The following is the Batten ancestry in the line from the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford:[3]

Arms—Azure, a bend argent, between two cottizes, and six lions or.

Humphrey de Bohun, the first mentioned of this noble family, was "a kinsman of the Conqueror, who came with him into England, being called Humphrey with the beard, by reason that most of the Normans did then totally shave their faces." At the time of the general survey he "appears to have possessed no other lordships in this realm than Taterford, in the County of Norfolk."

Humphrey the Second, called the Great, married Maud, the daughter of Edward de Saresly, with whom he obtained a considerable inheritance in Wiltshire. He had issue a daughter named Maud, and a son:

Humphrey, who was steward to King Henry I., and married Margery, eldest daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford. This Humphrey, at the instigation of his father-in-law, the said Milo, adhered to the Empress Maud against King Stephen, and fortified his town of Trobredge on her behalf. To him it was that, in consideration of his firm attachment to her in all her difficulties, the said Empress Maud by her special charter granted to him the offices of sewer[4] to her, both in England and in Normandy. He died 33d Henry II., and was buried in the chapter house of Lanthony.

Humphrey, called the Fourth, as also Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, by descent from Margery his mother, married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Earl of Huntington, and sister to William, King of Scots.

Henry de Bohun, "who, in fact, according to Collins and Milles, was truly the first Earl of Hereford of his family. For so he was created by King John, by his charter bearing date at Porchester, 28th April, the 1st year of his reign" (1199). In 1205 "he answered to the King, fifty marks and a palfrey, to have the possession of twenty knights fees belonging to the honour of Huntendon, as King Henry II. gave to Margaret his mother upon a verdict obtained by her for the same. But notwithstanding these marks of royal favour, he soon after joined with the rebel barons, for which his lands were seized. Howbeit, the 17th John, he had restitution of them again; and was one of the twenty-five who undertook for the King's observing Magna Charta then ratified by him. Next year, however, the barons raising new trouble, the King procured him and others to be excommunicated by the Pope, which only rendered them the more obstinate, and this earl so determined in his opposition, that he returned not to his allegiance on the death of King John, but was one of the commanders in the army of Louis the Dauphin, and the barons, against Henry III., in the battle of Lincoln;"[5] but shortly after this he died on a voyage to the Holy Land, 4th Henry III. (1220), and was buried in the chapter house of Lanthony.

"He married Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, and at

3. Banks, "The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 354, 361.

4. From *sew*, to bring on and remove meat at table. Old French, *sewer*, squire.

5. The Fair of Lincoln, May, 1217.

length heir to her brother, William de Mandeville, the last Earl of Essex of that family, whereby she brought the honour of Essex and a great inheritance to this house. By her he had a daughter Margery, who became the wife of Waleran, Earl of Warwick, and three sons—Humphrey; Henry, who died in youth: and Ralph."

Humphrey succeeded his father, and in 1221 "had livery of his castle of Caldecot, and possessing the honour of Essex, &c., by descent from Maud his mother, became earl also of that county; and at the great solemnity of the marriage of Henry III. performed the office of marshal in the King's house. He was a great stickler for the liberties of the subject; and the 37th Henry III. (1253) was present, with others of the peers, when that formal curse was denounced in Westminster Hall against the violators of Magna Charta, with bell, book, and candle. In the great contest between the King and his barons, he was on the part of the latter at the battle of Evesham, 49th Henry III., where he was taken prisoner; but long did he not continue so, being received again into favour; and dying 3rd Edward I., (1275), was buried with his ancestors at Lanthony."

He was twice married; (first) to Maud, daughter to the Earl of Ewe, by whom he had issue: Humphrey, his heir, who died in his lifetime; and four daughters. His second wife was Maud de Avenelye.

1. Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, a Surety for the Magna Charta, had

2. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who had

3. Alice de Bohun, married Ralph, seventh Baron Toni, of Flamsted, Herts, and had

4. Ralph de Toni, heir o. v. p., who had

5. Alice de Toni, married Guy de Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick, son of William, sixth Baron Beauchamp, of Elmley, Earl of Warwick, (son of William, fifth Baron Beauchamp,[6] of Elmley Castle, son of Walcheline de Beauchamp, o. v. p., eldest son of Walter, fourth Baron Beauchamp, of Elmley Castle, governor of Hanley Castle, by his wife Bertha, daughter of William, third Baron Braose,[7] of Brecknock Castle, by tenure, and his wife, (Matilda), a daughter of Richard de Clare, sixth Earl of Clare, and fourth Earl of Hertford, a Surety for the Magna Charta, by his wife, Maud, daughter of John Fitzjohn, Chief Justice of Ireland, son of John Fitzgeoffrey, feudal lord of Berkhampsted and Kirtling, Yorks, Chief Justice of Ireland, by his wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod, son of Hugh Bigod, third Earl of Norfolk, a Surety for the Magna Charta, son of Roger Bigod, first Earl of Norfolk, a Surety for the Magna Charta, and had

6. Lucia de Beauchamp, married Sir Robert de Napton, Knight, and had

7. Adam de Napton, feudal lord of Napton Manor, Warwickshire, who had

8. Clemintina de Napton, married Robert de Keverell, and had

9. Augustus de Keverell, feudal lord of Keverell, Warwickshire, who had

10. William de Keverell, feudal lord of Keverell, Warwickshire, who had

11. Johanna de Keverell, heiress, married Thomas Jeames, of Tisho, and had

12. John Jeames, of Tisho parish, Warwickshire, and had

13. Johanna Jeames, heiress, married Richard Willis, of Napton, and had

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6. Nicholas, Testamenta Vetusta, p. 50.

7. Lloyd's History of Wales, Vol. 2, p. 659. Dugdale's Baronage, 1675, Vol. 1, pp. 418, 20. Chronicle of Matthew de Westminster. Mon. Andglie, Vol. 2, p. 557. Browning, Magna Charta Barons.

14. Thomas Willis, feudal lord of Napton Manor, Warwickshire, who had

15. Richard Willis, feudal lord of Napton Manor, Warwickshire, who had

16. Thomas Willis, feudal lord of Priors Marston manor, Warwickshire, who had

17. Richard Willis, feudal lord of Feny Compton Manor, Warwickshire, who had

18. Richard Willis, feudal lord of Newbold Comyn manor, Warwickshire, who had

19. Richard Willis, of Newbold Comyn manor, Warwickshire, who had

20. Henry Willis, of Devizes and Westbury, Wiltshire, who had

21. Henry Willis, born at Westbury, Wilts, 14 September, 1628, became a Quaker and removed from Spittlefield, London, about 1674, to Long Island, New York, and was one of the founders of Westbury, Long Island, where he died 11 July, 1714. He married Mary Peace, who died at Westbury, Long Island, 23 April, 1714, and had by her:

22. Elizabeth Willis, married Robert Zane, from Dublin, who came to Salem, New Jersey, and had

23. Robert Zane, Jr., of Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and had

24. Robert Zane, third, of Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, 1768.

(See line of descent from Robert Zane to George Batten, page 144).

REFERENCES.

D. Powell's "History of Wales," p. 288.
1- 6. Burke's Dugdale's, &c., Extinct Peerages.
3- 4. Nicoll's Historic Peerage.
5-18. Dugdale's Warwickshire.
7-19. Warwickshire Visitations.
11-14. Hoare's Wiltshire.
20-21. Friends' Records, Long Island, Philadelphia, Salem, and Gloucester County, N. J. Bunker's Long Island Genealogies, N. Y. Genealogical Record, Vol. 15, pp. 170, 176; Vol. 16, pp. 171, 173.

SHIVERS, Bowman H.,

Physician, Honored Citizen.

Arms—Argent, three cinquefoils gules and a gyron issuing from the dexter side in chief azure.
Crest—A comet star, tail towards the sinister, proper.

Bowman H. Shivers, M. D., a highly successful homœopathic physician of Haddonfield, New Jersey, was born July 7, 1836, and died February 1, 1902. He was a son of Joseph and Amy (Ellis) Shivers.

(I) Dr. Shivers was a descendant of one of the early pioneers in this section of the State, his great-grandfather, John Shivers, having settled on Cooper's creek, where he owned and conducted a large farm for many years. His last days, however, were spent in Haddonfield, where he died at an advanced age.

(II) Samuel Shivers, son of John Shivers, was a native and life-long resident of Haddonfield. He became an extensive real estate owner, and his long and useful period of activity was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was one of the best known residents of his day, a man who labored industriously for the prosperity he attained and he lived to reach a good old age.

(III) Joseph Shivers, son of Samuel Shivers, was born at the homestead in Haddonfield, and in young manhood he learned the carpenter's trade. For years he was engaged as a contractor and builder, later running a line of stages from Camden and Philadelphia to Tuckerton, and also was proprietor of a hotel, conducting his various enterprises with an energy and practical sagacity ensuring success. He finally retired to one of his several farms near Marlton, which was carried on by his son, and there he died at the age of eighty-one years. Although deeply interested in public affairs, always

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Shivers

using his vote and influence to uphold what he believed to be right and for the good of the community, he avoided political notoriety by finally declining to accept office. His wife, Amy (Ellis) Shivers, was a daughter of Aaron and Lucretia Ellis, and was a representative of an old and highly reputable family here. Aaron Ellis, who was by occupation a farmer, was commissioned a captain in the State Militia, in which he served for some time with honor. He died at an advanced age, leaving a large family of children. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shivers were the parents of six children: Annie, married Charles Lippincott; Bowman H., of whom further; Isaac, married Clara Frederic; Louisa, married Aaron Ellis; Joseph C., married Bessie Austin; Samuel, married Estelle Davis.

(IV) Bowman H. Shivers acquired his elementary education in the schools of Haddonfield, and prepared for college in Philadelphia. He began the study of medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1858, and later pursued a course in homœopathy at Hahnemann Medical College in that city. As a practitioner of the latter school of medicine, he located in Marlton, where he continued for about three years, or until his health became impaired, when he took up his residence in Philadelphia. In 1864 he settled permanently in Haddonfield, his native town, where he began the practice of his profession with an energy and devotion which fully merited the success he had attained. He was one of the oldest practitioners of his time, and was by far the leading physician of this section. His large practice made it necessary for him to keep eight horses and to share his practice with an assistant. He had a spacious and centrally located office, which was a model of its kind for convenience and equipment, and both he and his associate, Dr. Lyon, were kept constantly busy.

In 1861 Dr. Shivers married Isabella Bartholomew Davis, whose father, Thomas Davis, was for many years engaged in the publication of standard works on medicine and law in Philadelphia. He had seven children, Mrs. Shivers being the youngest. Dr. Shivers and his wife had two children: Lillie Idel and Herbert D. Lillie Idel is the wife of George Batten, whose biography appears in this work (see Batten). Herbert D. married Lovina Billington.

Dr. Shivers interested himself in the general improvement of the town to which he had devoted considerable valuable time and some capital. He was the president of the Electric Light Company, and director of West Haddonfield Land Company, and was interested in various other enterprises. He was at the time of his death senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a member of both the State and West Jersey Medical societies, and of the Hahnemann Society of New York. He was a trustee of the fire company, one of the board of governors of the Haddon County Club, and a trustee of Trinity Episcopal Church at Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania. In politics he was independent, supporting such candidates for office as he considered most worthy and best qualified. He and his family were active members in Grace Episcopal Church, Haddonfield, where brass gates were placed at the altar rail in his memory by his wife.

During the funeral services of Dr. Shivers, which were held at his late residence, No. 20 West Main street, and until the funeral procession had passed out of

the town, all places of business were closed, a mark of respect to the deceased.

Note—See following pages in this work for Related Families—Clement, Bates, Ellis, Humphries, Wright, Horner, Collins, Lippincott, Eastlack, Smallwood, Down, Matlack, Garwood, White, Troth, Sharp, Hunt, Harrison, Eves.

Various family and given names appear in different forms, e. g.: Humphries, Humphreys; Ann, Anne, etc. In these narratives names are preserved in the form in which they appear in the various ancient records from which they are taken.

SHIVERS FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

John Shivers, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, born *circa* 1650, settled at "Livewell," Gloucester county, New Jersey, prior to March 24, 1692-3, on which day he purchased from Mordecai Howell, of the same place, one hundred acres of land on the Mill-branch.[1] This tract adjoined land of John Wright, and the purchase included four acres of meadow called "Horseshoe," adjoining Mordecai Howell's land on Cooper's creek. On this land John Shivers erected a dwelling and remained until his death.[2] John Shivers bought two hundred acres of land on the south side of Cooper's creek from Anthony Sturgis, of Philadelphia, October 2, 1699.[3]

He died intestate in Waterford township, about January 13, 1716-7, when an inventory of his personal estate was made by John Cock and William Hunt. Sarah, the widow of John Shivers, being a Quaker, attested to this inventory which amounted to £149 9s. 8d. She gave bond as administratrix of her husband's estate, February 18, 1716-7, John Cock and Samuel Shivers being her sureties.[4]

In 1720, Sarah Shivers, widow of John, purchased of John Wright an adjoining tract of land which lay between the Shivers homestead and Cooper's creek, which her husband had bought from Mordecai Howell in 1699. This purchase extended the Shivers estate down and along the east side of the pond raised by Howell for the use of his mill, the remains of the dam of which can yet be seen. "This was one of the first saw mills erected in Gloucester county, and, if in use at this date, with the primitive forest close around it, as in 1693, it would prove a useful and valuable institution. The site, however, was not a desirable one, being subject to the flow of high tides from the creek, which would frequently check the speed of the wheel. For this reason it was abandoned many years since."[5]

Sarah, widow of John Shivers, married a second husband named Gadsby; his first name is not known. She survived him, and died in 1733. The will of "Sarah Gadsby of Coopers Creek in the County of Gloucester and Western Division of the Province of New Jersey widdow," dated the Second month (April), 1733, was proved July 14, 1733. She bequeathed to her son Josiah Shivers "this House in which I now live and all my out housing Gardings Oarchards and all my Lands," etc., he paying "to my Daughter Hannah Shivers fifty Pounds. * * * And also my will is that my Son Josiah Suffer my son John to Pen his cattle upon his Land for the space of ffifteen Years, if my son John have occation." To her daughter Hannah she devised "my Negro Girl Named Hagar and my Mare and Saddle and all my Swine and a Pair of Chist of Drawers & two fether Beds and all my Pewter and Spining Wheels and all other my Small Matteriall and Implomments belonging to me." Unto her daughter "Mary the Now Wife of Thomas Bate my Neygor Wooman Named Nancy on Condition Shee Acquitts my Son Samuel Shivers from the payment of Ten Pounds which my Husband John Shivers Oppoynted my son Samuel to pay to my Daughter Mary

& I also Give and Bequeath to my said Daughter Mary my Cow called Harty and a pair of new Sheets." She devised to her son Samuel Shivers a three-year-old heifer, "and my Rideing hood to Samuells Wife." To her son Josiah she gave twenty shillings, "of the Three Pound he owes me and the other fourty in his hand I give to my Daughter Hannah." To son Josiah's wife her new gown. Remainder of wearing apparel to daughters Mary and Hannah. The testatrix appointed her son John Shivers executor, and gave him "two sheep I have with John Colling," and the residue of her goods. Will witnessed by Mary Champion, Jonathan Bellton and John Kay.[6]

By deed of November 21, 1721, Samuel Shivers, of Newton township, Gloucester county, conveyed land to his brother John Shivers, of Waterford township. This deed recites that whereas John Shivers, father to the said Samuel, died intestate, and the said land descended to the said Samuel Shivers as eldest son and Right Heir at Law, etc.[7]

Children of John and Sarah Shivers:[8] 1. Josiah Shivers, married Ann Bates. 2. Hannah Shivers, married by license dated Jan. 13, 1736, John Matlack. 3. John Shivers, married by license of July 9, 1736, Mary Clement. 4. Mary Shivers, married Thomas Bate. 5. Samuel Shivers, married Mary Deacon.

John Shivers, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of John and Sarah Shivers, was married by New Jersey license of July 9, 1736, to Mary Clement, daughter of Jacob Clement, by his wife Ann Harrison.[9] He received land from his brother Samuel in 1721, as by deed previously mentioned.

He died in Waterford township; his will, dated July 20, 1771, with a codicil made October 4, 1776, and proved November 1, 1776, mentioned his wife Mary, daughters Amy and Mary Shivers; daughter Sarah Hillman, and her children; son John; granddaughters, Mary and Anne Tomlinson.[10]

Children of John and Mary (Clement) Shivers: 1. Amy Shivers. 2. Mary Shivers. 3. Sarah Shivers, married a Hillman. 4. John Shivers, Jr.

John Shivers, Jr., of Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of John Shivers and Mary (Clement) Shivers, of the same place, was born *circa* 1738.

On Sixth month 7, 1764, Zipporah Cheeseman requested the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Evesham, Burlington county, to admit her into membership. She was accepted as a member, and on Ninth month 4, 1766, Evesham Meeting granted her a certificate to remove to Haddonfield Meeting.[11] This certificate was produced at Haddonfield by Zipporah Cheeseman, Ninth month 8, 1766.[12]

John Shivers, Jr., and Zipporah Cheeseman were married prior to October 5, 1768. On Seventh month 10, 1769, "Zipporah Cheeseman, now Shivers," was "dealt with" at Haddonfield Meeting, for having married out of meeting. She did not offer an acknowledgement of her outgoing, and was disowned from membership by Haddonfield Meeting, Ninth month 11, 1769.[13]

John Shivers, Jr., of Waterford township, and Zipporah his wife, by deed of January 17, 1787, sold to John Barton a tract of land called Horseshoe meadow, lying on Cooper's creek, in Waterford township, containing four acres. This deed recites that it was the same meadow which Mordecai Howell by deed of March 24, 1692, conveyed to John Shivers. That John Shivers, late of Waterford township, being seized of the same meadow, by his will dated July 20, 1771, devised

the said meadow to his son John Shivers, party hereto.[14] John Shivers, Jr., died before September 13, 1802, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to Samuel Shivers and Isaac Shivers.[15]

By a deed of March 25, 1804, Samuel Shivers and his wife Kerenhappuch; James Hurley and wife Sarah; Isaac Shivers and wife Susan; Joseph Garwood and wife Rachel; Ann Shivers; Mary Shivers; John Shivers and Ann Thompson, surviving heirs of John Shivers, late of Waterford township, Gloucester county, conveyed land to John C. Morgan. This deed sets forth that Mordecai Howell by deed of March 24, 1692, conveyed one hundred acres of land to John Shivers the elder, who dying intestate, the said one hundred acres descended to his eldest son Samuel Shivers, who by deed of November 21, 1721, released the same to his brother John Shivers, who being seized of the same land, by his will dated July 20, 1771, devised it to his son John Shivers, and he the last mentioned John Shivers dying intestate, the land descended to the above named grantors.[16]

Children of John Shivers and Zipporah Cheeseman: 1. Samuel Shivers, born Oct. 5, 1768; married Kerenhappuch Garwood, born Feb. 6, 1776, daughter of Joseph Garwood and Mary (Smallwood) Hillman. 2. Sarah Shivers, married James Hurley. 3. Isaac Shivers, married Susan ———. 4. Rachel Shivers, married Joseph Garwood. 5. Ann Shivers. 6. Mary Shivers. 7. John Shivers. 8. Amy Shivers, married a Thompson.

Samuel Shivers, son of John Shivers, Jr., by his wife Zipporah Cheeseman, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, October 5, 1768. He married before Fourth month 13, 1795, Kerenhappuch Garwood, born February 6, 1776, daughter of Joseph Garwood, of Evesham township, Burlington county, by his wife, Mary (Smallwood) Hillman.

Their marriage not having been accomplished under the direction of Friends' Meeting, Kerenhappuch Shivers was "dealt with" at Haddonfield Meeting, Fourth month 13, 1795, for having married out of meeting. She evidently failed to say that she was sorry for her action, as at the same meeting, held Fifth month 11, 1795, she was disowned from membership with Friends.[17] Samuel Shivers died in Haddonfield, June 13, 1823.

The children of Samuel Shivers and Kerenhappuch Garwood:[18] 1. Sarah Shivers, born June 30, 1801. 2. Zipporah Shivers, born May 2, 1803. 3. Rebecca Shivers, born July 12, 1805. 4. Bowman Shivers, died unmarried. 5. John Garwood Shivers, born July 7, 1807; married Sarah Ellis. 6. Joseph C. Shivers, born Sept. 14, 1809; died May 14, 1889; married, Jan. 27, 1830, Amy Collins Ellis.

Descent from John Shivers, through Hannah (Shivers) Matlack: VII. John Shivers, married Sarah ———. VI. Hannah Shivers, married John Matlack. V. Amy Matlack, married William Ellis. IV. Aaron Ellis, married Lucretia Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis, married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman Hendry Shivers, married Isabella Bartholomew Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten. Their children: 1. Isabella Batten, born June 27, 1889; married Arthur Yates McNeill, son of John and Lora Aikinson (Fortiner) McNeill. 2. Emeline Batten, born July 9, 1891. 3. George Batten, born July 18, 1902.

SHIVERS REFERENCES.

1. Liber G. G. of Deeds, folio 297. Trenton, N. J. "First Settlers in Newton Township," p. 252.
2. Gloucester Deeds, Liber 3, folio 8; G. G., folio 297. Trenton. "First Settlers in Newton Township," p. 252.
3. Liber G. G., p. 9.
4. Administration Bonds, 1716-1756, of Gloucester County, Trenton, N. J.

5. "First Settlers in Newton Township," pp. 252, 253.
6. Liber No. 3 of Wills, folio 350. Trenton, N. J.
7. Liber G. G. of West Jersey Deeds, folio 297. Trenton.
8. Liber No. 3 of West Jersey Wills, folio 350. Trenton. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township," p. 253.
9. "New Jersey Archives, First Series. Vol. XXII, p. 347.
10. Liber No. 18 of West Jersey Wills, folio 56.
11. Minutes of Evesham Monthly Meeting of Friends.
12. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting of Friends.
13. Ibid. (Women's Minutes).
14. Liber K. K., of Gloucester County Deeds, folio 129. Woodbury, New Jersey.
15. Gloucester County Wills. File 1802, Trenton.
16. Gloucester County Deeds, Liber U, p. 236. Woodbury.
17. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
18. Family Bible Record. For the name of Kerenhappuch, see Job xlii; 14.

CLEMENT FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Gregory Clement, a member of the English Parliament, and one of the Regicides, was born probably about 1600-1610. He was returned to Parliament in 1646, and sat in the trial of Charles the First, King of England, on January 8th, 22nd, 23rd and 29th, 1648.[1]

Warrant To Execute King Charles I., A. D. 1648.—At the high Co^{rt} of Justice for the tryinge and judginge of Charles Steuart Kinge of England January XXIXth Anno Dm 1648.

Whereas Charles Steuart Kinge of England is and standeth convicted attaynted and condemned of high Treason and other high crymes And sentence uppon Saturday last was pronounced against him by this Co^{rt} to be putt to death by the severinge of his head from his body OF w^{ch} sentence execution yet remayneth to be done. These are therefore to will and require you to see the said sentence executed In the open Streete before Whitehall uppon the morrow being the Thirtieth day of this instante month of January betweene the hours of Tenn in the morninge and ffive in the afternoone of the same day wth full effect And for soe doing this shall be yo^{r} sufficient warrant And these are to require All Officers and Souldiers and other the good people of this Nation of England to be assistinge unto you in this Service Given under our hands and Seales.

To Collonell ffrancis Hather Colonnell Huncks and Lieutenant Colonell Phayre and to every of them.

The above was signed by Gregory Clement and fifty-eight others. (From original document in House of Lords).[2]

Ludlow, in his narrative of these dreadful events, says of Gregory Clement: "He was chosen a member of Parliament about the year 1646, and discharged that trust with great diligence; always joining with those who were most affectionate to the commonwealth, though he never was possessed of any place of profit under them. Being appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of the king, he durst not refuse his assistance in that service. He had no good elocution, but his apprehension and judgment were not to be despised. He declared before his death, that nothing troubled him so much as his pleading guilty at the time of his trial to satisfy the importunity of his relations; by which he had rendered himself unworthy to die in so glorious a cause."

Stiles, in his "Lives of the Regicides," says: "He was a citizen of London, a merchant, and a trader with Spain. He returned to Parliament in 1646. He sat in the trial of Charles I. on January 8, 22, 23 and 29, 1648. He was expelled from Parliament for some misdemeanor, and did not return until after Cromwell's death. He secreted himself in a house near Gray's Inn, and was detected by better eatables being carried there than generally went into such humble habitations and, upon search being made, he was discovered and arrested May 26, 1660." There was much difficulty in identifying him, until a blind man, who happened to hear him speak, said: "That is Gregory Clement; I know his voice."

The Rev. Mark Noble, in his "Lives of the Regicides," Vol. I, page 145, says of

Gregory Clement: "It is probable he was a cadet of a knightly family in Kent, and that Major William Clement in the London miltia was his son. . . . Immediately after the Restoration, those in authority set about the trial and punishment of the judges of the king's father, using the greatest vigilence to prevent their escape from England. A strange feature is that so few seemed to anticipate the certain consequence of remaining within the realm, and fell an easy prey to their enemies. The shadows of coming events could not have been mistaken, and the wonder is that all such as participated in the trial of the king, did not flee from their country and avoid what was sure to follow. Much to the credit of Charles II., but six of those who sat in the trial were executed, while the others were placed in the various prisons of the country, and soon passed into obscurity." These trials began at Hick's Hall, Old Bailey, in the county of Middlesex, October 9th, 1660.

The estate of Gregory Clement being confiscated, his family was scattered, and one of his sons, James, and his wife Jane, emigrated to Long Island in the year 1670. The family is extensive in England, and can be traced from before the tenth century down through the various political and religious changes that have occurred in the nation since that time. The wife of William Penn was of one of the branches of the family. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has collected and published some interesting correspondence between the widow of that great man and Simon Clement, her uncle.

Child of Gregory Clement:[4] 1. James Clement, born *circa* 1650; died 1724; his first wife was Jane; he married (second) Sarah Field.

James Clement, son of Gregory Clement, born *circa* 1650, emigrated to America and settled on Long Island in 1670, with his wife Jane.[5]

He could not have been blessed with much of this world's goods at his first coming, for, in the valuation of estates in Flushing in 1675, where he then lived, he is rated with four acres of land, three cows, two young cattle, and two pigs. The inference is that he was a member of the religious Society of Friends, which inference is strengthened by his subsequent conduct. At the time of the erection of the Friends' meeting house at the place last named, (1695), James Clement prepared the deed for the lot upon which the house was to be built, and recorded the same; for which service he received eleven shillings and four pence. He also did some work about the building, and received in payment a small pittance; all of which appears among the papers of the society still in existence. In 1702, he was one of the grand jury of Queens' county, that was directed, in the charge of the court, to find bills of indictment against Samuel Bownas, an eminent Quaker preacher and one known to all readers of the history of that sect. This the grand jury refused to do; and the refusal led to much bitter controversy between the judge and that body. Friend Bownas was then in prison, and so remained for nearly a year, as the judge hoped that the next jury empaneled would listen to his charge with more respect, and obey his commands. He fell into a like mistake the second time, and ultimately released his prisoner and abandoned the prosecution. This proceeding was characteristic of Lord Cornbury towards this class of citizens throughout both provinces, and frequently led to trouble between that officer and the people, especially in West New Jersey.

During the year 1676, and while John Fenwick was a prisoner in the fort at New York, Jacob Clement became one of the witnesses to several deeds executed by Fenwick to purchasers in Salem county, N. J. This person was probably a brother of James, as it was two years before his son of that name was born. He may have been a resident of that city and have remained there, but his descendants are not known in these latitudes.

James Clement was somewhat of a public man in the affairs of the county wherein he lived, and, so far as can be discovered, discharged his duties acceptably.[6]

Judge Clement's theory that James Clement became a Quaker is supported by a minute of Flushing (Long Island), Monthly Meeting of

Friends made Third month, 1677, wherein it is stated that John Adams was appointed to visit James Clement.[7]

Children of James and Jane Clement:[8] 1. James Clement, born Nov. 21, 1670; married Sarah Hinchman. 2. Sarah Clement, born Sept. 4, 1672; married William Hall, of Salem county. 3. Thomas Clement, born Sept. 26, 1674. 4. John Clement, born Sept. 21, 1676. 5. Jacob Clement, born Dec. 20, 1678; married Ann Harrison. 6. Joseph Clement, born April 15, 1681. 7. Mercy Clement, born April 27, 1683, married Joseph Bates. 8. Samuel Clement, born June 28, 1685. 9. Nathan Clement, born Nov. 29, 1687.

Jacob Clement, Esquire, high sheriff of Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of James and Jane Clement, was born December 20, 1678. He was commissioned sheriff of Gloucester, January 8, 1709, and February 14, 1710.[9] He was one of the signers of "The humble Petition of several Traders, Inhabitants, and Proprietors of New Jersey in America in behalf of themselves and many others," addressed "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty." This was a complaint against Governor Robert Hunter,[10] in 1717.

Jacob Clement married Ann Harrison, daughter of Samuel Harrison by his wife, Sarah Hunt.[11]

Children of Jacob Clement and Ann Harrison:[12] 1. Samuel Clement, married Rebecca Collins. 2. Thomas Clement, married Mary Tily. 3. Jacob Clement, married Elizabeth Tily. 4. Ann Clement, married 10 mo. 6, 1739, Charles French, Jr.[13] 5. Sarah Clement. 6. Mary Clement, married, by New Jersey license of July 9, 1736, John Shivers, of Gloucester county.[14]

Descent from Gregory Clement: IX. Gregory Clement, the Regicide. VIII. James Clement and wife Jane, of Gloucester county. VII. Jacob Clement, married Ann Harrison. VI. Mary Clement, married John Shivers. V. John Shivers, married Zipporah Cheeseman. IV. Samuel Shivers married Kerenhappuch Garwood, III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

CLEMENT REFERENCES.

1. Clement, "The First Settlers in Newton Township, New Jersey," p. 271.
2. French, "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. I, p. 281.
3. Clement, pp. 268, 269, 270, 271.
4. Ibid., p. 271, 272.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid., pp. 272, 273.
7. Minutes of Flushing Monthly Meeting of Friends.
8. Clement Papers. "Genealogical Notes." Vol. I, p. 8. The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.
9. Liber A. A. A. of Commissions, folios 114, 133, Trenton.
10. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. IV, pp. 306, 310.
11. French, "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. I, p. 279. Clement Papers.
12. Clement, "The First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.," p. 274.
13. French, "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. I, pp. 148, 268.
14. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII, p. 89.

BATES FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

William Bates, of the County of Wicklow, Ireland, was a member of the religious Society of Friends, or "Quakers." He was born about the year 1640, in England, or of English blood, as were the majority of the "Friends" in Ireland.

The county town of Wicklow, which has the same name, is situated on the coast of the Irish sea, about thirty miles south of the city of Dublin, at which place considerable trade is carried on with other parts of Great Britain. Here also all the courts are held for that district, and here may be found the common jail for the security and punishment of offenders within its limits.

In this, (1670) and in several different previous years, Parliament passed acts to prevent and suppress conventicles within the kingdom. These acts were made especially oppressive toward the Quakers, and under them many outrages were committed upon their persons and property. If the policy of the government, the administration of its laws and the condition of its people, be any evidence of the progress of civilization, then England stood in no enviable light, during the few years before and after the date above named, in respect to religious toleration within her borders.

Loathsome prisons crowded to suffocation, courts busy with the trials of unoffending citizens, and arrogant officials robbing the people of their hard earnings to sustain a voluptuous and wicked clergy, are dark spots scattered through the history of a nation that boasts of the rights of her citizens.

During these days, (1670), a meeting of the religious Society of Friends was held at the house of Thomas Trafford, in the town of Wickloe, at which place William Bates was a regular attendant. Neither the small number that assembled there, nor the sanctity of a private residence, saved them from annoyance by the soldiery, for they were soon dragged to the jail, and there confined for several weeks, away from their homes and families. At the next sessions they were indicted, and, upon refusing to enter into bonds for their subsequent appearance at court, were sent immediately to prison. No regard was paid to sex or condition of life while under confinement, and so obnoxious were the dampness and foul air, in which they were forced to exist, that many died and the greater number suffered in health. In 1671 a declaration suspending the penal laws in ecclesiastical matters was signed by Charles Second, at that time king. This was a great relief to this class of citizens; but, on account of jealousy towards the Papists, the declaration was withdrawn the next year, and Friends again felt the displeasure of those in authority. Laboring under these disabilities, it was most natural that all such as sympathized with George Fox and his doctrines, should seek for a new country where toleration, to a degree at least, existed, and where they could enjoy their religious opinions in quiet.

During these persecutions the settlement of the land in America was much talked of, and some few colonies had been successful in getting a foothold, and had sent back to their friends in England flattering accounts of the country and climate. In the adjustment of the trouble between Edward Byllynge and John Fenwick, the attention of William Penn and other prominent men in the Society of Friends, was attracted to the territory, through which the river Delaware flowed, and very soon the initiatory steps were taken to secure a title for the same, and, which was most desirable, to have the right of government to follow in the same channel.

The books of record of that date are full of the deeds made from Byllynge and his trustees to persons wishing to get away from abuses that surrounded them, and to remove to a wild unknown land, rather than to remain.

Among these is a deed, dated April 12th, 1677, from William Penn and others to Robert Turner, linen draper, of Dublin; Robert Zane, serge maker, of Dublin; Thomas Thackara, stuff weaver, of Dublin; William Bates, carpenter, of the county of Wickloe, and Joseph Slight, tanner, of Dublin, for one whole share of Propriety in West New Jersey.

Touching William Bates, it is very safe to say that his conclusions in regard to this step were reached in the common jail at Wickloe, where many dreary days were passed while his family was suffering at home. However vague and indistinct his ideas of the rights of persons were, in the form of government under which he lived, or how much such rights could be abused by authority of law, we cannot at this time judge; but we may suppose that they had come to be practical questions with him, placed beyond discussion and without the chance of amendment. The decision to remove to New Jersey was made under much deliberation and after considerable inquiry in regard to locality, since it was important that the colonists should be near each other for fear of the Indians.

During the four years that elapsed between the date of the deed and their coming, Joseph Slight disposed of his interest, and Robert Turner, having acquired a large amount of property in Pennsylvania, turned his attention to that in preference to his West Jersey estate, and did not become a direct partner in this enterprise.

It is readily seen that Robert Turner was the merchant through whom Robert Zane and Thomas Thackara disposed of their manufactured goods, and that their business relations brought them frequently together, whereby the partnership here presented was created.

Although the county of Wickloe is some distance south of the city of Dublin, yet William Bates had business or religious intercourse with

Robert Turner, and was influenced by him to be a participant in this novel and important movement. Of all the callings, his was likely to be the most useful, and his services to be the most in demand, when once they had arrived at their place of destination, for the first thing to be done was to provide some kind of shelter for their families. This was in the shape of rude huts made of poles, placed partly in the hill side, and covered with the skins of animals or the bark of trees. Without any other floor than the earth, with no windows, a stick chimney and a single apartment, it needs no sketch of fancy to see how inconvenient and uncomfortable the habitations of these first comers must have been.

Thomas Sharp, who accompanied William Bates to America, has left the following account of the voyage:

Let it be remembered yt upon ye nineteenth day of September, in ye year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-one, Mark Newby, William Bates, Thomas Thackara, George Goldsmith and Thomas Sharp, set saile from ye Harbor belonging to ye city of Dublin in ye Kingdom of Ireland, in a pink called *Ye owner's adventure,* whereof Thomas Lurtin, of London, was commander, and being taken sick in ye city, his mate John Dagger, officiated in his place; in order to transport us, and yt we might settle ourselves in West Jersey, in America. And by ye good providence of God we arrived in ye Capes of Delaware, ye eighteenth day of November following, and so up ye bay until we came to Elsenberg, and were landed with our goods and families at Salem, where we abode ye winter. But it being very favourable weather and purchasing a boat amongst us, we had an opportunity to make search up and down in yt which was called ye Third, tenth which had been reserved for ye proprietors dwelling in Ireland, where we might find a place suitable for so many of us to settle down together, being in these early times somewhat doubtful of ye Indians, and at last pitched down by yt which is now called Newton creek, as ye most invitingist place to settle down by, and then we went to Burlington, and made application to ye commissioners yt we might have warrants directed to Daniel Leeds, ye Surveyor General, to survey unto every of us, so much land as by ye constitution at yt time was alloted for a settlement being five hundred acres, or yt we had a right to, for a taking up it under, which accordingly we obtained.

At which time also Robert Zane, who came from ye city of Dublin, and had been settled in Salem, four years before, joined in with us who had a right to a tenth, Mark Newby to a twentieth, William Bates to a twentieth, Thomas Thackara to a twentieth, Thomas Sharp (out of his uncle Anthony Sharp's right) a twentieth, and George Goldsmith (under ye notion of Thomas Starkey's right) a tenth; all which of us excepting William Bates who took his on ye southerly side of Newton creek, we took our land in one tract together for one thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, bounding in ye forks of Newton creek and so over to Cooper's creek and by a line of marked trees to a small branch of ye fork creek and so down ye same as by ye certificate of it standing upon record in ye Secretary's office it doth appear. And after some time finding some inconveniency in having our land in common together being at ye time settled at ye place now called Newton in ye manner of a town for fear as aforesaid at which being removed we came to an agreement to divide. George Goldsmith he chose the head of the creek, Thomas Sharp the forks or lower end of the land next towards the river by which means the rest kept to their settlements without any disadvantage to themselves. And so ye land was divided according to every man's right.

Given under my hand the 3rd month, 3rd, 1718.

THOMAS SHARP.

William Bates and Mark Newby brought a certificate from the Friends Meeting of Bellicaire, County Wicklow, dated 6th month (August) 21, 1681. This was presented to the Gloucester Monthly Meeting of Friends in New Jersey. (Gloucester is now Haddonfield Monthly Meeting):

On March 10th, 1681-2, being the time of the survey made to the other partners on the north side of the middle branch of Newton creek, for some unexplained reason, William Bates took his two hundred and fifty acres on the south side of the same stream, opposite the upper end of that tract, and there he built his house. Two years after he made another survey adjoining the first and of like number of acres, and made a subsequent purchase of Robert Turner of other adjoining land, which extended his estate from the Graysbury line to William Albertson's boundary. Much of this is included in the farms now owned

by Jeremiah Ridgway and the heirs of Joseph Eldridge deceased. His habitation stood by the creek, just below the mouth of Bates's run, and near the house on the Ridgway farm.

In common, however, with the other owners, he had an interest in the meadow land at the mouth of Kaighn's run, whence he obtained the hay for his cattle for the winter months, a necessary provision, as no other means of sustaining their stock was obtainable at that early day. As the master mechanic, there can be no doubt, who planned and built the first meeting house at Newton, in 1684; who constructed the rude seats and erected the plain unpretending galleries, in which sat the forefathers of this people, who were faithfully carrying out the belief and the form of religious worship as brought with them across the sea.

To the descendants of William Bates this is a reminiscence worthy to be remembered, and to be told to their children, becoming more interesting as the lapse of time increases.

In 1683, he was one of the representatives from the Irish tenth in the Legislature of the Province, and was the same year appointed constable. The next year he was again returned as a member, and was appointed one of the commissioners for laying out highways, which last office he held for two years. That he was a useful man both as a mechanic and a private citizen, is evident, and in each position he commanded the respect of those around him. He died in the year 1700, leaving a will, now on the files of the office of the Secretary of State, but never placed on record. His children were born in Ireland, some of whom were married a few years after their arrival here.

Deed, William Penn and others to William Bate and others, 1677:

THIS INDENTURE made the Twelveth day of April; Anno Dni 1677 and in the Nyne and Twentieth yeare of the Reigne of King Charles the Second over England &c. Betweene William Penn of Rickmersworth in the County of Hertford Esq^{r}. Gawen Lawrie of London m^{r}chant Nicholas Lucas of Hertford in the County of Hertford Maulster and Edward Byllinge of Westminster in the County of Middx. Gent of the one *pte* And Robert Turner of the City of Dublin in the Kingdome of Ireland Linnen draper Joseph Sleigh of the Cittie of Dublin aforesaid Tanner Robert Zanes of the same place Serge maker Thomas Thackerey of the same place Stuffe weaver and William Bate of ye county of Wickloe in the Kingdome of Ireland afores^{d}. Carpenter of the other *pte* WHEREAS by vertue of one Indenture Quintiptite dated the first day of July Anno Dni 1676 made betweene S^{r}. George Carterett of Saltrum in the County of Devon Knight and Baronett of the ffirst part the said William Penn of y^{e} second part (&c &c).

Now These p^{r}sents Witnesse That for and in Consideration of the Sume of ffive Shillings, they the said William Penn (et al) hath sold unto the Said Robert Turner Joseph Sleigh Robert Zanes Thomas Thackery and William Bate One full equall and undivided Ninetieth part of the aforesaid Nynety Equall and undevided hundred parts of all & singular the said p^{r}misses now called West New Jersey and of all and every the Lands Isles Islands Mynes Mineralls Woods ffishings Hawkings Huntings ffowlings and all other Royalties.

In Witnesse whereof the Said parties of these p^{r}sents have interchangeably Sett their hands and Seales the day and yeare first abovewritten.

W^{m}. PENN GAWEN LAWRIE NICHO. LUCAS E. BYLLINGE.

Sealed and delivered as a duplicate to one other Indenture of the same contents and date herewith by the within named Gawen Lawrie, Edw: Byllinge Nicho. Lucas & Will: Penn in the p^{r}sence of JOHN BURLEY BEN: GRIFFITH HARB^{t}. SPRINGETT

(Liber B of Deeds, part 1, folio 50. Trenton, N. J.).

PROVINCE OF WEST NEW JERSEY, 1684.—The Acts and Law of the General Assembly, at their Sessions at Burlington, for the Province aforesaid from the 20th Day of the third Month called May, 1684, and ending the 14th Day of the same Month, and confirmed by the Governor thereof.

The members of the same Assembly, returned by the respective sheriffs. Third Tenth—William Cooper, Robert Turner, *Francis Collins*, Henry Tradway, Henry Wood, Marcus Lawrence, *William Bates*.

William Bates appointed one of the four commissioners for laying out highways in the Third Tenth. Same dates as above.

William Bates appointed a commissioner for the highways May, 1685.

William Bates chosen as a Representative from the Third Tenth to meet at Burlington, the 25th of the 9th month, Anno 1685.

(Acts and Proceedings of the Legislature of West New Jersey. The Grants and Concessions of the Province of New Jersey. Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, pages 489, 490, 493, 501 and 503).

The Acts and Laws of the General Assembly at their Session at Burlington.—For the Province aforesaid from the second Day of the third month, to the 15th of the same Month Anno Domini, 1683, confirmed by the Governor thereof.

Constables For the third tenth, WILLIAM BATES. (Leaming and Spicer, pages 456 and 458).

THE WILL OF WILLIAM BATE, 1700.

I William Bate of y^e^ toun of Newton in the County of Gloucester and Province of West Jarsy beeing Sick & Weake of body but of Sound & perfect Memory thanks be to God therefore & knowing the uncertayne Estate of this life & that all flesh must yeield unto death when it shall please God to Call doe make ordayne & Constitute this to be my Last will & testament Revoking & Adnulling all other wills by me made or declared & this onely to be my Last will & Testament In manner & form Ass hereafter followeth

Imprimis I give & bequeath unto my Son Joseph Bate & his heyers for Ever that tract of Land whereon he is now Setled & hath Improoved upon Contayning fouer hundred Ackers

Item I give unto my sayd Son Joseph Bate one fether bed & boulster & All the bedding thereunto belonging & I allso give unto my Sayd Son three Ewes with the Carpenters tools that Are now Resyding at Simeon Ellisis And Allsoe one whip Saw beeing A steell plate

Item I give unto my Sayd Son Joseph Bate one Bay mare & Coult.

Item I give unto my Son Jeremiah Bate one little Sorrell mare

Item I give unto my Daughter In Law Mary Bate one Chest.

Item I give unto my Son In Law Simeon Ellis one young mare beeing three years ould

Item I give unto my sayd Son In Law Simeon Ellis & my Son Joseph Bate Liberty to Cut & fall pine timber for theyer own occasions *of of* Building *of of* that forty Ackers of Land which I tooke up for that purpose

Item I leave In order to Repayer the grave yard the sum of two pounds to be payde by my Executor.

Item I give unto my ffriend Thomas Sharp one yeareling Stone Coult.

Item After my Debts Are payde & y^e^ Charges of Buring Defrayed by my Executor I leave the Remayning part of my personall Estate to be Equally Divided between my grand children In West Jersey & Pensilvania & when theyer Parents or Guardians have Received it unto theyer posesion y^t^. then it may be made use of by them to y^e^ best Advantage for theyer children untill they Come of Age.

Item I Appoint my Son In Law Simeon Ellis to be my Sole Executor to See this my Last will & testament preformed In Wittness Whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & Seal this Sixth of y^e^ ninth month Anno Domini 1700

WILLIAM BATE (Seal)

Wittness presentt
WILLIAM SHARP
THOMAS SHARP.

(Proved December 2, 1700. Copied from the original will, which is bound in Volume 7 of Unrecorded Wills, page 283, Department of State, Trenton, New Jersey).

Children of William Bates of Newton Township: 1. Jeremiah Bates, married Mary Spicer. 2. Joseph Bates, married Mercy Clement. 3. Abigail Bates, married Joshua Fearne. 4. William Bates, who is said to have married an Indian girl. 5. Sarah Bates, married Simeon Ellis, in 1692.

References to sketch of Bates family: "First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.," pp. 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51. Clement.
"Immigration of the Irish Quakers into America," Albert C. Myers, pages 382, 383, 384, 385 and 386.

Descent from William Bates. Eighth Generation—1640-1909. VIII. William Bates, married. VII. Sarah Bates, married Simeon Ellis, Senior. VI. Simeon Ellis, Junior, married Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph. V. William Ellis, married Amy Matlack. IV. Aaron Ellis, married Lucretia Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis, married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

ELLIS FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Simeon Ellis, of Newton township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, was born about the year 1670. He was one of the signers of the "Petition of the Council and House of Representatives of West New Jersey to the King, asking for the Confirmation of Andrew Hamilton as Governor." (From P. B. O. B. T. Proprieties, vol. 6, G, 29). He was one of the signers of "The Humble Petition of the Provincial Councill and House of Representatives of the Province of West New Jersey, in General Assembly," which met at Burlington, 12th day of May, A. D. 1701. (New Jersey Archives, 1st series, vol. 2, pp. 377, 380). Restore Lippincott also signed these Petitions.

Of his nativity, or arrival in New Jersey, nothing is known; and it may, perhaps, always remain a doubtful question, for the reason that very many of the emigrants of that day had no entry made of their names upon the ship's books, and also because many of these books have been destroyed through the carelessness of the owners, or of those into whose possession they may have fallen.

It is probable, however, that he was not among the first that landed here, as he did not purchase any real estate until 1691; at which date many settlements had been made in Burlington and Gloucester counties, and the city of Philadelphia had come to be quite a thrifty village. This purchase consisted of two hundred acres of land conveyed to him by Francis Collins, and was part of a survey of eight hundred acres made by him, bounded by the north side of the north branch of Cooper's creek. The two hundred acres lay on both sides of the King's highway, as the same had been but a short time before laid out by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Simeon built his log cabin near the stream, and but a short distance from the road; here he always after lived, and here were all his children born. As was the custom in those days, his place had to be designated by some title, and he adopted that of "Springwell;" but, like the position of the first habitation, it has long since been forgotten. This practice was brought by our forefathers from England, where every gentleman's "seat" had a particular name, which name is tenaciously adhered to from generation to generation by the family. The constant change of the title to land in New Jersey, and the disposition of many families to remove from the ancestral acres, are reasons why so few estates at the present day retain the names by which they were christened at the first settlement. Some, however, may so be found; also, in possession of the owners, may be seen the original title to the estate, coming down through the same blood, with the pride of the family always apparent.

In 1695, Simeon bought four hundred acres of land of Elias and Margaret Hugg, adjoining his first purchase. This Margaret was a daughter of Francis Collins, who had conveyed the said four hundred acres to Samuel Jennings and Robert Dimsdale, as trustees, in 1687, part of the eight hundred acres of survey before named.

These first purchases of Simeon Ellis, as described by present localities, include the village of Ellisburg, in Delaware township; they are almost equally divided by the Camden and Marlton turnpike, and the Moorestown and Haddonfield road.

But few of the original boundaries are left, excepting the water course, as the purchase, sale and division of land, in the space of one hundred years, obliterate very many ancient land marks.

Several other purchases were made, some of which lay on the south side of the north branch, now included in the farms of John Ballinger and of others adjoining. A part of this estate is now owned by Joseph Ellis and the heirs of Josiah Ellis, deceased, lineal descendants of the first settlers. All the remainder has passed out of the name many years since.

Simeon Ellis was a member of General Assembly held at Burlington, May 12, 1701. (N. J. Archives, 1st series, vol. 2, pp. 377-380). He was not a participant in the political troubles of the times in which he lived, and does not appear as an office holder upon any of the records. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and among those who made up the little assemblage at John Kay's house, a short distance from his own, where he met the few of the same sect that came from Evesham.

Simeon Ellis died in 1715, dividing his property by will among his children. His personal effects, by appraisement, amounting to two hundred and fifty-three pounds sterling, and he doubtless was considered a "well-to-do" farmer by his neighbors,

for his estate ranged much above the average of that time. His wife, who survived him, was Sarah, a daughter of William Bates, to whom he was married, according to the order of Friends, in 1692, at the old Newton meeting house, then a short distance from the home of the bride.

Sarah, the widow of Simeon Ellis, dealt somewhat in real estate after the death of her husband, as, in 1717, she bought some four hundred acres in Newton township, fronting on Cooper's creek, and extending to the main branch of Newton creek. This she purchased of Isaac Hollingsham, and, the next year, her son Thomas conveyed her an adjoining tract, making her at that time one of the largest land holders in the township.

Portions of this property remained in the family and name for many years after the death of the widow, following the collateral branches to the present generation; but they are now divided into lots and farms, parts being owned by Edward C. Knight, William P. Tatem, John C. DaCosta, and and others.

The landed estate of Simeon Ellis and of his widow Sarah in her own right, was therefore large; and, lying as it mostly does, in the improved sections of Camden county, if taken as a whole, it would now be of much value.[1]

The will of "Simeon Ellis of Springwell in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Jersey Yeoman being Somewhat weake in body but of Sound & perfect memory praised be God for the Same," was dated the "Six and Twentieth day of the 1th month called March Anno Dom 1715." He bequeathed to his son, Thomas Ellis, three hundred acres of land, "at the place commonly called Holli Brooke, to begin at the Landing on Coopers Creeke," &c., "he paying unto my Sonn Jonathan the Sume of Twenty pounds Current mony according to our Late Queens Proclamation when he shall arive to the age of One and Twenty Years." "I Give and Bequeath unto my Son Simeon, forty acres of Land, And three hundred Acres here where I now live, with my Dwelling house and housing. He paying unto my Daughter Sarah the Sume of twenty Pounds, and unto my Son Joseph, the Sume of twenty pounds," and "unto my Deare wife Ten pounds a Yeare So long as shee liveth, and allow her the best roume in this my house to live in to be at her own Choise and to her own Service Dureing her Naturall life."

To his son William he devised two hundred acres of land, said son to pay £10 to the testator's daughter Mary. To his daughter Sarah he devised £20. To his sons, Joseph and Jonathan, each £20. He appointed his wife executrix, and gave her the residue of his goods. Will witnessed by Amos Ashead, Elizabeth Buckman and John Kay. The inventory of his personal estate made by Joseph Bate and John Kay amounted to £253 18s. 10d.[2] (Proved May 12, 1715. Copied from the original will, file No. 41-H, Trenton, N. J.).

Children of Simeon Ellis and Sarah Bates: 1. Thomas Ellis, married Cathrine Collins, daughter of Josiah Collins, in 1722. 2. Joseph Ellis. 3. William Ellis. 4. Simeon Ellis, of Waterford township, who died in 1773; married Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins. 5. Jonathan Ellis, married Mary Hollingshead, she surviving him and afterwards marrying Robert Stiles. 6. Mary Ellis, married. 7. Sarah Ellis, married, in 1730, John Kay.

Simeon Ellis, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, son of Simeon Ellis and Sarah Bates, was born *circa* 1700. The name of his wife was Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins. He died in 1772.

The will of "Simeon Ellis, of Waterford in the County of Gloucester and in the province of West New Jersey Yeoman being at this Time in perfect Health," was dated April 16, 1764. He devised to his "son Isaac Ellis all that my plantation whereon I formerly Dwel'd Now in the possession of him my Son Isaac (Excep-

ting what is herein Given and bequeathed to my Son John)" etc. To his son John Ellis he bequeathed "a Certain Lott of Land with the House and Improvement thereon Situate on Salam Road." He bequeathed "unto my Son Benjamin Ellis the sum of five Shillings to be paid to him by my Execu[rs]. he my Said Son being provided for before." "Item I Give and bequeath unto my Son William Ellis the sum of ffive Shillings to be paid in manner aforesaid, he my Said Son William being provided for before." To his son Simeon he gave "One Hundred pound proclamation mone." To his daughter Sarah Dwire, thirty pounds. "Item I order and it is my Will that all the Residue and Remainder of my Estate be Equilly Devided between my Son Benjamin my Son William my Son Simeon and my Daughter Sarah Share and Share alike." "Item I Do hereby Nominate Constitute and Appoynt my Trusty friends John Cox and Samuel Clement Jun[r]. Executors to this my Last Will and Testament."

Witnessed by Samuel Murrel, Nathan Albertson and Abraham Albertson. The inventory of the personal estate of Simeon Ellis was made November 6, 1772, by Kendal Coles and Enoch Roberts. It included an Old Clock, an Old Case of Drawers, sundry Books, a Gun and Some Earthen Plates.[3] (Proved July 27, 1773. Copied from the original will. File number 1083-H, of Gloucester County Wills, Trenton, New Jersey).

Children of Simeon Ellis, of Waterford: 1. Isaac Ellis. 2. John Ellis. 3. Benjamin Ellis. 4. Major William Ellis, born *circa* 1730; died 1800; married by license of Dec. 30, 1756, Amy Matlack. 5. Simeon Ellis. 6. Sarah Ellis, married ———Dwyer.

Major William Ellis, of Waterford township, Gloucester (now Camden) county, New Jersey, son of Simeon Ellis, of the same place, was born *circa* 1730. He was married by a New Jersey license of December 30, 1756, to Amy Matlack, daughter of John Matlack, by his wife Hannah Shivers.

Marriage License Bond, William Ellis and Amy Matlack, 1756:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That We William Ellis Jun[r]. of the County of Gloucester & Province of New Jersey Yeoman and John Hinchman Esq[r]. of the Same Place holden, and do stand justly indebted unto His Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq[r] Governor of the Province of New Jersey in the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds.

Dated this Thirtieth Day of December Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Six.

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS such, That whereas the above bounden William Ellis Jun[r]. hath obtained Licence of Marriage for himself of the one Party, and for Amy Matlack of the Same Place Spinster of the other Party: Now if it shall not hereafter appear, that they the said William Ellis Jun[r] and Amy Matlack have any lawful Let or Impediment, of Precontract, Affinity or Consanguinity, to hinder their being joined in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony, and afterwards their living together as Man and Wife; then this obligation to be void, or else to stand and remain in full Force and Virtue

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of SAM[l]. PEART. — WILLIAM ELLIS JOHN HINCHMAN.

Be it Remembered that on the 30[th] day of December Anno Dom 1756 Personally appeared before Abram Hewlings Esq[r]. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Burlington William Ellis who being one of the People Called Quakers On his Solemn Affirmation which he Took according to Law did declare that John Matlack father of the within named Amy Matlack is Consenting that he this Affirmant Shou'd have his Daughter the said Amy Matlack in Marriage.

Affirmed the day and year above before me — WILLIAM ELLIS.

AB[m]. HEWLINGS.

(Marriage License Bonds, Vol. E, 1736-1792, Trenton, N. J.).

William Ellis was most active in the preparations that were made for the defense of the colonies before the actual outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He most probably had served in the militia as a private, and had gained the rank of lieutenant, for on October 13, 1775, he was commissioned as captain in the Second Battalion of Gloucester County, New Jersey Militia. On June 14th, 1776, he was commissioned captain in Colonel Silas Newcomb's Battalion of the Brigade of New Jersey State Troops commanded by General Nathaniel Heard, and became major of the same battalion before July 18th, 1776, when he was elected by the Convention of the State of New Jersey as major of Colonel Charles Read's Battalion of Detached Militia.[5]

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, Thursday, July 18, 1776, it was

Resolved, That this House from henceforth, instead of the style and title of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, do adopt and assume the style and title of the Convention of the State of New Jersey.

On the question, Whether William Ellis, Esquire, or Elijah Hand, Esq. be Major of the battalion of militia to be raised in the counties of Burlington, Gloucester and Cumberland? It was carried as follows, viz:

For W. Ellis, Esq.—Mr. Drummond, Paterson, Hardenbergh, Mehelm, Joseph Holmes, Mott, Sparks, Clark, Hugg, Ellis, Combs, Bloomfield, Van Campen, Sinnickson, Cripps, Tallman, Shreve.

For E. Hand, Esq.—Mr. Condict, Josiah Holmes, Elmer, Ayres, Harris, Buck, Bowen, Sergeant, Post, Taylor.[6]

At a meeting of the Convention of the State of New Jersey, July 18, 1776, it was resolved, that,

Whereas the Honourable Continental Congress have resolved, "That General Washington be desired to call to his assistance two thousand of the men who have marched into New Jersey to form the flying camp, and that the Convention of New Jersey be requested immediately to supply their places with an equal number of the militia of that State." And whereas, the situation of New York, the vicinity of New Jersey to the enemy, and above all, the arrival of Lord Howe, who, it is probable, will speedily make some decisive movement, render it absolutely necessary, that the most immediate and effectual steps be taken to guard against the incursions of the British troops, and to strengthen the army of the United States.

Resolved therefore unanimously, That two thousand of the militia of this State be immediately detached to supply the place of the like number taken from the flying camp in New Jersey, and ordered to New York.

Resolved, That said two thousand militia compose four battalions, consisting of thirty companies of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of a Brigadier General.

Resolved, That the said militia continue in service for the space of one calendar month, computing from the time of their joining the flying camp, unless sooner discharged; that they have the same pay, rations and allowance, as the brigade under General Heard are entitled to receive from the Continental Congress, computing from the time of their marching to the place of destination; and that they conform in all instances to the regulations which are or shall be made for the government of said forces.

It was further Resolved, That the following officers be appointed to the command of the respective battalions: viz. For the battalion to be raised in Bergen, Essex and Morris, Edward Thomas, Colonel, Ellis Cook, Lieutenant-Colonel, John Mauritius Goetschius, Major; for the battalion to be raised in the Counties of Somerset, Sussex and Hunterdon, Mark Thompson, Colonel, Abraham Bonnell, Lieutenant Colonel, and Enos Kelsey, Major; for the battalion to be raised in the counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Salem, George Taylor, Colonel, Whitton Cripps, Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Duychinck, Major; and for the battalion to be raised in the Counties of Burlington, Gloucester and Cumberland, Charles Read, Colonel, Josiah Hillman, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Ellis, Major.[7]

William Ellis was commissioned major in Colonel David Potter's Battalion of State Troops, November 27th, 1776, and subsequently major of the Second Battalion of Gloucester County Militia. He

was taken prisoner at Cooper's Ferry, New Jersey, April 5th, 1778, and held by the enemy until his exchange, December 26, 1780.[8]

The colonel of the Second Battalion of Gloucester County, of which William Ellis was major, was Joseph Ellis, Esquire, who had served as a deputy from Gloucester county to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, in May, June, August and October, 1775, and January, 1776. He was a member of the Convention of New Jersey, and present at the meeting of June 22, 1776, when Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, and John Witherspoon, were elected as Delegates to the Continental Congress, which (Congress) signed the Declaration of Independence, twelve days later.[9] Joseph Ellis was appointed one of the four Muster Masters of New Jersey, by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, October 26, 1775. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, 1781 to 1785, and a member of the Legislative Council, 1787 to 1794.[10] It will be seen that he voted for William Ellis as major, July 18th, 1776.

The following references to the command of Major William Ellis, are from the "History of Camden County:"

> The most prominent military characters of the county of Gloucester at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, were Colonels Joseph Ellis, Josiah Hillman, Joseph Hugg, Robert Brown, Major William Ellis, Captains Samuel Hugg, John Stokes, and John Davis.
>
> Colonel Ellis had commanded a company in Canada in the French and Indian War, but on the opening of the issue between the Mother-country and the colonies he resigned the commission he held of the King, and was made a colonel in the Gloucester militia. He was in the battle of Monmouth and several other engagements, in all of which he fought bravely.

The militia were the first troops organized in New Jersey in the Revolution, the Provincial Congress on June 3, 1775, providing "a plan for regulating the militia of the colony," because of "the cruel and arbitrary measures adopted and pursued by the British Parliament and present ministry for the purpose of subjugating the American colonies to the most abject servitude." By the elaboration of this plan, in August, Gloucester was required to raise three battalions. On June 3, 1776, the Continental Congress called for 13,800 militia to reinforce the army at New York. The quota for New Jersey was 3,300, of which Gloucester furnished two companies. On July 16th, Congress requested the Convention of New Jersey to supply with militia the places of two thousand of Washington's troops that had been ordered into New Jersey to form the Flying Camp. Of the thirty companies of sixty-four men each sent under his call, Gloucester provided three, which, with one from Cumberland and three from Burlington, were combined in a battalion under Colonel Charles Read, Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Hillman, Major William Ellis and Surgeon Bodo Otto, Jr. August 11, 1776, the militia was divided into brigades, one to be detached for immediate service and relieved by the other at the expiration of thirty days. On this basis of monthly classes, in active service alternate months, these troops were held during the war. On January 8, 1781, the organization was enlarged to three brigades. The good service performed by the militia of New Jersey is fully recorded in history. At the fights at Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, and Van Neste's Mills, they bore an active part; while at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Assanpink, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth, they performed effi-

cient service in supporting the Continental Line.

The subjoined list exhibits the field and staff officers of the militia of Old Gloucester County:

Brigadier General—Joseph Ellis.
Colonels—Bodo Otto, Israel Shreve, Richard Somers.
Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert Brown, Elijah Clark, Samuel Shreve, Samuel Tonkin.
Majors—William Ellis, Samuel Flannigan, George Payne, Jeremiah Smith, Richard Westcott.
Paymasters—Thomas Carpenter, John Little.
Surgeon—Thomas Hendry.
Captains—John Davis (and others).

While Wayne was posted in Haddonfield, some of his men made a reconnoissance of the British at Gloucester, and were discovered and pursued by a superior force. A running fight ensued which lasted nearly from Gloucester Point to the American lines, but the British suffered much the greater loss. The most prominent man in this action on the American side was Colonel Ellis, of the Gloucester militia. Soon afterward the whole British force at Gloucester moved on Wayne at Haddonfield by night, but found only his empty quarters. On this occasion occurred the daring exploit of Miles Sage, a vidette in Ellis' regiment, who with a comrade named Chew, as stated by Judge Clement:

Detected the enemy's movement and rode in great haste to inform Colonel Ellis. Chew taking a shorter route and swimming his horse across Newton Creek, was the first to reach Haddonfield, and Ellis' regiment marched out just as the British marched in. The Colonel was so corpulent that he fell behind the men, and but for the darkness of the night would have been taken prisoner.

The intelligence brought by Chew created great consternation in the town, and every precaution was taken to mislead the enemy by putting out the lights in the dwellings and the families retiring to bed. A colored servant in the family of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood, widow of Samuel Blackwood, then living in Tanner street, was sent with the children to their room and strictly enjoined to extinguish the candle. To gratify her curiosity, however, she placed it on the window ledge, which attracted the attention of the soldiers, who at once surrounded the house. John Blackwood, a son of the widow, then a lad, was captured, taken into the street and made to tell what he knew of Colonel Ellis and his regiment. While attempting, by the light of a few torches and surrounded by the excited soldiers, to show the direction of the retreating troops, Miles Sage rode up and asked the boy very much the same question he was endeavoring to answer the others. His reply was that they had gone "some one way and some another." At this moment Sage discovered that he was in the midst of British soldiers, who at the same time noticed that he was an American.

Sage at once put spurs to his horse, rode hastily into the main street and towards the northerly part of the village. He was fired upon as he vanished in the darkness, but escaped until he reached the upper hotel, where his horse was wounded and he fell to the ground. Before Sage could disengage himself from the saddle, he was attacked by the guard, stabbed in various places about his body, and left for dead in the street. By order of a Scotch officer he was carried into a small building on the north side of the street near the present Temperance House, where he was attended by a surgeon of the army. On examination it was found that he had thirteen bayonet wounds, and he was put in the care of some women, one of whom became the mother of Governor Stratton. Being besought to prepare for death, he exclaimed: "Why Martha, I mean to give the enemy thirteen rounds yet." He lived to tell his grandchildren of his perilous adventure.

The following minute appears of December 12, 1777:

Application was made to the Board for the payment of money due to the militia in the county of Gloucester, under the command of Colonel Ellis.

Agreed that Colonel Ellis be informed by letter that the Legislature have directed the delegates to obtain from Congress the sum of £120,000 for discharging the debt due to the militia of this State, and that the proportion of $16,000, when obtained, will be paid into the hands of Thomas Carpenter for the payment of the militia of Gloucester and Salem.

The Hessian marauders were scouring southern

New Jersey for better food than King George's rations, and Colonel Ellis, commandant of the Gloucester militia, was authorized to remove and cattle, sheep and hogs (excepting milch cows) from any places where he thought them in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, to places of greater security, and upon the owners refusing to do so, after first giving notice to the owners, who may take care of them at their expense. This measure not proving extreme enough, Colonel Ellis was directed to remove all the horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and all cows which do not give milk, from the vicinity of the Jersey shore, in the counties of Burlington, Gloucester and Salem, that may be within the reach of the enemy's foraging parties, except such as might be really necessary for the inhabitants (the owners refusing to do it on notice given to them for that purpose) and that the general (Washington) be informed that the powers lodged in the council of safety are inadequate to the requisition of having the forage removed, and that it be recommended to him to exercise his own authority in having it effected. This stripping of the country of provender in order that the enemy might not obtain it speaks eloquently of the straits to which this section of the State was reduced.

The Jerseymen passed the winter of 1777-78, with the remainder of the army in gloom and suffering at Valley Forge. When the British evacuated Philadelphia, in June, 1778, Maxwell's brigade constituted the main portion of the column placed under the command of Lafayette to hang upon General Clinton's flanks and rear, with the object of striking him a blow whenever the opportunity permitted. They were highly successful in making the enemy suffer severely on the march through Jersey. On June 28th the Line, as well as the militia, which was under the command of Major-General Philemon Dickinson, took part in the battle of Monmouth. Most of the winter of 1778-79 was spent by the brigade at Elizabethtown, but a detachment of Shreve's Gloucester troops was encamped at Newark. In May 1779, the whole brigade took part in General Sullivan's expedition, which marched up the Susquehanna Valley and inflicted punishment on the Seneca Indians, returning to New Jersey in October.

Another reorganization was carried into effect in compliance with the acts of Congress of May 27, 1778, and March 9, 1779. The battalions of the Line, reduced in numbers by losses in battle and other calamities of war, were consolidated into three, and a bounty of $200 each was offered for three hundred and sixty-five volunteers. Sixteen hundred and twenty more were called for on February 9, 1780, the inducement to enlist was increased to one thousand dollars, and recruiting officers or "muster masters" were appointed, Colonel Joseph Ellis filling the office in Gloucester county. In June, 1781, another draft was made, and John Davis undertook to fill Gloucester's quota of fifty-one men. The bounty paid under this requisition was £12 in gold or silver to each man, and the three colonels, Matthias Ogden, Isaac Shreve, and Elias Dayton, succeeded in filling out their regiments to six companies each. Maxwell continued in command of the brigade until his resignation in July, 1780, when he was succeeded by the senior colonel, Dayton, who served until the close of the war. In September, 1781, the three regiments were ordered to Virginia, where they participated in the Yorktown campaign and were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The news of the cessation of hostilities was announced in the camp of the brigade April 19, 1783, and the Jersey Line was mustered out on the succeeding 3d of November.[11]

Major William Ellis died prior to December 3, 1800, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to Levi Ellis. Daniel Fortiner and George Whitall were sureties on the administrators' bond. The inventory of the personal estate was made by John Clement and John Branson,[12] and amounted to $911.26.

Amy, widow of Major Ellis, died in Waterford township between May 12th and July 22nd, 1811. The will of Amy Ellis, 1811:

I Amy Ellis of the Township of Waterford in the County of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey, Widow being Sick in body but of sound and disposing mind and memory, do this twelveth day of May in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, make and publish this my Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say,

Imprimus my Will is that my Funeral charges and my just Debts be paid and discharged out of my Personal Estate.

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Levi Ellis the sum of one Dollar,

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughters Mary Collins, Liza Fortiner, Hannah Lippincott,

and Sarah Matlack, all my Wearing Apparel to be divided among them equaly alike.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Sarah Matlack the Bed on which I lay, and a coverlid that is Marked with her name.

Item my Will is that all my Estate Real and personal not Bequeathed otherwise shall be sold and the Money equaly divided between my Sons William Ellis and Aaron Ellis, and my Daughters Mary Collins, Liza Fortiner, Hannah Lippincott, and Sarah Matlack, Share and Share alike.

Lastly I nominate and appoint my Son in law Josiah Matlack Executor of this my last Will and Testament.

Witness my hand and Seal the day and year above written, Signed Sealed pronounced and declared by the said Amy Ellis, to be her last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who have hereunto Subscribed our names at the Request and in the presence of the said Testator.

JACOB HORNER, Junr. AMEY ELLIS.[13]

AMEY HORNER.

(Copied from original will which was proved July 22, 1811. File No. 2798-H. Gloucester County Wills, Trenton, N. J.).

Children of William Ellis and Amy Matlack:[14] 1. Jacob Ellis, died aged twenty-one years. 2. Levi Ellis, married Elizabeth Hillman. 3. Mary Ellis, married Charles Collins. 4. Elizabeth Ellis, married Daniel Fortner. 5. William Ellis, married Ann Higbee. 6. Hannah Ellis, married Hugh Lippincott. 7. Aaron Ellis, married Lucretia Ellis. In "Historic Notes of Old Coles Church," a volume in the Collection of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is found on page 824 entries showing that Aaron Ellis married Lucretia Ellis).

Descent from Thomas Ellis: VII. Simeon Ellis, married Sarah Bates. VI. Simeon Ellis, Jr., married Sarah Collins. V. William Ellis, married Amy Matlack. IV. Aaron Ellis, married Lucretia Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis, married Joseph Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

ELLIS REFERENCES.

1. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township, New Jersey," p. 182.
2. File No. 41-H. Gloucester Wills, State Department, Trenton.
3. File No. 1083-H. Gloucester County Wills.
4. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII, p. 125, Volume E of Marriage License Bonds, 1736-1792, State Department.
5. Certificate of The Adjutant-General, State of New Jersey, dated March 28, 1912.
6. "Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775-1776," p. 512.
7. Ibid., pp. 564, 565.
8. Certificate as above.
9. "Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, 1775-1776," p. 473.
10. "New Jersey Archives, Second Series," Vol. I, p. 557.
11. "The History of Camden County, New Jersey, 1886," pp. 56, 57, 68, 70, 71.
12. File 2287-H. Gloucester County Wills, State Department, Trenton.
13. File 2798-H. Gloucester County Wills.
14. "Genealogical Collections of Asa Matlack." (Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania), p. 824.

ELLIS FAMILY,

Ancestral Record.

Thomas Ellis, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, son of Simeon Ellis and Sarah Bates, was born *circa* 1698. At Haddonfield Monthly Meeting of Friends in Eighth month, 1722, Thomas Ellis and Katherine Collins declared their intentions of marriage, for the second time.[1] He did not leave a will, and there is no record of administration of his estate. His four brothers made wills, and neither of them had a son Thomas.

Child of Thomas Ellis and Katherine Collins: 1. Thomas Ellis, Jr., born *circa* 1725; married (first) 1752, Anna Peel; married (second) 1759, Hannah Albertson; married (third) Anna Humphries.

Thomas Ellis, Jr., of Waterford township, Gloucester county, son of Thomas Ellis by his wife Katherine Collins, was born about 1725. He was married first, by a New Jersey license, on March 31, 1752, to Anna Peel, of the same place. Simeon Ellis was surety on the license bond fur-

nished by Thomas Ellis.[2] As this marriage was not accomplished under the direction of the Society of Friends, he was "dealt with" at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, Fourth month, 1753. At the same meeting the following Sixth month, a testification against Thomas Ellis, Jr., was produced. At the meeting held in Seventh month, he appeared and desired Friends to defer publishing this testification, and in Eighth month produced an acknowledgment of his error in marriage. This was accepted by the Meeting, Eleventh month, 1757.[3]

Thomas Ellis, Jr., was married (second), by New Jersey license of September 25, 1759, to Hannah Albertson, widow,[4] and as they were "married out of meeting," and she was "too near of kin," he was disowned from membership of Friends, by Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, in Eleventh month, 1759.[5] The second wife of Thomas Ellis died some time prior to April 9, 1765, on which day he married (third) in Christ Episcopal Church, Swedesboro, Anna Humphries.[6]

The date of death of Thomas Ellis, Jr., is not known and there is no will, nor administration of his estate. The last record found of him, is a deed made October 11, 1774, from Thomas Ellis and wife Anna, of Waterford township, to Benjamin Morgan, of Philadelphia.[7]

Child of Thomas Ellis, Jr., and Anna Peel:[8] 1. Rachel Ellis, born in 1753.

Child of Thomas Ellis, Jr., and Hannah Albertson: 2. Samuel Harrison Ellis, born 1760.

Children of Thomas Ellis, Jr., and Anna Humphries: 3. Isaac Ellis, born 1765. 4. Anna Ellis, born 1767. 5. Hannah Ellis, born 1768. 6. Lucretia Ellis, married Aaron Ellis.

Descent from Thomas Ellis: VII. Simeon Ellis, married Sarah Bates. VI. Thomas Ellis, married Katherine Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins and Katherine Huddlestone. V. Thomas Ellis, Jr., married Anna Humphries. IV. Lucretia Ellis, married Aaron Ellis. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

ELLIS REFERENCES.

1. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
2. Marriage License Bonds. Volume of Addenda, 1746-1763, p. 139, Trenton. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII.
3. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
4. Marriage License Bonds, Liber E, Trenton. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII.
5. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
6. Register of Christ Church, Swedesboro, New Jersey.
7. Liber A. No. 1 of West Jersey Deeds, folio 32, Trenton.
8. Ellis Bible Record.

HUMPHRIES FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Walter Humphries, born about 1650, evidently of Welsh blood, was termed, "Walter Humphreys *alias* Powell," when he bought one-sixteenth of a share of the lands in West Jersey from Thomas Hooton, June 1, 1679. He had purchased one-sixteenth of a share of the same lands from William Peachee, March 27, 1677. The Welsh custom was to use the father's given name as a surname, and it is probable that Walter Humphries was the son of Powell Humphries or of Humphries Powell.

He was a broad-weaver, living in 1681 at Painswick, a market-town and parish in Gloucestershire, England, six miles south-southeast of Gloucester Town. The town of Painswick is built on the declivity of a hill crowned by the ancient Roman camp of Kimsbury. On January 5, 1681-2, "Walter Humphries *alias* Powell," of Painswick, purchased from John Harris, of Goat Acre in Wiltshire, the one-third

of a one-eighth of a share of the Province of West New Jersey. A survey of two hundred acres of this land was made by Daniel Leeds, May 20, 1681, in the name of Walter Humphreys. It was located on the east of the road from Rancocus creek to the great meadow and land of Lawrence Morris.[2]

On August 15, 1684, Walter Humphries was of Painswick, and appointed his son-in-law Enoch Core and son Joshua Humphries as his general agents in New Jersey. Joshua Humphries, son of Walter, removed to West New Jersey, and as the "son and surviving attorney" of Walter Humphries sold two hundred acres of the latter's land at Northampton River, Burlington county, to Thomas Revell, December 12, 1688. On February 2, 1688-9, Joshua sold twenty-five acres of his father's land in Burlington town bounds, to Nathaniel Cripps, of Mount Holly.[3]

On May 11, 1690, Joshua Humphries, as his father's attorney, sold to Joseph Adams, of Burlington, tailor, a house lot in Burlington. Walter Humphries was still a resident of Painswick, May 1, 1690, when his son and attorney, Joshua, sold forty acres of his lands which Walter had purchased from Joan Cames and others in 1682.[4]

Walter Humphries left England some time after the above date, and prior to October 6, 1694, when as "Walter Humphries *alias* Powell, late of Painswick, County of Gloucester, England, now of Burlington County, broad-weaver," he conveyed to his son "Joshua Humphries *alias* Powell of Burlington County, weaver," one hundred acres of land and three acres of meadow on the Rancocus river; also one thirty-second of a share of West Jersey lands.[5]

After settling in the new country, Walter Humphries seems to have devoted all his energies to his lands. He is described as a yeoman of Burlington, in a deed made October 5, 1695, to George Elkinton and wife Mary, daughter of the said Walter, for land on Crosswicks creek, excepting "the house and wharf lots on the Island of Burlington." He sold two hundred and seventy acres of land "near Mount Holly, on South Rancocus Creek" to Isaac Horner, May 21, 1698.[6]

Walter Humphries died in Burlington, in 1698. His will, made October 28, 1698, mentioned his daughter Mary, wife of George Elkinton, and her children: Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph and George; son Joshua; grandson Enoch Coare, called brother of Mary Elkinton. Appointed his daughter Mary and her husband executors. Will witnessed by John Hollinshead, Isaac Marriott and Thomas Raper. The inventory of the personal estate of Walter Humphries, appraised October 17, 1698, by Christopher Wetherill, Thomas Brian, John Woolman and Thomas Eves, amounted to £186 8 shillings and 2 pence, of which £40 stood for a house and lot in Third street; £10 for a wharf lot; £8 for a lot between Mary Mires and Benjamin Wheat; £5 for twenty-five acres in the town bounds. The will was proved November 26, 1698.[7]

Children of Walter Humphries: 1. Joshua Humphries, judge, justice of the peace and member of the New Jersey Assembly; married (first) Rachel Horner, and (second) Elizabeth Wills. 2. Mary Humphries, married George Elkinton. 3. ——— Humphries, married Enoch Core, who died between Aug. 15, 1684, and Dec. 12, 1688.

Judge Joshua Humphries, judge of the Burlington County Courts, justice of the peace, member of the Assembly of New Jersey, and a member of the Council of

Proprietors of West Jersey, son of Walter Humphries (*alias* Powell), of Painswick, in Gloucestershire, was born *circa* 1664-1665. He evidently left England about August 15, 1684, when he and his brother-in-law Enoch Core were appointed general agents for his father, in New Jersey.

Joshua was at "Northampton River," Burlington county, New Jersey, December 12, 1688, when he sold a portion of his father's lands to Thomas Revell. On August 6, 1689, John Hilliar, of Northampton River, and Bernard Devonish, of Burlington, conveyed to Joshua Humphries, of Northampton River, "feofee in trust for Martha, wife of said Bernard Devonish," land given to said Hilliar by Devonish, April 3, 1685. The land conveyed by Joshua Humphries to Thomas Revell, December 12, 1688, was reconveyed by the latter to Joshua, May 10, 1690. This was a plantation of two hundred acres.[8]

Joshua Humphries was a member of the Assembly of West Jersey in 1697. In May, 1696, an "association" was framed in the English Parliament in support of King William, after a plot against the Sovereign had been frustrated. Tindal says that, "The association was carried from the Houses of Parliament over all England." The following agreement signed by Joshua Humphries relates to this:

Agreement of the Quaker Members of the House of Representatives of West Jersey, to uphold the interests of the King.

Wee the Subscribers to this present Instrument (being under y^e^ Denomination of Quakers) haveing understood that a Horrid Plott, and conspiracy, hath been contrived against ye person and Government of King William y^e^ third, over England &c: which it hath pleased God, graciously to prevent; by a timely Discovery thereof: as appears at large by an Act of Parliament presented to us at this time by our Governor, Andrew Hamilton: Recommending it as propper, for us after y^e^ example of England &c: to Subscribe, to ye form an association in that Act Contained. Or at least; that such of us whose Religiouse Principles will not suffer us to Subscribe in manner and form therein Expressed; Should Answer y^e^ Intent of it, by Subscribeing to a Declaration, of our fidelity, and Loyalty, to y^e^ King and Government as now Established, which we willingly, and Chearfully doe in manner following viz:

Wee doe Sollemnly Promise and Declare, in y^e^ presence of God, ye witness of y^e^ truth of what we say That we will alwayes be ffaithfull to King William and use all such Endeavors, as we can for ye preservation and Safety of his person and Government, and doe Utterly Abhorr, and Detest, all Traiterouse and Dissloyall practices, against our King and Government, and are thankfull to God, for his preservations Continued over his person; and y^e^ Realmes he Rules which we pray God long to Continue in peace and Safety.

Sam^ll^ Jenings Speak^r^.

Francis Davenport	William Cooper
William Biddle	John Hollinghead
Mahlon Stacy	Peter Frettwell
Daniel Mills	Jon^a^. Beere
Tho: Gardner	Benj. Wheate
Thomas Thackery	John Thompson
Richard Heritage	William Pate
John Taylor	Archebell Michell
James Atkinson	Fred: Jam. Lippincott
Sam^ll^ Spicer	Robert Wilson
John Adams	William Wood
Thomas Raper	George Deacon
Joshua Humphris	John Hugg
Thomas Lambert	Mathew Medcalfe
John Scott	the mark of
Henry Callingor	John Woolston
Richard Davkin	the mark of
Hananiah Gam	John Day
Joseph Cooper	Sam^ll^ Wade
Joseph Browne	John Hugg J^r^
John Wright	W^m^ Hall.[9]

In 1706 or 1707, Joshua Humphries joined other "Proprietors and Purchasers of the Western Division of New Jersey" in a petition to Lord Cornbury, governor of New York and New Jersey. This petition related to land warrants.[10] His name appears on the census of Northampton township, Burlington county, 1708-9, as aged 44 years, and Esther Humphries,

47 years. Esther Humphries may have been the first wife of Joshua.

Joshua Humphries was a member of the Assembly in 1710, viz:

Dies Mercu VI^th^ Decem 1710.

At A Councill held at Burlington

Present, His Excel Robert Hunter Esq^r^ Cap^t^ Gen & Governor Lewis Morris, William Pinhorne, George Deacon, Richard Towneley, Daniell Coxe, Roger Mompesson, Peter Sonmans, Hugh Huddy, Thomas Gordon, Thomas Gardiner, and Robert Quarry, Esquires.

The following members of the House of Representatives tooke the oaths appointed to be taken in the Roome of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and tooke and Subscribed the Test and Abjuration oath: Vizt:

John Johnson, Isaac Sharp, John Reid, Tho Farmer, Adam Hude, William Lawrence, William Bustill, Andrew Van Boskirk, Gershom Mott, Cornelius Longefeild, John Tunnisson.

And these following being of the People Called Quakers tooke their Sollemn afirmations Viz^t^. Peter Fretwell, John Kay, John Kaighan, Tho Lambert, John Mason, Hugh Middleton, Joshua Humphreys, and were then directed by his Excellency to Repaire to their house and Chuse their Speaker.[11]

Jeremiah Basse wrote to Governor Hunter, from Burlington, April 10, 1712:

May it please Your Excellency

S^r^. I thinke it my duty to acquaint your Excellency that this being the day that the Gentlemen that call themselves Proprietors of this division anualy are accustomed to meet to chuse what they Call a Councill of Proprietors there were about thirty mett at the house of Captain Allison & after time they proceeded to Elect five persons to take (care) of the Concernes of the Proprietors in this County and the Choice by a very great majority fell on Col. Coxe John Wills Peter Fretwell Thomas Stevenson and Josua Humphreys.[13]

The following document shows that Joshua Humphries continued in the Assembly in 1716-7, and that as a Representative he aided an Indian who had been unjustly treated:

The Affirmation m^r^ John Wills taken before John Roberdes one of his Ma'ties Justices of y^e^ peace for the County of Burlington January y^e^ 21^st^ 1716-7 And also before Isaac De Cow and Samuel ffurnis two Justices of the peace of the same County the Day and year above Said.

Mehemickwon the Indian King who was Commonly by the English Called King Charles made his Complaint to me Several times That John Wetherill had a design to Cheat him of Some of his Land at a place Called Coerping: I asked him w^ch^ way that could be, he Answered that he had made him Drunk and when So had made a writing and got him Set his hand to it And this is what he Affirmed at all times when we Discoursed on that Subject And further he told me that y^e^ Said John Wetherill offered to give him more Drink next morning, the Indian Said he asked the said Wetherill for what he would give him Drink, the said Wetherill Answered do you not know for w^t^. do you not Remember you Sold me the Land last Night, no said the Indian I knew nothing of it, for I was So Drunk last Night, that I knew nothing, not So much as where I was, And if you have done Any Such thing by me when I was in that Condition as to get my hand to A writing, you have Cheated me, And I will have none of yo^r^. drink nor you Shall never have the Land, And for that time they parted, And Soon after y^e^ Indian Came to my house, very uneasy he was, And gave me this Account, And Still from time to time as he met w^th^ me, Seemingly with great Indignation he would treat on that Subject, till in process of time he heard the Governour would be at Burlington And hoping the Governo^r^ would redress his Grievance in the Case was quiet till that came to pass and when y^e^ Governo^r^ was come to Burlington And the Assembly was Sitting he came to my house and told me that John Wetherill was about to build a house upon the Land he had fraudulently taken from him the thoughts of w^ch^ (said he) Burns like Affire in my Breast so that I cannot rest day nor night, nor eat my Victuals. Come Brother said he to me you know that Henris is gone and John Woolton is Dead I have none left but you to Assist me, All my old friends & Brothers who were the first Settlers here and understood our Language are gone but you; Wherefore (Says he) come Brother you must go w^th^ me to Burlington to the Governo^r^ for I am resolved to Complain to him of y^e^ abuse I rec'd from John Wetherill Do not Deny me, I told him that I was otherwise Engaged and could not go myself But I would write to Peter ffretwell & Joshua Humphris (who likewise were his Brothers) And Desire them to go w^th^ him to y^e^ Governour he Alleadged that they had not y^e^

Indian Language I told him they might get an Interpreter and So wrote to them, and got myself Excused for y^t time But when he came to Town and Delivered the Letter to them the Business of y^e Assembly (they being members) took up their time so that they could not Attend on him but Treated him well w^th Victuals and Drink and Sent him home again, ordering him to come again abo^t. a week or ten Days after and be Sure to bring me along w^th him, Accordingly he came again to my house and told me they Said I must come to Town w^th him, So w^th him I went and when come there I got Peter ffretwell and Joshua Humphries together and we Sent for John Wetherill hoping that we might Reconcile the matter w^th out troubling y^e Governo^r but our Endeavours in that respect were all in vain for nothing would Satisfy the Indian but Destroying the paper the s^d Wetherill had So basely got his hand to but the said Wetherill notwithstanding we laid before him the Injustice of his proceeding, and y^e Danger he would not only bring himself into But that it might be y^e occasion of A war in the Country if he persisted, yet he obstinately refused to Deliver the said Writing to the Indian and So we parted for that time and in y^e Evening when the House broke up we got y^e Assistance of Several of the Assembly men and particularly John Kay who was the Speaker of the House Also Samuel ffurniss and Tho^s Wetherill (Brother to the Said John Wetherill) was w^th us and we Sent for y^e s^d John Wetherill again hoping that amongst we might p^rswade him to make y^e Indian Easy, for by this time the was Several Indians come to See and hear how y^e matter would End, his Bro^r Tho^s Wetherill offered that if he would deliver up the paper to the Indian that he would let him have so much land in Another place and all the Rest that were present gave their Judgm^ts that his proceedings both in obtaining & refusing to Deliver the pap^r to y^e Indian was both unjust and of Evil Consequence not only to himself in particular but also to y^e Country in General But he Still Continued in his obstinacy and would not Condescend at all Not^wthstanding all that could reasonably be offered to him So we parted w^th him the Second time And then we Desired y^e Speaker to lay the matter before the Governor. And when we Came there the Indian King laid his Case before the Governo^r I (being Interpreter) Rehearsing the matter as above s^d how that fraudulently & unjustly John Wetherill had obtained his hand to Deed for a parcel of land out of ye Tract he had reserved for the Indians to live upon out of w^ch he never Intended to Sell any having Sold all the rest to the English and Said if that be taken from us where must y^e Indians go Signifying that he had Lived Amongst y^e English ever since they came into the Country and that they had lived lovingly and like Brothers together And that a little Land would Serve the Indians And that there was Enough in the Country for both And therefore has (he) was not willing to be put upon Seeking a habitation Among Strangers; When the Governo^r understood the Matter he urged it very mildly w^th the said Wetherill Setting before him the mischiefs and Dangers that might Attend Such a Proceedure And how that Such a Trifling matter as that was might Cost many people their Lives as well as the Charges of a War and persuade him (w^th very Inducing Expressions) to make the Indians Easie telling him that he Should have A Lycence for Nothing to purchase Land Anywhere else in the Country and his Bro^r Tho^s Wetherill told him he would furnish him w^th A Right to the Same Quantity of Land to be taken up in any other part of the Country then John Wetherill Urged that the Land in Dispute was purchased of the Indians by y^e Commissioners at their first Arival in this Province In Answere whereunto I Signifyed to y^e Governo^r that the Relation would be tedious but if he was willing to hear it I was able to Clear up that matter And prove to his Satisfaction that That Land was not purchased (I being an Eye and Ear witness to that matter being in the Country w^th the very first that came to Settle at Burlington where that matter was Debated) and So I Did, Then the Governo^r well understanding that That Land was not purchased formerly he Endeavoured w^th all fair means Still to Convince him of his Error in the Case . . . So when the Said Wetherill was come and had brought ye pap^r he Delivered it to the Indian the Governo^r and Some of his Council being p^rsent the Indian having got it forthw^th tore it to pieces And threw it into the fire all but A Small Scrap that fell upon the floor Another Indian perceiving of it Step'd and pick'd it up and threw it into y^e fire also Shewing thereby their Great Aversion to it And then the Indian King gave the Governo^r his hearty thanks for Doing him that Great Act of Justice And after y^e Governo^r had treated them well w^th Victuals and drink they went away very well Satisfied.

JOHN WILLS.[15]

Joshua Humphries was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace and Judge of the

Courts of Burlington County in 1719. As "his Majesty's Judge of the Common Pleas" for the county of Burlington, Joshua Humphreys, took the attestation of William Matlack, December 10, 1720.[16]

Joshua Humphreys, of Northampton township, Burlington county, and Rachel Horner, of the same place, were married at Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, Fourth month 21, 1711.[12] She was the daughter of Isaac Horner by his wife Lydia Wright, who was the daughter of Peter and Alice Wright, of Long Island. Rachel Horner was aged nineteen years when the census of Northampton township was taken in 1708-9.

Joshua Humphries married (second) Elizabeth Wills, a widow. They declared their intentions of marriage for the second time, at Burlington Monthly Meeting, Eleventh month 7, 1716.

Judge Joshua Humphries died in Northampton township in October or November, 1721. His will made Eighth month 7, 1721, proved November 7, 1721, mentioned his wife Elizabeth; children: Joshua, Sarah and Rachel, all under age; devised to his "cousin" Joseph Elkinton, one hundred acres of land in George Elkinton's meadow; left money for the repairing of Northampton Meeting House of Friends; mentioned his home farm on Mill creek, adjoining land of Robert Powell. Appointed his wife sole executrix, and her uncle John Wills and Jonathan Wright, advisers. The will was witnessed by John Roberdes, William Budd, Jr., Thomas Budd and John Wills. He left a large personal estate, amounting to over £331, appraised by Hugh Sharp and Samuel Furnis.[17]

Children of Joshua Humphries and Rachel Horner: 1. Joshua Humphries, born Feb. 23, 1712; died Feb. 3, 1773; married Increase Lippincott. 2. Sarah Humphries. 3. Rachel Humphries.

Joshua Humphries, of Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of Judge Joshua Humphries by his wife Rachel Horner, was born February 23, 1712.[18] He was married at Burlington Meeting of Friends, Ninth month 24, 1737, to Increase Lippincott, daughter of James Lippincott, of Northampton township.[19] She was born March 18, 1716, and died November 18, 1781.[20]

Joshua Humphries seems to have resided in Mount Holly until 1759, when with the intention of removing, he advertised the sale of his property, in "The Pennsylvania Gazette," of Philadelphia, September 13, 1759, viz:

> To be sold by Way of publick Vendue, on the Fifth Day of October next, upon the Premises, a good large convenient Brick House, two Stories high; four Rooms on a Floor, and a good Cellar under the Whole, with a good Brick Kitchen adjoining, a good Stable, Hay house, Chair-house, Smoke-house &c., with two good Lots or Parcels of Land, each containing about 45 Feet front, and 100 Feet back; situate on New Street, alias White-street, in Mountholly, in the County of Burlington, in New Jersey, suitable for a Gentleman, Merchant or Tradesman; also four Acres of good Clover Meadow, clear and within Fence, lying about two Miles from Mountholly. An indisputable Title will be made, and People civily treated.
>
> JOSHUA HUMPHRIES.[21]

In Eleventh month, 1759, Joshua Humphries, wife Increase and children, produced a certificate of removal from Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends to the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, having removed to within the limits of Haddonfield Meeting. He died February 3, 1773; his will made June 6, 1771, proved February 9, 1773, mentioned his wife Increase; son Joshua; daughter Anna, wife of Thomas Ellis; sons Isaac, Samuel and Thomas.[23]

Children of Joshua Humphries and Increase[24] Lippincott: 1. Joshua Hum-

phries, born Dec. 7, 1738. 2. Anna Humphries, born Oct. 5, 1741; married by New Jersey License of April 9, 1765, Thomas Ellis, of Gloucester county.[25] 3. Rachel Humphries, born Jan. 27, 1744 (1744-5?). 4. Isaac Humphries, born Aug. 15, 1746. 5. Jacob Humphries, born Sept. 6, 1751; died July 3, 1752. 6. Samuel Humphries, born Aug. 27, 1753. 7. Thomas Humphries, born Jan. 4, 1755.

Descent from Walter Humphries: VIII. Walter Humphries, of Gloucestershire, England. VII. Judge Joshua Humphries, married Rachel Horner, daughter of Lydia Wright. VI. Joshua Humphries, married Increase Lippincott. V. Anna Humphries, married Thomas Ellis. IV. Lucretia Ellis, married Aaron Ellis, son of Major William Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis, married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

HUMPHRIES REFERENCES.

1. "Liber B of West Jersey Records, Part I," pp. 2, 359. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXI, pp. 394, 445.
2. "Liber B of West Jersey Records, Part 2," p. 471. "Revel's Book of Surveys," p. 16. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXI, pp. 349, 462, 471.
3. "Liber B of West Jersey Records, Part I," p. 252; Ditto Part 2, pp. 394, 575. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol XXI, pp. 429, 449, 492.
4. "Liber B of West Jersey Record, Part I," p. 359; Ditto Part 2, p. 529. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXI, pp. 445, 479.
5. "Liber B of West Jersey Records, Part 2," p. 554. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXI, p. 486.
6. "Liber B of West Jersey Records, Part 2," pp. 473, 625. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII, pp. 463, 507.
7. "Burlington Records," p. 9. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXIII, pp. 247, 248.
8. "Liber B of West Jersey Records, Part 2," pp. 394, 399. Ditto Part 1, p. 252. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXI, pp. 429, 449, 450.
9. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. II, p. 148.
10. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. III, pp. 164, 165.
11. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XIII, pp. 425, 426.
12. Records of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
13. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. IV, pp. 151, 152.
14. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
15. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. IV, pp. 276, 277, 278, 279.
16. Liber A. A. A. of Commissions, State Department, Trenton, folio 173. (Commission as Justice). "Basse's Book," p. 216. Clement, "The First Settlers in Newton Township," p. 231.
17. Liber 2 of Wills, folio 175. Trenton. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXIII, p. 247.
18. Family Record in copy of "Josephus."
19. Records of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
20. Family Record in copy of "Josephus."
21. "The Pennsylvania Gazette," September 13, 1759.
22. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
23. Family record as above. Liber XIV of West Jersey Wills, folio 529, Trenton.
24. Family Record in "Josephus."
24. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII, p. 125.

WRIGHT FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Peter Wright, born *circa* 1615, with his brothers Anthony and Nicholas, emigrated from England to Massachusetts as early as 1636-7. It is believed, although not absolutely proved, that they were of the very ancient family of Wright in Norfolk, seated in that county from time immemorial, of which family was Thomas Wright, living in the reign of Henry VIII., father of John Wright, who died seized of the manors of Tindalls and Rowses, in East Laxham, Norfolk, in the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry VIII. He had two sons—Edmund, his heir, and Nicholas. They married sisters, daughters and co-heirs of Edmund Beaupre, of Beaupre Hall, in Norfolk. From Edmund, by a second marriage with Jane, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Russell, brother of John, Earl of Bedford, descended the family of Wright, now or lately represented by John Wright, Es-

quire, of Kilverstone Hall, near Thetford, in Norfolk.

Nicholas, by his wife, Anne Beaupre, was father of five children, from one of whom, there is reason to believe, came the immigrant brothers above named.[1] They are found first residing at Lynn, then called Saugus, in Massachusetts, but shortly afterwards removed to Sandwich, Cape Cod, in the settlement of which place they all "became active leaders."[2] Nicholas Anthony and Peter Wright were members of the Sandwich military company in August, 1643, under John Blackmer, lieutenant. Peter Wright was a grand juryman at Sandwich in 1651.[3] In 1652 Peter Wright was sergeant of a military company of Sandwich, as shown by the following record:

1652, June 3.

The Court have ordered Mr. Hatherly that hee take course that the military company of Scittuate doe traine according to order this yeare and that hee see that some fitt p'sons bee joyned with the cunstables of Scittuate to take view of theire amunicion and to see that they have poweder and shott according to order.

Likewise the cunstable of Sandwidge by a warrant is required to call upon the leiftenant and William Newland to traine the milletary companie of Sandwidge, and if hee refuse, to appoint theire sergeant Peter Wright to do it.[4]

In Sandwich several of the children of Peter and Nicholas were born. In 1653 they joined the company led by the Rev. William Leverich and went to Long Island and united in the first purchase from the Indians of the territory including the site of the present village of Oyster Bay. They all became large landed proprietors at that place, and were men of prominence and influence in the town. Anthony appears to have lived and died a bachelor, but both Peter and Nicholas left large families. They were all, at an early period, active and zealous members of the Society of Friends. Anthony's house in the village of Oyster Bay was for many years the place of their meetings, both for worship and business, and he subsequently conveyed to them portions of his homestead for a burial place and the erection of a meeting house.[5]

Whereas I am informed that Peter Wright, late of Oyster Bay, upon Long Island, was casually drowned in Virginia, and dyed intestate, upon the request of his daughter Hannah, and son Gideon Wright, the said Gideon Wright is appointed administrator. E. Andross.[6]

April 12, 1675.

Peter Wright's wife was named Alice. She was an active, energetic and prominent member of the little community. She survived her husband, and subsequently married Richard Crab, one of the early Stamford settlers, who came to Oyster Bay in 1660.[7]

The will of Anthony Wright of Oyster Bay, Long Island, appointed his sister Alse Crabb of said town, executrix and left her his whole estate excepting legacies to: his brother Nicholas Wright and to his wife Ann and to his son Caleb; to Rebecca Frost; Sarah Lattin; John Wright; Gideon Wright, Elizabeth Wright his wife; Adam Wright and his wife Mary; Job Wright, Mary Andrews, Jacob Townsend and wife Elizabeth, Lidia Wright, Richard Crab. Isaac Doty.

Dated 3, 20, 1673; proved December 8, 1680.[8]

The will of Richard Crab of Oyster Bay, Long Island, dated "Oyster Bay this 5th day of Second month 1680," devised to his daughter in Law, Lide Wright, "my house and Home lot on the east side of Samuel Andrews house lot." Made a bequest to John, son of James Townsend. Residue of estate to testator's wife Alse Crab and she executrix. Matthew Ryder and Henry Townsend, overseers.

Witnessed by Anthony Wright and John Johns. Proved June 9, 1680.[9]

The will of Alice Crab of Oyster Bay, Long Island, made 2, 22, 1685, was proved October 13, 1685. She devised to her daughter Lydia Horner, the shares of meadow once of Nicholas Simkins, in the Town meadow. "And two shares by the will of my brother-in-law Anthony Wright." I

leave to my daughter Mary Andrews and my grandchild Job Townsend, all my land and meadow of the South, and at the Plains, all which did belong to my brother Anthony Wright.

I leave to my granddaughter Alice Townsend, one little iron pot and pewter plate. My negro man is to be free, but he is to pay £4 to Simon Cooper and James Townsend for the use of my grandson Job Townsend. I leave to my three sons, Gideon Wright, Jacob Wright and Adam Wright, five shillings each. I make my two sons-in-law, Samuel Andrews and Isaac Horner, executors. Witnesses, John Dewsbury, Johanes Dewsbury and Simon Cooper.[10]

The three daughters, Lydia, Mary and Hannah, inherited largely the self-reliant characteristics of their mother. They were noted for their religious zeal and for their endurance under persecution at the hands of the intolerant governor and magistrates of Massachusetts, who so cruelly executed their disgraceful laws against the Quakers. Their persistent barbarity in putting Mary Dyer to death excited the indignation of all converts to the Quaker faith, and impelled many to flock to Boston under the firm persuasion that they were called of God to utter their exhortation and warnings in the very ears of their persecutors. Among those who appeared there shortly after Mary Dyer's execution (A. D. 1660), were the sisters, Mary and Hannah Wright. They were particularly bold in speech, publicly denouncing the magistrates for their part in that affair. They were immediately seized and lodged in Boston jail. Here were lying at this time twenty-five others, some under sentence of death, some to be whipped, others to be banished. Among them was Wenlock Christisson (or Christopherson), a fearless and outspoken champion of the interdicted religion, who having been before banished from Massachusetts had recently returned and been summarily condemned to death for daring to confront the magistrates in open court and denounce them for their cruel proceedings against William Leddra. Alluding to the events of this period, Bishop, in his "New England Judged," says:

Several of Salem friends ye committed, and have continued them long prisoners at Boston, as M. Trask, John Smith, Margaret Smith, Edward Wharton, and others; Robert Harper, also, of Sandwich, and Deborah ye committed likewise; and these were in your prison the 30th of the 10th month, 1660. Several ye banished upon pain of death, as Winlock Christison, and Will. King of Salem, and Martha Standly, a maid, belonging to England, and Mary Write of Oyster Bay in Long Island, who gave her testimony against you for your cruelty in putting Mary Dyer to death, whose blood ye also thirsted after, because of it.

On the 22d of May, 1661, the Court made the following order respecting the prisoners then lying in the jail: "It is ordered that all the Quakers now in prison be acquainted with the New Law made against them, and forthwith released from prison, and sent from constable to constable, out of this jurisdiction; and if they, or any of them, be found after twelve hours within the same, he or they shall be proceeded with according to the law made this present Court, Peter Pierson and Judah Brown excepted, Persons condemned to be whip'd in the prison only with twenty stripes apiece."

The circumstances attending the release of the prisoners are quaintly told by chroniclers, and as the two Wright sisters were of the party, we think the recital deserves repetition at our hands. Says Besse, in his "History of the Sufferings of the Quakers" (Vol. II, page 224):

When one of the marshals and a constable came to the prison and told them they were ordered by the court to make them acquainted with their New Law, Wenlock Christison said "What means this? Have ye a new law?" They answered, "Yes." Then said Wenlock, "You have deceived most people." "Why?" said they. "Because," said Wenlock, "they did think the gallows

had been your last weapon. Have you got more yet?" "Yes," said they. "Read it," says Wenlock, which they did. Then Wenlock said, "Your magistrates said that your law was a good and wholesome law, made for your peace, and the safe guard of your country. What! are your hands now become weak? The power of God is over you all." Then the prison doors were set open, and Wenlock, with twenty-seven others turned forth, of whom Peter Pearson and Judith Brown were whipt with twenty cruel stripes, through the town of Boston, on their naked backs. Many of their mouths were opened, and they published the truth among the people. A guard armed with swords were appointed by the Court to drive them all out of the jurisdiction, into the wilderness country, which they performed accordingly.

Whether either of the sisters were of those "who opened their mouths and published the truth" on this occasion, is not told, nor are the sufferings of the party while wandering in the then wilderness country about Boston related to us. But in the following years (1662) Hannah, the younger sister, then only fourteen years of age, "was stirred with such zeal that coming again from Long Island, some hundred of miles from Boston, into that bloody town, she appeared in the court there and warned the magistrates "to spill no more innocent blood." This saying so struck them at first that they all sat silent, till Rawson, the secretary, said: "What! shall we be baffled by such an one as this! Come! let us drink a dram!" It is probable her youth saved her from the wrath of the astonished court, or possibly they drank so deeply as to be mollified into forgetfulness of the bold culprit. She grew up an active member of the Society. She never married, and continued to reside with her mother and stepfather in Oyster Bay. Her name and the names of her sisters appear frequently after this period in the minutes of their meetings at Oyster Bay, Matinecock and Flushing, until the record of her sudden death in Maryland, in 1675, communicated by Matthew Prior in the following "Testimony." Unfortunately, the entry is so mutilated and indistinct, that the whole of it cannot be deciphered; what can be read is as follows:

. . . riland ye 4th of ye first month 1675 . . . testimony concerning our dear friend Hannah Wright . . . ye body in Mariland, she being there in ye service of . . . everlasting truth, upon ye fourth day of ye month, being ye fifth day of ye week being (aboard) we past away intending to ye westeren shore but being prevented by ye determinate hand of ye just and all seeing God, wee being upon ye watter, about ye 10th hour in ye night, ye boat overset and wee were seaven persons in ye boat, three was taken away in ye Judgment, but I believe in mercy to their own souls, and ye rest had their lives just given them for . . . which I hope will never be forgotten by them, but I hope will dwell upon their soules for ever. And after our deep exercise, when I began to consider ye loss of our deare friend, ye loss of her was to me a double loss (which made me cry as David did for his son). She was wholly given up for the servis of truth, and was faitful in her measure, which her heavenly father had committed unto her, for she was a good seavour unto all people wherever she came. She was made willing to pass through all trialls and hardeships wtever for ye spreading of God's blessed truth, and for ye honour of his holy name, and hath finished her testimony and hath laid down her head in her heavenly father's bosom in peace and is crowned, I believe, with life and Immortalite forever.

MATTHEW PRIOR.

Lydia, the other sister, was also a conspicuous member of the Society, and underwent sundry trials and sufferings at the hands of our Boston "friends." The persecutions of former years had failed to diminish the number of adherents to the "benevolent faith" whom the laws stigmatized as heretics. Thus the lawmakers and the magistrates continued in their blind bigotry, forgetful or regardless that the "blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the Church," and so it proved. These

persecutions only served to strengthen rather than to weaken the cause against which they were aimed.

In the summer of 1677 there came to Boston one Margaret Brewster, of Barbadoes, a distinguished Quakeress, the wife of Thomas Brewster. There had lately been promulgated at Boston the law requiring all persons coming into the country to take an oath of fidelity to the government, making no exception as to the Quakers, who professed conscientious scruples against taking any oath because of the Scripture direction, "swear not at all." She sent the governor a protest and warning against enforcing the law as to the Quakers. She also went about, uttering her warning in public. On Sunday, the 8th of July of that year, she marched into the South Church at Boston, during service, with "her hair about her shoulders, ashes upon her head, her face colored black, and sackcloth upon her upper garments." Following her came Lydia Wright, with Sarah Miles and Elizabeth Bowers, Jun., and John Easton, Jun., who took her riding-clothes and shoes when she went into the house. They were all immediately seized by a constable and carried to prison. On the 4th of August following they were brought into court at Boston, before the governor and magistrates, and tried. The examinations of the parties accused are given by the faithful historian in true dramatic style. They are too long for insertion here. What relates to Lydia Wright is detailed as follows:

Governor:—"Call Lydia Wright."

Clerk:—"Lydia Wright of Long Island."

L. Wright:—"Here."

Governor:—"Are you one of the women that came in with this woman into Mr. Thatcher's meeting house to disturb him at his worship?"

L. Wright:—"I was, but I disturbed none, for I came in peaceably, and I spake not a word to man, woman, or child."

Governor:—"What came you for then?"

L. Wright:—"Have you not made a law that we should come to your meeting? For we were peaceably met together at our own meeting-house, and some of your constables came in, and haled some of our friends out and said, 'This is not a place for you to worship God in.' Then we asked him, 'Where we should worship God?' Then they said, 'We must come to your public worship.' And upon the first day following, I had some thing upon my heart to come to your public worship, when we came in peaceably, and spake not a word; yet we were haled to prison, and there have been kept near a month."

S. Broadstreet:—"Did you come there to hear the Word?"

L. Wright:—"If the word of God was there, I was ready to hear it."

Governor:—"Did your parents give consent you should come thither?"

L. Wright:—"Yes! my mother did."

Governor:—"Shew it."

L. Wright:—"If you will stay till I can send home, I will engage to get from under my mother's hand that she gave her consent."

Juggins, a magistrate, said:—"You are led, by the spirit of the devil, to ramble up and down the country like rogues a-cater-wauling."

L. Wright:—"Such words do not become those who call themselves Christians; for they that sit to judge for God in matters of conscience ought to be sober and serious; for sobriety becomes the people of God; for these are a weighty and ponderous people."

Governor:—"Did you own this woman?"

L. Wright:—"I own her, and have unity with her, and I do believe so have all the faithful servants of the Lord, for I know the power and presence of the Lord was with us."

Juggins:—"You are mistaken. You do not know the power of God. You are led by the spirit and light within you, which is of the devil; there is but one God, and you do not worship that God which we worship."

L. Wright:—"I believe thou speakest truth; for if you worshipped that God which we worship, you would not persecute his people; for we worship the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the same God that Daniel worshipped."

So they cried, "Take her away."

Then followed the examinations of the other two girls; and they were all carried back to prison, and about an hour afterward brought again into the court, when, the governor being present, the clerk read their sentence as follows:

"Margaret Brewster, you are to have your clothes stript off to the middle, and to be tied to a cart's tail at the South meeting-house, and to be drawn through the town, and to receive twenty stripes upon your naked body."

Lydia Wright and Mary Miles, you are to be tied to the cart's tail also. Barbara Bowers you are to be tied also.

So they were carried to prison again, this being the seventh day of the week, and on the fifth day following the sentence was executed. The historian adds: "During the examination of these women they appeared altogether unconcerned as to themselves, being fully resigned to whatsoever sufferings might be their portion; steadfastly maintaining their full assurance of a divine call to the service they went upon, and a perfect peace and serenity of mind in yielding obedience thereunto. In all which they seem to have really exercised the faith and patience of the saints and people of God."

Immediately after this disgraceful scene, the two martyr friends, Margaret and Lydia, shook the dust of Boston streets from their feet and traveled back to Sandwich. They went thence to Rhode Island, that little State in the corner of New England where the Quaker was looked upon with more toleration, where there was no persecution for conscience sake, and where Religious Freedom found a safe retreat. Here lived at this time William Coddington, formerly Governor of Rhode Island, and then aged seventy-five years. In a letter to his friend Judge Fretwell in Barbadoes, he declared in his homely but forcible phrase that the magistrates of Boston "stink of the Blood of the Innocent."

Lydia Wright soon returned to her island home, and continued a faithful preacher and teacher among the people; but her heart seems to have yearned after her friends in Barbadoes, who were there still suffering from the intolerance of their English rulers. She received a certificate from the Quarterly Meeting of Friends held at Flushing, Long Island, November, 1682, addressed to Friends at Barbadoes, Antigua, Nevis, Jamaica, etc. It recommended "this our deare friend and sister unto you, hoping and desiring your godly care over her." It was signed the 30th of ye 10th mo. 1682, by Isaac Horner, William Richardson, John Bown, James Way, Samuel Spicer, and others.

If she made this intended visit, she must have returned early in the following spring, for on the 17th day of the 1st month (March), 1683-4, she was married in the meeting-house at Oyster Bay to Isaac Horner, whose name headed the list of signers of the above certificate. Her sister Mary was already married to Samuel Andrews. On the 26th of March, 1685, there was born to Lydia and her husband, at Oyster Bay, a daughter, whom they named Deliverance, and in the month of October following the two sisters and their husbands sold out their possessions in Oyster Bay and migrated to New Jersey.

Children of Peter and Alice Wright:[12] 1. Hannah Wright, died in 1675. "The Devotee." 2. Peter Wright, born in Sandwich, Feb. 28, 1651. 3. Gideon Wright, married Elizabeth Townsend. 4. Job Wright, married Rachel Townsend. 5. Adam Wright, married Mary Dennis. 6. Sarah Wright, married Edmond Wright. 7. Mary Wright, married Samuel Andrews and removed to New Jersey in 1683. 8. Lydia Wright, married Isaac Horner.

Descent from Peter Wright, 1615-1910: IX. Peter Wright married Alice. VIII. Lydia Wright married Isaac Horner. VII. Hannah Horner married John Matlack. VI. John Matlack married Hannah Shivers. V. Amy Matlack married William

Ellis. IV. Aaron Ellis married Lucretia Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman Hendry Shivers married Isabella Bartholomew Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers married George Batten.

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1. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. III, p. 35.
2. Ibid.
3. Pierce's Colonial Lists, pp. 19, 73.
4. Ibid., p. 91.
5. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. III, pp. 35-44.
6. New York Wills, Liber 1-2, folio. 109.
7. Ibid.
8. New York Wills, Liber 1-2, folio 400.
9. Ibid., folio 401.
10. Bundle No. 1 of Unrecorded Wills, Surrogate's Office, New York City.
11. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. III, pp. 35-43.
12. Ibid, and Bunker's "Long Island Genealogies," pp. 333, 335.

HORNER FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Isaac Horner, clothworker, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, born *circa* 1659, was married at Flushing Monthly Meeting of Friends, Long Island, First month 17, 1683-4, to Lydia Wright, daughter of Peter and Alice Wright of Oyster Bay.[1]

On Eleventh month 20, 1685, Isaac Horner purchased the right of one hundred acres of land in New Jersey, from William Biddle. The deed made by William Biddle to Isaac Horner, 1685, is as follows:

THIS INDENTURE made the Twentieth day of the Eleventh Moneth in the second yeare of the Raigne of o^{r} Sou^{r}aigne Lord King James the second And in the Yeare according to y^{e} Computation used in England one Thousand Six hundred Eighty five BETWEENE William Biddle of Sepussing in the Province of West New Jersey in America yeoman of the one p^{te} And Isaac Horner late of Long Island in the Province of New Yorke in America afores^{d}. yeoman of ye other pte Witnesseth that y^{e} s^{d} William Biddle for and in Consideration of y^{e} Sume of Tenne pounds Hath granted unto the said Isaac Horner his Heires & Assignes forever one hundred Acres of Land to be surveyed from the Lands of him the said William Biddle within the lomitts of ye second Tenth commonly called ye London tenth within the s^{d} Province of West New Jersey.

In Witnesse whereof the p^{r}tyes abovenamed to these p^{r}sent Indentures interchangeably have sett their hands & Seales the day & yeare first above written. WILLIAM BIDDLE.[2]

Signed Sealed & Delivered
in ye presence of
CHARLES WOLVERTON.
WILLIAM DEANE.

By a deed of May 22, 1686, Isaac Horner, of West Jersey, conveyed to Job Wright, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, a tract of land adjoining land of Peter Wright deceased, then in the possession of the said Job Wright.[3] In 1698 he bought from Walter Humphries, of Burlington, two hundred and seventy acres of land near Mount Holly, on which was an orchard and plantation, as shown by the deed of Walter Humphries to Isaac Horner, 1698:

THIS INDENTURE made ye one and Twentieth day of Third Moneth comonly called May one Thousand Six hundred ninety Eight Betweene Walter Humphries of Burlington in ye Province of West New Jersey Broadweaver of y^{e} one part And Isaac Horner of y^{e} same Province Clothworker of y^{e} other p^{t}. Witnesseth that ye s^{d} Waltr Humphries for and in Consideration of Seaventy pounds Hath granted unto y^{e} s^{d} Isaac Horner Two hundred & Seaventy Acres of land lyeing and being near unto Mount Holley which is Nathaniel Cripps runeth or lyeth on ye West side his plantation on y^{e} north end joynes to Jonathan ffox The west side joynes Thomas Bryan at y^{e} South Rancokus Creek in y^{e} Province afores^{d}. by him y^{e} s^{d} Walter Humphries purchased of Thomas Hooton of Black fryers London, Chandler, May 30, 1679, upon which sd Two hundred & Seaventy acres of land y^{e} sd Walter Humphries hath built and settled & planted a small orchard hath there a plantation togeather with y^{e} s^{d} building or dwelling house and all other y^{e} Improvem^{ts}. thereon made.

In witness whereof y^{e} s^{d} pties first above menced to this p^{r}sent Indenture hath sett his hand & Seale ye day & yeare first abovewritten 1698.[4]

Isaac Horner was buried Tenth month 10, 1708.[5] His will dated December 18, 1708, proved September 5, 1709, is as follows:

The 18th of December 1708. I Isaac Horner being sick and weake of body butt of sound and perfect memory thanks be to Almighty God for the same do make this my Last Will and Testament.

Item: I give to My daughter Deliverance Stoakes the wife of Thomas Stokes the sum of five pounds.

Item I give to my daughter Hannah Matlock the wife of John Matlock the sum of five pound. Item I give to My daughter Rachell Horner the sum of thirty pounds, if she lives to the age of twenty years.

He appointed his wife sole executrix, but did not mention her name. "If wife, with advice of Joshua Humphreys and the testator's son in law Thomas Stoaks, thinks fit, she is to sell the plantation where the testator lived." Residue of estate to the testator's three sons, Isaac, Jacob and Bartholomew Horner. Witnessed by George Deacon, Thomas Brion and John Wells. Proved September 5, 1709.[6]

Children of Isaac Horner and Lydia Wright: 1. Deliverance Horner, married Thomas Stokes. 2. Hannah Horner, married John Matlack. 3. Rachel Horner, married Judge Joshua Humphries. 4. Isaac Horner. 5. Jacob Horner. 6. Bartholomew Horner.

Descent from Isaac Horner: VIII. Isaac Horner married Lydia Wright. VII. Hannah Horner married John Matlack. VI. John Matlack married Hannah Shivers. V. Amy Matlack married William Ellis. IV. Aaron Ellis married Lucretia Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman Hendry Shivers married Isabella Bartholomew Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers married George Batten.

REFERENCES.

1. Records of Flushing Monthly Meeting.
2. Liber B of Deeds, Part 1, folio 242, State Department, Trenton, New Jersey.
3. Liber B, No. 1, folio 68, of Queens County Deeds, Jamaica, Long Island.
4. Liber B of Deeds, Part 2, folio 625, Trenton, New Jersey.
5. Old Manuscript in possession of the Wills family.
6. Liber 1 of Wills, folio 248, Trenton, New Jersey.

COLLINS FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Edward Collins, of Oxfordshire, England, born about the year 1600, "was the owner of considerable landed and personal property in that county, which after his decease, passed to the control of his widow," Mary Collins.[1]

Child of Edward and Mary Collins: 1. Francis Collins, born Jan. 6, 1635; married (first) in 1663, Sarah Mayham, and (second) Mary (Budd) Gosling, widow.

Francis Collins, of "Mountwell," Burlington county, New Jersey, one of the Proprietors of West New Jersey, member of Assembly, and member of Governor's Council, son of Edward and Mary Collins, of Oxfordshire, England, was born January 6, 1635.

Francis subsequently removed to London, where he was convinced of the correctness of the religious principles of George Fox, and at once became one of his followers. In 1663 he was married to Sarah Mayham, at the Bull and Mouth Meeting of Friends, and settled at Ratcliff. Ratcliff is a hamlet partly in the parish of Limehouse, but chiefly in that of Stepney, union of Stepney, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex. It is one mile east from London. The present name appears to be a corruption of Redcliff, an appellation derived from the red cliff or bank of the river Thames, which flows southward of the parish.[2]

On the 4th of December, 1670, Patrick Levingstone, and twelve others, taken at a Meeting in Ratcliff, were carried before Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, who committed him to Newgate for six Months on the Oxford Act. He also tendered the Oath of Allegiance to John Ellis, and committed him to the same Prison, and fined the rest of them.

On the 11th, at the same Place, John Tysoe, preaching, was pulled down by a Sergeant and Soldiers, who carried him before Sir John Robinson, and he committed him to Newgate for six Months on the Oxford Act. On the 27th were taken from Francis Collins, of Ratcliff, for Fines for Meetings Goods worth £6. And on the 30th, for the same Cause, from Perceval Toole, a Baker, Bread worth 13 shillings. And from John Fry, Pewter weighing eight Pounds.[3]

In an account book of his, still in existence, he made the following entry: "Francis Collins, his book, this 25th day of the first month 1675, now living at Ratliff Cross, next door to the Ship Tavern," fixing the place of residence at that time beyond a question.[4] In the book named are many curious things, written in a style hard to decipher at this late day. Among these are the names and dates of births of his children by the first marriage; the names of many persons with whom he had business relations; also the account of moneys paid to him for rebuilding the Friends' meeting house at Stepney that had been destroyed by a mob a few years previous to that time. This book also shows that he was a builder, "and kept a store, evidently seeking for gain in various ways, yet adhering strictly to his religious opinions and example."

After rebuilding the meeting house in 1675, no other disturbance appears of record in that section, much to the credit of the authorities and much to the peace of Friends. The parish of Stepney, like many other ancient places in and around London, has its own legends, told to this day among the superstitious as no less wonderful than true. This parish being by the side of the river Thames and a resort for seafaring men, a tradition still exists among the English sailors that all who are born upon the ocean belong to Stepney parish, and must be relieved in case of distress by the authorities thereof.

Francis Collins was among those who were imprisoned and fined for their adherence to their religious principles; and this doubtless had much to do with his coming to America, where his opinions could be enjoyed in peace.[5]

Deed by William Penn and others to Francis Collins and others, 1677:

This Indenture made the second day of ye Month called June Anno Dni 1677 And in ye Nine & twentieth Year of ye Reigne of King Charles ye second over Engld &c. Between William Penn late of Rickmersworth in the County of Hertford, now of Warminghurst in ye County of Sussex Esqr. Gawen Lawry of Londn. Merchr. Nicholas Lucas of Hertford in the County of Hertford Malster & Edward Billing of Westminster in the County of Middlesex Gent. of ye one pt. And ffrancis Collins of Radliff in ye Parish of Stepney in ye County of Middx., Richard Mew of Ratliffe aforesd & John Bull Citizen & Draper of London of ye other part. Whereas ye Kings dearest brother James Duke of York being by Vertue of ye Kings Grant, by Lres Patent under ye great Seal of Engld. dated ye third day of March in the Sixteenth year of his Reigne Seized in fee amongst other things of & in all that Tract of Land adjacent to New England & being to ye Westward of Long Island and Manhattas Island part of ye sd Main Land of New Engld. . . . there after to be called by ye name or names of New Casaria or New Jersey. . . . Now These Presents Wittnesse, that for & in consideracon of the Sume of Two hundred pounds Sterling, they the sd Wm. Penn Gawen Lawry Nicha Lucas & Edwd. Billing have granted unto ye sd ffrancis Collins Richd Mew & John Bull, One full equall & undivided Ninetieth part of ye aforesd Ninety equall & undivided hundreds parts of all that Westernly part all all those other pts of ye sd Tract of Land & all & every the Mines Minerals Woods ffishings Hawkings Huntings & fowlings &c.

Whereof ye sd Parties to these prsents have in-

terchangeably sett their hands & seals ye day & year first above written.

Wm. Penn.
Gawen Lawry.
Nicho. Lucas.
Edward Byllynge.[6]

About this time (1678) and a few years afterwards, arrived at Burlington the following settlers from England, viz: "John Butcher, Henry Grubb, William Butcher, William Brightwin, Thomas Gardner, John Budd, John Bourten, Seth Smith, Walter Humphrey, Thomas Ellis, . . . John Shinn, William Biles, . . . Anthony Morris, Samuel Bunting, Charles Read, Francis Collins, Thomas Mathews, . . . John Antrom, . . . Roger Huggins and Thomas Wood."[7]

Francis Collins seems to have first settled at Burlington. The Quaker Meeting at Burlington had outgrown the capacity of any private house. Subscriptions to the amount of £132 6 shillings were raised and Francis Collins was the contractor for the new building, viz: "Twelfth month 5, 1682. It is ordered that a meeting-house be built according to a draught of six square building of forty foot square from out to out for which he is to have £160, which ye meeting engageth to see ye Persons paid that shall disburst ye same to Francis Collings."[8] An etching of this curious building from a sketch made in 1787 appears in Miss Gummere's "Friends in Burlington."

The first land taken up by Francis Collins was on the 23d day of October, 1682, when he located five hundred acres in Newton township, bounded on the west side by the King's road, upon which land part of the village of Haddonfield now stands. Two days after, he made another and adjoining survey of four hundred and fifty acres lying on the southwest side of the first, and extending to the south branch of Newton creek. Perhaps no better selection for soil and situation could have been made, showing that he acted deliberately and understandingly in this the first step towards a settlement in a new and unknown country.

Francis Collins built his house on the hill south of the village, where formerly resided John Gill, perhaps where he found a few acres cleared of the timber, and ready for him to cultivate his summer crop. He styled his new place "Mountwell," that being according to the English custom of having some particular name for each person's estate; which name often follows through the various conveyances from one generation to another for many years.

His residence was isolated, some five miles from the little village of Newton, and without any intermediate settlements; for in 1700 Thomas Sharp places but five houses on his map between Mountwell and Newton, thus showing how slowly the country filled up in the intervening eighteen years. The Salem road marked out as passing near where the village of Haddonfield now stands, could have been nothing more than a bridle path, and but seldom used except by the Indians.

With the political affairs of the colony Francis Collins had much to do. In 1683 he was returned as a member of the Assembly to represent the interests of the third tenth, and at that session was appointed one of the commissioners for dividing and regulating land. In the difficulty between the proprietors and Edward Byllynge about the government having passed with the fee to the soil, he was one of the committee to adjust the matter among those interested. A long epistle was prepared in which several queries were submitted to some Friends in London touching this important question; but no conclusion was arrived at until the surrender in 1701, when all the rights of the government were given to the Queen.

On the eleventh day of the third month, 1683,

Samuel Jennings was elected Governor, and named Francis Collins as one of his council, showing that his Excellency considered him worthy of that honorable and responsible position.

In 1684, he was again elected to represent the third tenth, and at that session was made one of the judges of the several courts of that division of the territory of West Jersey, it being before the bounds of Gloucester county were defined and settled. In 1685 he was appointed to the duty of laying out highways, a task which seemed to have been easily discharged, since the Indian trails were generally adopted for roads, and so remained for many years after that time.

May 28th, 1686, the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the third and the fourth tenth agreed to call that territory the county of Gloucester, and they established all the political and judicial machinery necessary to set the bailiwick in motion. In September following, the first court was held at Arwamus, alias Gloucester, at which Francis Collins acted as one of the judges. In this position he continued for several years, discharging his various duties acceptably to the people. Some mystery surrounds this, as he had removed into Burlington county soon after his second marriage; yet his name appears as one of the judges of Gloucester county, and as participating in all the business thereof. He was a public man in many other positions, as the ancient records conclusively show.

In religious matters he doubtless took much interest. He was one of the leading members of the Newton meeting, then the only place of public worship in this region of country.[9]

Francis Collins married (second) Mary Gosling. On November 18, 1696, Francis Collins, of Northampton township, yeoman, and wife Mary, heretofore widow of John Gosling of Burlington, merchant, executed a deed of trust to Edward Hunloke, Thomas Revell and Francis Davenport, for five hundred acres of land called Mountwell, at Cooper's Creek, formerly conveyed by the grantors at their marriage, December 21, 1686, in trust to James Budd and Robert Dimsdale.[10] John Gosling was a practising physician and merchant of the town of Burlington, and his wife was the daughter of Thomas Budd, one of the largest proprietors and earliest settlers in the colony, who became a prominent man in the religious and political troubles of that day.

Upon the consummation of this marriage, Francis Collins removed to Northampton township, Burlington county, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Perhaps no more reliable information of this man and his family can be had than from a copy of the census of Northampton township made in 1709 and preserved by the Historical Society of New Jersey. Among those there noticed are these: "Francis Collins, aged 74; Mary Collins, aged 44; John Collins, aged 17; Francis Collins, aged 15; Mary Collins, aged 11; Samuel Collins, aged 9."[11]

Francis Collins was one of the signers of "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey, in America," March 3, 1676.[12] He was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey, representing the Third Tenth, Third month 15, 1683. At this meeting of the Assembly he and Mark Newby were appointed "Commissioners for dividing and regulating lands," in the Third Tenth.[13] At the General Assembly held Third month 2nd to 15th, 1683, it was "hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid that Thomas Budd and Francis Collins shall have each and either of them one thousand acres of land (parts of the land to be purchased of the Indians above the falls) in consideration and for the discharge of them for the building a market-house, and court house at Burlington."[14]

Francis Collins was chosen by the Assembly as a member of the Governor's Council, Third month, 1683, in the place of John Skeen. In the same month he was one of the persons appointed by the

Assembly to write a letter to Friends in London.[15]

We whose names are here underwritten, being by the general free assembly, chosen to officiate in our several trusts, commissions and offices for the year ensuing; do hereby solemnly promise, that we will truly and faithfully discharge our respective trusts, according to the laws, concessions and constitutions of the said province, in our respective offices and duties, and do equal justice and right to all men, according to our best skill and judgment, without corruption, favour or affection. Witness our hands this 15th of the third month, 1683.

Justices, Thomas Olive, Richard Guy, Andrew Wade, Andrew Thompson.

Commissioners, William Biddle, John Gosling, John Skeen, Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Olive, James Nevill, Francis Collins, Thomas Budd, Thomas Gardiner, Mark Newby.[16]

He was a member of the Assembly held at Burlington in May, 1684, when he was elected a justice of the peace and judge of the courts for the Third Tenth. Also appointed one of the four commissioners to lay out the roads in the Third Tenth; was member of the Assembly held the third day of Ninth month, 1684, and again chosen as a justice and a commissioner of roads in May, 1685.[17] Francis Collins was a member of the General Assembly held the 25th of Ninth month, 1685, when he was chosen as a justice.[18]

Francis Collins died in 1720. The will of Francis Collins, of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, dated April 20, 1720, was proved February 6, 1720-1. He made provision for his wife Mary and children: Joseph, Sarah Dimsdale, Mary Kimbal, Margaret Hogg, Elizabeth Southwick, Rebeckah Briant, John, Francis and Samuel. Appointed his wife executrix; son-in-law Thomas Briant and Nathaniel Cripps, trustees. Witnessed by Thomas Scattergood, Thomas Brian and Benjamin Brian.[19]

Child of Francis Collins and Sarah Mayham, his first wife: 1. Joseph Collins, born 9, 18, 1672; married, in 1698, Katherine Huddlestone.

Children of Francis Collins and Mary (Budd) Gosling, his second wife: 2. Sarah Collins, married Dr. Robert Dimsdale, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England. 3. Rebecca Collins, married Thomas Briant. 4. Priscilla Collins, married John Hugg. 5. Margaret Collins, married Elias Hugg. 6. Elizabeth Collins, married Josiah Southwick, of Mount Holly. 7. Mary Collins, married Thomas Kendall, or Kimball. 8. John Collins, married Elizabeth Moore. 9. Francis Collins, of Cooper's Creek. 10. Samuel Collins, married Abigail Ward.

Joseph Collins, son of Francis Collins and Sarah Mayham, his first wife, born in England, Ninth month 18, 1672,[21] was brought to America by his parents about 1678. In Fourth month, 1698, Joseph Collins, of Newton Monthly Meeting of Friends, New Jersey, and Katherine Huddlestone, declared their intentions of marriage, at Burlington Monthly Meeting. At the same meeting, in Fifth month, 1698, the Friends who had been appointed to "inquire into her clearness" reported that she was a member of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting. Joseph Collins was granted a certificate in Sixth month, 1698, by Burlington Meeting, to marry elsewhere.[22] In Seventh month 1698, at Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Joseph Collins produced a certificate from Burlington Monthly Meeting, and he and Katherine Huddlestone declared their intentions of marriage for the third time.[23]

Joseph Collins settled on the homestead farm and there remained during his life. Upon the second marriage of his father, this estate was involved in a trust to Robert Dimsdale and John Budd, for the use of such children as might be the issue

of that connection. This was done to guard against the operation of the law of descents in force at that day, which gave the oldest male child all the real estate of which the parent died seized. This trust was defeated in 1716, as the father and his second wife, in connection with the trustees, conveyed Mountwell to Joseph in fee, and, in 1717, the children by the second marriage released all their right in the same to their elder brother,[24] as per deed of Joseph Collins to Simeon and Sarah Ellis, 1724:

THIS INDENTURE made the three and twentyeth day of the third month called May in the seventh year of the reign of King George the second over Great Britain &c Annoq Domini 1734 Between Joseph Collins and Katherin his wife and Benjamin Collins Son and heir of the said Joseph and Katherin Collins all of Mountwell in the County of Gloucester and in the Western division of the province of New Jersey of the one part and Simeon Ellis and Sarah his wife of ye said County ye said Sarah being the daughter of the said Joseph Collins and Katherin his wife of the other part. WITNESSETH that the said Joseph Collins and Katherin his Wife and Benjamin Collins their Sonn for and in considderation of the love and Effection the have and beare to the said Sarah the wife of the said Simeon Ellis as also for and in Considderation of the sume of five Shilling HAVE given Granted and sold unto the said Simeon and Sarah his wife A Lott of Land at Haddonfield bounded by lands of Joseph Collins, John Estaugh, the Kings Road, being surveyed for two acres of Land And which said two acres is Surveyed out of and part of three Hundred acres of land in Mountwell belonging to the said Joseph Collins and by the said Joseph Collins and Katherin his Wife made over to their Son Benjamin Collins His Heirs and assigns Immediately after the decease of the said Joseph Collins and Katherin his wife as doth apeare by a Deed bearing date the Seventeenth day of the Twelveth Month called ffebruary Annoq Domini 1724.[25]

Deed of Joseph Collins to Samuel Clement, 1735-6:

THIS INDENTURE made the ffifteenth Day of the first Month called March in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred Thirty Five Six Between Joseph Collins of Newton in the County of Gloucester in the province of New Jersey Yeoman and Katherine his Wife of the one part and Samuel Clement of Newton aforesaid Yeoman of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Joseph Collins and Katherine his Wife in Consideration of £100 HAVE granted unto the said Samuel Clement all that Messuage plantation and Tract of Land in Newton aforesaid, bounded by Coopers Creek, etc., containing Two hundred and Ninety seven Acres and Two Roods, (part of ffive hundred Acres which ffrancis Collins ffather of the aforesaid Joseph Collins) late of the County of Burlington deceased and Mary his Wife by Indenture of the ffirst Day of the Twelfth Month called ffebruary Anno D[i]. One thousand Seven hundred and Sixteen did grant unto said Joseph Collins in ffee entred among the Records of the County of Gloucester aforesaid in Lib[r]. A, folio 76. Signed by Joseph Collins and Catherine Collins in the presence of Sarah Dimsdale, John Shivers and Jos: Cooper.[26]

Joseph Collins died in 1741. The will of Joseph Collins, "of ye County of Gloucester and Province of New Jersey, Being Sick and Weak in body," dated "this fourth day of ye fift Mo[th]. called July in ye year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and forty one," was proved October 5, 1741. He bequeathed to his son Benjamin Collins £70, to be paid five years after testator's decease. Also to said son "All my Lands Lying on ye North Side of ye King Road that gos from Burlington to Salam Adjoyning to ye Land of John Estaugh and Sarah Hinchman And also a two Acre Lott or piece of Land Lying on ye South Side of ye afore Said Kings Road being a Middle Lott between Simeon Ellis and Thomas Ellis Lotts where his shop now Stands." To grandson Joseph Collins, son of son Benjamin, £10 when he is aged twenty one years. Granddaughter Priscila Collins, daughter of Benjamin, £10 when aged eighteen years. Residue of estate "to my three Daughters Sarah and Kath-

ren Ellis and Rebecca Clements equally to be divi*ed* between them Share and Share a Like." Friends James Hinchman and John Kaighn, executors. Witnesses, John Maxell, William Griscom and Thomas Varnum.

The seal of Joseph Collins is the head of an Indian, or child, with a head-dress of three upright feathers. The will is endorsed on back: "Joseph Collins Last Will & Testament he Dyed ye 13 of July 1741."[27]

Children of Joseph Collins and Katherine Huddlestone:[28] 1. Benjamin Collins, married Ann Hedger. 2. Sarah Collins, married Simeon Ellis, who made an acknowledgment at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting Sixth month 9, 1725, for having married out of meeting. Grandson Aaron married Lucretia. 3. Katherine Collins, married Thomas Ellis. Granddaughter Lucretia married Aaron. 4. Rebecca Collins, married Samuel Clement.

Descent from Edward Collins, of Oxfordshire—Ninth Generation, 1600-1910: IX. Edward Collins married Mary ———. VIII. Francis Collins married Sarah Mayham. VII. Joseph Collins married Katherine Huddlestone. VI. Simeon Ellis married Sarah Collins. V. William Ellis married Amy Matlack. IV. Aaron Ellis married Lucretia Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman Hendry Shivers married Isabella Bartholomew Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers married George Batten.

COLLINS REFERENCES.

1. Clement's "History of Newton Township," pp. 69, 387.
2. Lewis' "Topographical Dictionary," Vol. III, p. 613.
3. A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers. Vol. I, p. 431.
4. Clement, p. 71.
5. Ibid., p. 72.
6. Liber B of Deeds, Part 2, folio 681. State Department, Trenton, N. J.
7. Smith's "History of New Jersey," 1765, p. 109.
8. Friends in Burlington, p. 22.
9. Clement, pp. 73, 74, 75.
10. West Jersey Deeds Liber B, Part 2, folio 572. Trenton.
11. Clement, p. 81.
12. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. I, pp. 241, 268.
13. Leaming and Spicer's Laws, pp. 457, 458.
14. Ibid., p. 467.
15. Ibid., pp. 470, 472.
16. Smith's "History of New Jersey," pp. 164, 165.
17. Leaming and Spicer, pp. 489, 491, 493, 497, 499, 501.
18. Ibid., pp. 503, 504.
19. Burlington Wills, Trenton, "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXIII, p. 103.
20. Clement, pp. 76, 81.
21. Register of Ratcliff and Barking Monthly Meeting, London.
22. Records of the Burlington Monthly Meeting.
23. Records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.
24. Clement, p. 78.
25. Liber H of Deeds, folio 74. Trenton.
26. Liber E F of Deeds, folio 65. Trenton.
27. Copied from the original Will, No. 265-H. Trenton.
28. Clement, p. 78.

LIPPINCOTT FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The name of Lippincott is one of the oldest English surnames of local origin. It has been traced to Lovecote of the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, compiled in 1080. Lovecote still bears its ancient name. It is an estate lying near Highampton, Devonshire, England. The earliest known name derived from Lovecote is found in the rolls of the King's Court of the time of King John, 1195, in which that of Roger de Lovecote is recorded. In the time of Edward I., 1274, the names of Jordamus de Logginggetot and Robertus de Lyvenescot and Thomas de Lufkote appear in the Hundred Rolls.

The manor of Luffincott, now the parish of that name on the west border of Devonshire, twenty miles distant from Lovecote, comprising nearly one thousand acres, was the property of Robert Lughencot in 1243, and remained in the family until 1415. This property is also described as having pertained to Robert de Lyvenscot in 1346. The above men-

tioned names and many more which we could recite in a modified spelling, are evidently the same upon which the early scribes tried their skill and tested the plasticity of the English language.

Another branch of the family resided at Webworthy, pronounced "Wibbery," in northwestern Devon, where they held extensive estates for three hundred and fifty years. Their name was spelled Luppingcott and Luppincott. The last of the line, Henry Luppincott, resided at Barcelona, Spain, and died in 1779. A branch of this family removed to Sidbury in East Devon, about the middle of the sixteenth century, from which descended Henry Lippincott, a distinguished merchant of Bristol, who was made a baronet in 1778 by George III., also his son, Sir Henry Cann Lippincott, baronet, whose descendants, Robert Cann Lippincott and his sons, Robert C. Cann Lippincott and Henry Cann Lippincott, are probably the only living male representatives of this ancient branch of the family now residing in England. The residence of the last named is at Overcourt, near Bristol.

The Lippincotts of England held a good position in the world, as is shown by the numerous coats-of-arms granted to them. No less than eight coats appear to have been bestowed upon gentlemen of the name, some of them probably as early as in 1420, when John Lippincott of Wibbery is found bearing his, from which several others were derived by modification. One style, granted to one whose name was spelled Luffyngcotte, diverges widely from the others, and was probably granted at the time of the Crusades. "A black eagle, sprinkled with drops of blood, and displayed upon a field of silver," is the description of this remarkable shield.

Richard Lippincott, Provincial Deputy, born about 1610, emigrated from Devonshire, England. He was probably nearly connected with the Lippincotts of near Sidbury, who early inclined to Puritanism. He associated with the settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and was made a freeman by the court of Boston, May 13th, 1640. Richard and his wife Abigail resided in Dorchester, near Boston, in 1641, when their eldest son Remembrance was born and baptized in the seventh month of that year. They removed to Boston, where a son John was born in 1644; also a daughter Abigail, who died in infancy, in 1646.

Having become influenced by other Christian views, he withdrew from the church in 1651 and was excommunicated therefrom, Fifth month 6th, 1651. Thus this conscientious man, having obtained a deeper insight into the nature of the gospel of Christ, was preparing to accept the views held by the Friends, though no books by the teachers of that sect had yet been issued. He returned to England in 1652, and in the next year his son Restored, or Restore, was born at Plymouth. This name was no doubt bestowed in commemoration of his restoration to his native land and to the communion of more congenial spirits. With these he early associated, was a partaker with them in suffering for his faith, and was imprisoned in the jail near the castle of Exeter in February, 1655. His offence appears to have been his assertion "that Christ was the word of God, and the Scriptures a declaration of the mind of God."

While at Plymouth he was not a quiet spectator of the wrongs inflicted upon the Friends, for in May, 1655, as stated in Sewell's "History of the Quakers," he with others testified against the acts of the mayor and the falsehood of the charges brought against them. In the same year a son Freedom was born, evi-

dently so named in commemoration of his release from "durance vile." A daughter Increase was added to his family while residing at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, in the Tenth month, 1657; and a son Jacob in the year 1660, at the same place, who died in 1689.

Richard Lippincott was again imprisoned by the mayor of Plymouth in 1689, for his faithfulness to his religious convictions, having been taken from a meeting in that city. His release was brought about by the solicitations of Margaret Fell and others, who influenced the newly restored King (Charles II.) to grant the liberation of many Friends. The Colony of Rhode Island offering to the Friends freedom in the exercise of their mode of worship, Richard Lippincott again removed to New England, where he sojourned for a time. Having been preserved from persecution and the perils of the sea, he named his son "Preserved," born here upon Christmas Day 1663, but who died in infancy. The names of the surviving children of Richard and Abigail form the words of a prayer, which needed only the addition of a son, Israel, to have been complete; thus: Remember John. Restore Freedom, Increase Jacob and Preserve (Israel). This arrangement was doubtless accidental, having never been premeditated by the parents, though inclined to ways in fashion among the Puritans at that day.

A new charter having been granted by King Charles, incorporating the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1663, and the New Netherlands having come into possession of the English in 1664, and a patent having been granted to a company of Friends from Long Island in 1665, Richard Lippincott was induced, with others from Rhode Island, to become a patentee with the residents on or near Shrewsbury river. He thus became a member of the first English colony in New Jersey, in which he was the largest shareholder.[1] He was an active officer of the Colony; a deputy from Shrewsbury to the General Court of East Jersey in 1669, 1670 and 1672.[2] In 1670 he was an overseer of Shrewsbury town. In 1670 the first meeting for worship was established by the Friends, which was visited by George Fox in 1672, who was entertained by Richard Lippincott. His residence was on Passequeneiqua creek, a branch of South Shrewsbury river, three-fourths of a mile northeast of the house of his son-in-law, Samuel Dennis, which stood three-fourths of a mile east of the town of Shrewsbury.

It is probable that Richard Lippincott made another voyage to England, and was there in 1675, when John Fenwick was preparing to remove to West New Jersey; and that he then obtained a grant of one thousand acres of land in Fenwick's colony, having advanced the purchase money to aid that colonist. In 1676 the title was conveyed, the consideration being £20, with a royalty or quit rent of two bushels of wheat annually. This tract of land Richard conveyed to his five sons in 1679, but it was never occupied by them. Having at length found a fixed place of residence, Richard Lippincott lived an active and useful life in the midst of a worthy family, in the possession of a sufficient state, and happy in the enjoyment of religious and political freedom. Here he passed the last eighteen years of his life of varied experience, and here he died on the 25th of the ninth month (November, old style), 1683.

The will of Richard Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, dated November 23, 1683, made bequests to his wife Abigail and children Jacob, Freedom, Remembrance,

John, Restore, and daughter Incarnation or Increase. He disposed of land at Long Point, and personal estate; appointed his wife executrix. Witnessed by Judah Allen and acknowledged by the testator before Joseph Parker, justice of the peace, on the same day. On January 2, 1683-4, a warrant was issued by Governor Thomas Rudyard to Joseph Parker, John Hans and Eliakim Wardell, to examine Abigail, the widow of Richard Lippincott, as to her knowledge of any other last will made by her late husband. The endorsement dated May 21, 1683, states that the said Abigail has no knowledge of any other will, and that she will faithfully administer the estate. The inventory of the personal estate of Richard Lippincott, including £30 in debts due, and negro servants, £60, amounted to over £428.[3]

Abigail, widow of Richard Lippincott, died in the summer of 1697. Her will made June 28, 1697, proved August 7, 1697, mentioned her grandson John, son of John Lippincott; widow and children of Freedom, except the oldest son Samuel; granddaughters, children of daughter Increase Dennis, viz: Abigail, Sibiah and Rachel Dennis; son-in-law Samuel Dennis; sons Restore, Remembrance and John Lippincott; mentioned land in the new purchase called Pesequenokwe in Shrewsbury; appointed John Hanc, William Worth and William Shattock, executors; witnesses, George Corles, William Shattock, Ann and Margaret Lippincott. The inventory of her estate, made by Thomas Huitt, George Corles, Thomas Cooke and Joseph Clarke, consisted of real estate, £25; personal property, £401 11s. 1d., including three negroes; £90; and bills and book accounts, £85 5s. 11d.[4]

Children of Richard and Abigail Lippincott:[5] 1. Remembrance Lippincott, born Seventh month, 1641; married Margaret Barber. 2. John Lippincott, born 1644; married (first) Ann ———; (second), Jennett Austin. 3. Abigail Lippincott, died 1646. 4. Restore Lippincott, born in Plymouth, England, Fifth month 3d, 1653; married Hannah Shattock. 5. Freedom Lippincott, born 1655; of Willingborough, Burlington county, New Jersey, died in 1697. Administration granted June 16, 1697. 6. Increase Lippincott, born Tenth month, 1657; married Samuel Dennis. Removed from Shrewsbury to Salem county, New Jersey. 7. Jacob Lippincott, born 1660; died 1689. 8. Preserve Lippincott, born 1663; died in infancy.

Restore Lippincott, member of Assembly, son of Richard and Abigail Lippincott, born in Plymouth, England, Fifth month 3rd, 1653, married (first) Ninth month 6th, 1674, Hannah Shattock, daughter of William Shattock.[6] William Shattock, aged eighty-four years, appears on the census of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, made in 1708-09.

Restore Lippincott came to New Jersey with his father's family and settled in Shrewsbury, Monmouth county. By deed of May 21, 1679, he received from his parents two hundred acres of land on Cohansey and "Wee-hatt-quack" creek. He received a patent for ninety-six and a half acres of land at "Passequenecqua," January 2, 1687-8, and another patent for two hundred and seventeen acres of "Ramsonts Neck," January 21, 1687-8.[7]

He removed from Shrewsbury to Northampton township, Burlington county, prior to September 21, 1692, on which day Thomas Olive and wife Mary, of Wellingborough township, Burlington county, conveyed to Restore Lippincott, late of Shrewsbury, East Jersey, now of North-

ampton River, West Jersey, a plantation in Northampton township, containing five hundred and seventy acres.[8] On August 12, 1699, Restore Lippincott, of Burlington county, executed a power of attorney to Joseph Eastland, of Cohansey, to deliver to Robert Eyres, late of Rhode Island, his tract of land on the lower side of Cohansey river. Restore Lippincott gave to his son Samuel, on Eleventh month 10, 1699-1700, three hundred and one acres of land, which he had purchased from Thomas Olive in 1692. He bought a plantation of three hundred acres in Northampton from Isaac Horner, June 20, 1701, and with John Garwood received two thousand acres on Northampton river, near "Mount Pisgah," from Susanna Budd, July 11, 1701.[9]

Restore Lippincott was a member of the General Assembly of West Jersey in 1701 and 1703-4, representing Burlington county. He was one of the signers of the "Petition of the Council and House of Representatives of West Jersey to the King, asking for the confirmation of Andrew Hamilton as Governor," May 12, 1701. This petition was addressed, "To our Most Gracious Sovereigne William The Third of England."[10]

Restore Lippincott has been described as "a useful citizen, exemplary in all the relations of life, and most respected by the community on account of his regard for truth and justice."[11]

He was married a second time, at Burlington Meeting of Friends, Tenth month 24, 1729, to Martha Owen, widow. He died at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in Fifth month, 1741. Thomas Chalkley records in his journal, having attended the funeral of Restore Lippincott, at Mount Holly, Fifth month 22, 1741.[12] The will of Restore Lippincott, dated March 16, 1733-4, was proved in 1741.[13]

Children of Restore Lippincott and Hannah Shattock: 1. Samuel Lippincott, born in Shrewsbury, 7 mo. 12, (1675?); married 5 mo. 3, 1700, Ann Hulet. 2. Abigail Lippincott, born in Shrewsbury, 12 mo. 6, 1677?); married 3 mo. 3, 1697, James Shinn. 3. Hannah Lippincott, born in Shrewsbury, 9 mo. 1679. 4. Hope Lippincott, born in Shrewsbury, 8 mo. 15, 1681. 5. Rebecca Lippincott, born 9 mo. 24, 1684; married Josiah Gaskill. 6. James Lippincott, born 4 mo. 11, 1687; married 9 mo. 10, 1709, Anna Eves. 7. Elizabeth Lippincott, born 1 mo. 15, 1690; married George Shinn. 8. Jacob Lippincott, born in West Jersey, 6 mo. 15, 1692; married Mary Burr. 9. Rachel Lippincott, born near Mount Holly, 11 mo. 8, 1695; married (first) Zachariah Jess; married (second) Francis Dawson.

James Lippincott, of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of Restore Lippincott by his wife Hannah Shattock, was born in Shrewsbury, East Jersey, Fourth month 11th, 1687. At Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, Eighth month 3rd, 1709, James Lippincott and "Hannah Eves," for the second time declared their intentions of marriage, and were granted permission to proceed. James Lippincott, of Northampton township, and "Anna Eves," of Wellingborough township, were married Ninth month 10, 1709.[14]

He died in 1760; his will, dated September 6th, 1760, proved December 20, 1760, mentioned his wife Anna, sons Daniel and Aaron; grandson Joseph, son of the testator's eldest son John, deceased; and three daughters: Increase, Anna and Jerusha.[15]

Children of James Lippincott and Anna Eves: 1. Daniel Lippincott. 2. Aaron Lippincott. 3. John Lippincott, who died before his father. 4. Increase Lippincott,

married at Burlington Monthly Meeting, 9th mo. 24, 1737, Joshua Humphries. 5. Anna Lippincott. 6. Jerusha Lippincott.

Descent from Richard Lippincott: IX. Richard Lippincott and wife Abigail. VIII. Restore Lippincott, married Hannah Shattock. VII. James Lippincott, married Anna Eves. VI. Increase Lippincott, married Joshua Humphries. V. Anna Humphries, married Thomas Ellis. IV. Lucretia Ellis, married Aaron Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis, married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

LIPPINCOTT REFERENCES.

1. "Lippincott Chart." Collection of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township," pp. 379, 380, 381.
2. "Register of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania," 1901, p. 193.
3. File of Monmouth Wills, State Department, Trenton. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXIII, pp. 294, 295.
4. Ibid.
5. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township," pp. 379, 380. Shourd, "History of Fenwick's Colony," pp. 132, 133, 134. Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting Record of Births and Deaths, p. 131.
6. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township," pp. 382, 383. Recorded Marriages of Shrewsbury Meeting.
7. Liber D, of Salem Deeds, folio 52; Liber B, of East Jersey Deeds, folios 264, 271, Trenton.
8. Liber B, of West Jersey Deeds, Part 2, folio 436, Trenton.
9. Liber B, of West Jersey Deeds, Part 2, folios 648, 664, 694.
10. "New Jersey Archives, First Series." Vol. II, pp. 377, 380. Leaming and Spicer, "The Grants, Concessions, etc., of New Jersey, Register of The Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania," 1901, p. 193.
11. Clement, "First Settlers in Newton Township," p. 382.
12. Journal of Thomas Chalkley.
13. Liber 4 of Wills, folio 310, Trenton.
14. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting. Recorded Marriages of Burlington Meeting, Book A, p. 106.
15. Liber X, of West Jersey Wills, folio 148, Trenton.

EASTLACK FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Francis Eastlack, of the Island of Bermuda, a Quaker minister and a native of England, was born *circa* 1635. He had suffered for his religious views while in England, and "was persecuted in like manner by the rulers of the island for the course which he pursued in religious matters, and was frequently imprisoned and sometimes beaten and put in the stocks."

In 1660 he was taken from a religious meeting and tied hand and foot, so that he could not move. In 1666 he was beaten and fined, and in other ways maltreated in person, and despoiled of his goods. He was a public Friend, and proclaimed his views and doctrines among the people. This made him obnoxious to those in power, and the object of dislike to such as differed with him in opinion.

During his stay at that island he fell into a religious controversy with one Sampson Bond, a leading man in some other persuasion. This ended in the printing of a book on each side, in the year 1683. The book of which Francis Eastlack was the author bears the title "The Truth in Christ Jesus with the Professors thereof in the Island of Bermuda, (commonly called Quakers) cleared from the three ungodly false charges. Charged upon them by Sampson Bond (teacher in said Island) in a Book entitled, The Quakers in Bermuda tryed, &c., by a Friend and Lover of the Truth in the same Island, called Francis Eastlacke." This was printed in London in 1683, and no doubt had considerable circulation in the island, as well as among Friends in London and thereabout. About the date last named, Francis Eastlack came to West Jersey and settled in Newton township, Gloucester (now Camden) county, but the exact locality of his habitation cannot be discovered, as he does not appear to have been the owner of any real estate. He was probably advanced in years, and did not participate much in

the religious or political matters of the colony.[1]

Children of Francis Eastlack:[2] 1. John Eastlack, married Sarah Thackara. 2. Hepsibah Eastlack, married Thomas Thackara. 3. Jemima Eastlack, "born in the Bermudas, 12 mo. 3, 1671;" married, at Haddonfield Meeting, 4 mo. 8, 1695, William Sharp.[3] 4. Elizabeth Eastlack, married Joseph Mickle.

Descent from Francis Eastlack: IX. Francis Eastlack, of Gloucester county. VIII. Jemima Eastlack, married William Sharp. VII. Jemima Sharp, married Robert Down. VI. Jemima Down, married William Smallwood. V. Mary Smallwood, married Joseph Garwood. IV. Kerenhappuch Garwood, married Samuel E. Shivers. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers married George Batten.

EASTLACK REFERENCES.

1. Clement, "The First Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey, 1877," pp. 371, 372.
2. Ibid., p. 372.
3. Haddonfield Monthly Meeting Marriage Record, p. 11.

SMALLWOOD FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

William Smallwood, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, born *circa* 1710, married by New Jersey license of March 15, 1736, Jemima Down, daughter of Robert Down of Deptford township, by his wife Jemima Sharp.[1]

It is probable that William Smallwood was the son of John Smallwood, of Gloucester township, on whose estate he was granted letters of administration, February 19, 1756.[2] John, Thomas and Samuel Smallwood are found in the records of Gloucester county prior to 1717, but they did not leave wills. Peter Cavelier, of Gloucester county, sold land to John Smallwood, of the same place, May 13, 1714.[3]

Children of William Smallwood and Jemima Down: 1. Mary Smallwood, married (first) by New Jersey license[5] of Oct. 8, 1754, James Hillman, of Gloucester township. She married (second) Aug. 2, 1769, Joseph Garwood.[6] 2. Jemima Smallwood.

Descent from William Smallwood: VI. William Smallwood, married Jemima Down. V. Mary Smallwood, married Joseph Garwood. IV. Kerenhappuch, married Samuel E. Shivers. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

SMALLWOOD REFERENCES.

1. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII, p. 350.
2. Gloucester County Wills, File 1755-6. Trenton.
3. Liber H H, of West Jersey Deeds, folio 67.
4. Will of Jemima Down, 1756.
5. "New Jersey Archives, First Series," Vol. XXII, p. 376.
6. Garwood Bible Record.

DOWN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Robert Down, of Deptford, Gloucester county, New Jersey, born *circa* 1695-1700, married Jemima Sharp, born Third month 5, 1699, daughter of William Sharp by his wife Jemima Eastlack.[1]

He purchased land in Deptford township, from Swen Warner, in 1726, and on Fifth month 8, 1728, Robert Down and his wife Jemima sold the same to John Wood.[2] Robert Down died in Gloucester county, prior to July 30, 1747, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Jemima. Anthony Sharp was surety on her bond of administration.[3]

Jemima, the "widow of Robert Down, late of Deptford Township, Gloucester

County," died in 1756. Her will, dated January 16, 1756, proved February 23rd following, mentioned sons Aquilla and John Down; daughter Jemima, wife of William Smallwood; granddaughter Mary, wife of James Hillman; granddaughters Sarah Down and Jemima Smallwood; son William Down; Mary, wife of her brother Anthony Sharp.[4]

Children of Robert Down and Jemima Sharp: 1. Aquilla Down. 2. John Down. 3. Jemima Down, married by New Jersey license of March 15, 1736, to William Smallwood. 4. William Down.

Descent from Robert Down: VII. Robert Down, married Jemima Sharp. VI. Jemima Down, married William Smallwood. V. Mary Smallwood, married Joseph Garwood. IV. Kerenhappuch Garwood, married Samuel E. Shivers. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

DOWN REFERENCES.

1. Gloucester County Wills. Trenton (Will of Jemima Down, 1756). Haddonfield Monthly Meeting Record of Births and Deaths, p. 92.
2. Liber E, of West Jersey Deeds, folio 420, Trenton.
3. Liber 6 of West Jersey Wills, folio 17, Trenton.
4. Gloucester County Wills, File 1755-56, Trenton.

MATLACK FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

William Matlack, a member of the religious Society of Friends, or "Quakers," born about 1648, was from Cropwell Bishop, a village about seven miles southeast of the city of Nottingham, in the county of Nottingham, England.

With Daniel Wills and others he came in the ship "Kent," Gregory Marlow, master, which, having first touched at Sandy Hook, reached the Delaware and landed its passengers near the mouth of Raccoon creek. Their destination was evidently higher up the stream, as the commissioners soon left the vessel and proceeded in a small boat to Chygoe's island (afterwards Burlington), and according to a tradition in that family, William Matlack "was the first person that put his foot upon the shore." It is shown that the island referred to was not that in the river, but the piece of land on which the city of Burlington stands, nearly surrounded by the Assiscunk creek, which Samuel Smith says, procured its name from an Indian sachem who lived there.

In a deposition made by William Matlack, December 10, 1720, concerning some lots on the west side of High street, he stated that he was aged about seventy-two years, and had come "with several others in the first boate that came there to settle the said Towne of Burlington; and that as soon as he and the rest were landed, he was present and saw the lots fairly drawn for the nine acre lots."

William Matlack helped to build many of the houses in Burlington, and helped to erect Thomas Olive's corn mill. "He saw a town rise up in the midst of the forest, surrounded by a thriving population, busy in clearing the land and enjoying the reward of their labor. His leisure hours were spent among the natives, watching their peculiarities and striving to win their good will. Following the advice and example of the commissioners, every promise made by him to the aborigines was faithfully kept, and every contract strictly adhered to."

He married, in 1682, Mary Hancock, who was born in 1660, sister of Timothy Hancock. William Matlack bought land in Chester township, Burlington county, from Thomas Olive, Ninth month 7, 1684. By 1685 the settlement at Pensauken had increased so that a meeting was estab-

lished at the house of Timothy Hancock, by consent of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.

By deed of March 25, 1695, Timothy Hancock, of Pensawking, in the county of Burlington, West Jersey, yeoman, sold to William Matlack, of the same place, carpenter, in consideration of £52, all that house, land and plantation, containing by estimation one hundred acres, "in the fforks of Pensawquin between the lands of John Roberts and the former land of the said William Matlack" This land was at the old Indian town of Penisaukin, and was part of a tract bought from William Penn by Thomas Olive, January 23, 1676, and sold by the latter to Timothy Hancock, 4, 26, 1684. In 1701, William Matlack bought from Richard Heritage one thousand acres of land in Waterford and Gloucester townships, Gloucester (now Camden) county, lying on both sides of the south branch of Cooper's creek, around and near the White Horse Tavern. In 1717 he bought from John Estaugh, as attorney of John Haddon, two hundred acres of land, now in Waterford and Delaware townships. By deed of January 7, 1722, William Matlack, of Chester, in the county of Burlington, yeoman, conveyed to William Matlack, the younger, of the town aforesaid, blacksmith, in consideration of £170, three hundred acres of land in Chester township, which the former had purchased from Thomas Olive, 9, 7, 1684; from Joshua Humphries, June 15, 1689, and from Timothy Hancock, March 20, 1695. This deed was witnessed by Thomas Smith, William Ellis and John Kay.

The date of the death of William Matlack is not known, nor has any record of will or administration on his estate been found. His wife Mary died Eleventh month 20, 1728.

Children of William Matlack and Mary Hancock: 1. John Matlack, who married (first) Hannah Horner, and (second) Mary Lee. 2. George Matlack, married (first) Mary Foster, and (second) Mary Hancock. 3. Mary Matlack, married (first) Jonathan Haines, and (second) Daniel Morgan. 4. William Matlack, married Ann Antrim. 5. Richard Matlack, married (first) Rebecca Haines, and (second) Mary Cole. 6. Joseph Matlack, married Rebecca Haines. 7. Timothy Matlack, married Mary Haines, and was the father of Timothy Matlack, of Philadelphia, Free Quaker, and colonel during the Revolutionary War. 8. Jane Matlack, married ——— Irvin. 9. Sarah Matlack, married Carlyle Haines.

John Matlack, of Chester and Waterford townships, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of William Matlack and Mary Hancock, was born about the year 1683. He married (first) at Burlington Meeting, Third month 20, 1708, Hannah Horner, daughter of Isaac Horner, of Northampton township, Burlington county. After the death of his first wife, John Matlack married (second) Mary Lee. This marriage was not accomplished in meeting, and he was called to account for this neglect of Friends' principles, in Tenth month, 1714. He died in February or March of 1765.

The will of John Matlack, Senior, of Waterford, in the county of Gloucester, yeoman, dated February 26, 1765, was proved March 14, 1765. He bequeathed to his sons Isaac and John each the sum of five shillings; to his daughter Hannah Maxell, wife of John Maxell, five shillings; to his daughter Keziah Heritage, widow of Benjamin Heritage; daughter Esther French, wife of Jonathan French; daughter Sarah Browning, wife of Joseph Browning, each five shillings. "I having

given the Six above named of my children their Shares or portions already." To the heirs of his son, Jacob Matlack, deceased, he devised five shillings, "he having had his Share in his life time." To "Samuel Lippincott, Son of my Daughter Late wife of Ezekiel Lippincott the Sum of Five Shillings, She having had her Portion in her Lifetime." To his son, Benjamin Matlack, he bequeathed "all the Plantation whereon he now Dwells as the Same Lyes and was Divided from the place where I now live by Jacob Huelings Some years ago, According to the Survey and Draught that he made unto my Said Son Benjamin Matlack his heirs and Assigns forever." To his son Ephraim Matlack he devised "all this Plantation and tract of Land whereon I now Dwell to him my Said Son Ephraim Matlack his heirs and Assigns forever." He devised to his daughter, Lydia Matlack, "the Chest of Draws, Spinning Wheel this are all hers and the Sum of Seven Pounds." The residue of his estate he devised to his two daughters, Lydia Matlack, and Mary Hileman, wife of Joal Hileman. Appointed his "friend Nathaniel Lippincott and his Son Caleb Lippincott," executors. Will witnessed by Joshua Stokes, William Bates and Abraham Allen.

Deed of Ephraim Matlack to Amos Ashead, 1773:

THIS INDENTURE Made the twenty seventh day of October in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy three Between Ephraim Matlack of the Township of Waterford in the County of Gloucester and Western Division of the Province of New Jersey of the one part And Amos Ashead of the Township of Evesham in the County of Burlington House Carpenter of the other part. WHEREAS William Matlack purchased of Richard Heritage ten acres of Land, October 1, 1701, Recorded in Liber C folio 361, And the said Matlack was possessed of the same and did not in his life time nor at his decease dispose of the same whereby John Matlack was the Eldest Son and became Seized of the same ten Acres of Land by being Heir at Law. AND WHEREAS the said John Matlack by Deed of June 12, 1705, did purchase of Frances Collins, 200 Acres of Land, AND WHEREAS John Matlack by deed of November 12, 1711, did purchase of John Heritage, 100 Acres of Land AND WHEREAS John Matlack did also by Deed of October 18, 1739, purchase of John Estaugh, 26 Acres of Land, whereby the said John Matlack became Seised in his own Right of 336 Acres of Land in the whole And being possessed of the same did on the 23d day of May 1751 Cause the same to be Resurveyed And the said John Matlack by his last Will & Testament bearing date the 26 of January 1765 did devise unto his son Ephraim Matlack part of the said 336 Acres of Land. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said Ephraim Matlack in consideration of £160, Hath granted unto the said Amos Ashead, a Tract of Land and Plantation in the Township of Waterford, it being part of the above 336 acres of Land, containing 171 acres.

Children of John Matlack and Hannah Horner: 1. Jacob Matlack, who died before the date of his father's will, leaving issue. 2. Isaac Matlack. 3. John Matlack, who married, Jan. 13, 1736, Hannah Shivers.

Children of John Matlack and Mary Lee: 4. Hannah Matlack, married John Maxell. 5. Kezia Matlack, married Benjamin Heritage. 6. Esther Matlack, married Jonathan French. 7. Sarah Matlack, married Joseph Browning. 8. Bathsheba Matlack, married Ezekiel Lippincott, and died before the date of her father's will. 9. Benjamin Matlack. 10. Ephraim Matlack. 11. Lydia Matlack. 12. Mary Matlack, married Joal Hileman.

John Matlack, Junior, of Waterford township and of Haddonfield, son of John Matlack and Hannah Horner, born about 1709, was married as shown by the following license:

License of Marriage on the thirteenth Day of January A. D. 1736 was granted by y^e^ Honble John Hamilton Esq^r^. President &c. unto John Matlack jun^r^ of Waterford in the County of

Gloucester Husbd.mn. & Hannah Shivers of ye same place Spinster of ye other party.

ARCHa. HOME Secry.

John Matlack died in Haddonfield, in the present county of Camden, between May 24, 1774, and March 22, 1775. The will of "John Matlack of Haddonfield in the township of Newton in the county of Gloucester in the Province of New Jersey, Yeoman," dated May 24, 1774, was proved March 22, 1775. He bequeathed to his wife Hannah all the household goods, and his house and lands, during her widowhood, with privilege of cutting firewood on land the testator bought of John Gill, in Waterford township:

Item I give and Devise unto my Daughter Amy Ellis All that my Plantation Situate in the Township of Waterford aforesaid where I formerly lived to Hold to her during Her Natural Life Provided that she my Said Daughter of her Husband Shall so long Continue in the Possession thereof and Dwell thereon and not Otherwise. Item at the Decease of my said Daughter Amy or other Sooner Determination of the Devise the Same Plantation to my Grandson Jacob Ellis & to his Heirs and Assigns to hold to him my Said Grandson his Heirs and Assigns for Ever he or they Paying thereout unto my Grandsons Thomas, John, Barzillai and Aquillai Lippincotts the Sum of Twenty Pounds Proclamation Money each in One Year Next the Same shall descend to him or them as afd.

To his daughter, Hannah Gibbs, he devised one-third of a saw mill in Waterford township and a tract of pine land adjoining said mill, and a plantation near Long-a-Coming, in the township and county of Gloucester, bought from Thomas Denny. Also to said daughter, £400. After his wife's decease, daughter Sarah to have house and lands where testator lived in Haddonfield, and twenty acres in Waterford township, bought of John Gill. To daughters Amy and Sarah, some cedar swamp near Long-a-Coming. Residue of estate to wife who, with friend Thomas Redman, appointed executors. Witnessed by John Middleton, Joseph Rowand and Joseph Lippincott.

Hannah, widow of John Matlack, died in Haddonfield, in June of 1790. The following is an abstract of her will:

I Hannah Matlack of Haddonfield in the County of Gloucester in the State of New Jersey widow, do this seventh day of the third month March in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety make and publish this my last Will and Testament.

She bequeathed to her daughters Amie and Sarah all her wearing apparel. To daughter Amie, "my low pair of walnut chest of draws, one feather bed and furniture, including one coverlid. I also give to her the Interest of One hundred pounds during her natural life, and at her decease I give the same One hundred pounds equaly between her daughters Mary Hannah and Sarah."

To her daughter Sarah was devised the residue of the household goods, etc. To granddaughter Elizabeth Fortener, £50. To daughter Sarah the interest of £100, and at her death to said daughter's daughter Sarah. To grandson "Samuel Middleton, at the death of his mother, my clock." To granddaughter Agness Lippencott, widow of Aquilla Lippincott "my six sheep which are at Thomas Lippincotts," and £20. To grandson Thomas Lippincott, £50.

Residue of estate "to grandson Thomas Lippincott and grandsons William Ellis and Aaron Ellis." Thomas Lippincott appointed executor. Will witnessed by John Middleton, Junior and Thomas Redman. Proved June 15, 1790.

Children of John Matlack and Hannah Shivers: 1. Amy Matlack, married Dec. 30, 1756, William Ellis, son of Simeon Ellis. 2. Hannah Matlack, married ——— Gibbs. 3. Sarah Matlack. 4. Mary Matlack.

REFERENCES.

Liber S of Deeds, folio 127, State Department, Trenton.
Ibid., S, 129.
Ibid., folio 125.
Liber D D of Deeds, folio 162. Records of Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.
Liber 12 of Wills, folio 76, Trenton.
Liber A G of Deeds, folio 175.
Liber 17 of Wills, folio 186.

Liber 31 of Wills, folio 450. "First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.," pp. 232 to 237.
Liber 1727-1734 of Marriage Licenses, p. 19½, Trenton.

Descent from William Matlack—Eighth Generation: VIII. William Matlack, married Mary Hancock. VII. John Matlack, married Hannah Horner. VI. John Matlack, married Hannah Shivers. V. Amy Matlack, married William Ellis. IV. Aaron Ellis, married Lucretia Ellis. III. Amy Collins Ellis, married Joseph C. Shivers. II. Dr. Bowman Hendry Shivers, married Isabella Bartholomew Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

GARWOOD FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The armorial bearings of the arms by the name of Garwood: He beareth party four pales gules and argent. Three castles countercharged. Crest on a wreath of colors a demi-lion rampant or holding between his paws a castle gules.

Thomas Garwood, born *circa* 1615, was of the parish of Acton, in County Suffolk, England. The name of his wife is not known. He had at least one child, William, who follows.[1]

William Garwood, born *circa* 1645, son of Thomas Garwood, of Acton, was a mariner, and of Chalmandeston, in the County of Suffolk, England, when married according to Friends ceremony, at Devonshire House Meeting in London, Eleventh month 27, 1680, to Jane Stevens, of Spittlefields, daughter of Thomas Stevens, of Erdesland, Herefordshire.[2] This was William Garwood's second marriage; the name of his first wife is not known.

William Garwood seems to have died while on the voyage to America, or just before his intended sailing, as on January 7, 1687-8, an inventory of the personal estate of William Garwood (spelled Garrett) late of County Suffolk, "bound for the Province of New Jersey, deceased," was made by Richard Basnett and Thomas Gardner. This inventory amounted to £26 1s. 2d. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to Jane Garwood, January 21, 1687. The bond of administration is signed by "Jane Garwood," to which bond Elias Farr was surety.[3] Jane, the widow of William Garwood, died prior to Fourth month 4, 1689, when an inventory of her personal estate amounting to £46 4s. 8d. was made by Thomas Gardener and Barnard Devenish.[4] On June 1, 1692, a petition was made by Charles Baggely, setting forth that whereas Elias Farr had administered upon the goods of the widow Garwood, late of Burlington county, deceased, the said Charles Baggely on behalf of his wife, a sister to the said widow Garwood, and on behalf of Thomas and John Garwood, "sons-in-law" of ye said widow, requests that the widow Farr give an account of the said estate.[5]

Sarah Farr, of Burlington, widow, by her will dated August 5, 1698, made bequests to: James Malines, of London, cheesemonger, and his three children; John Hollingshead; kinsman George Gray; John Adams, Joseph Kirkbride; Thomas Garwood and his children William and Mary; John Garwood and his sons Jacob and John; Mary Scarborough, Elizabeth Chipman; Mary Grubb and daughters Mary and Elizabeth Grubb; Benjamin Wheat, Jr., Jane Hampton, Elizabeth Atkinson, Elizabeth Gardiner, Margaret Binham, Elizabeth and William Frampton and William Basnett; Peter Fretwell and only daughter Elizabeth; a negro woman named Judith. Appointed Peter Fretwell and John Hollingshead, executors. She devised a lot on High street, Burlington, to Samuel Jennings, Thomas Gardner and Benjamin Wheat. This will, witnessed by Henry Grubb,

Benjamin Wheat and Isaac Mariott, was proved February 3, 1698-9.[6]

Children of William Garwood: 1. Thomas Garwood, by the first wife, born 1668-9; married (first) 7, 28, 1693, Jane White; married (second) in 1705, Margaret Hancock. 2. Mary Garwood, mentioned in the will of Sarah Farr in 1698.

Thomas Garwood, of Burlington county, New Jersey, son of William Garwood, of Suffolk county, England, by his first wife, was born in that country in 1668-9. He was named as a legatee in the will of Sarah Farr, of Burlington, in 1698.

At Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, Second month 3, 1693, Thomas Garwood ("Garret") was granted a certificate to proceed in marriage.[7] Thomas Garwood, of Burlington, and Jane White, of Shrewsbury, were married at Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends, Seventh month 28, 1693. Among the witnesses were: Peter White; John Garwood; Samuel White; Thomas White; Mary White, Jr.; Elizabeth White and Elizabeth White, Jr.[8]

Jane, wife of Thomas Garwood, died before Second month 2, 1705, when the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Burlington granted him a certificate to marry at Salem Meeting. At Salem, the twenty-third of the same month, Thomas Garwood, of Burlington, and Margaret Hancock declared their intentions of marriage for the second time.[9]

The census of Northampton township, Burlington county, taken in 1708-9, furnishes the following Garwood names: Thomas, aged 40 years; Margaret, 25; William, 14; Sarah, 7; Elizabeth, 3, and Thomas, 2 years.[10]

Thomas Garwood was residing in Willingborough township, Burlington county, when he purchased land from Abraham Brown, of Mansfield township, February 10, 1713.[11] He died in 1744 or 1745; his will made Fifth month 22, 1744, proved April 23, 1745, describes him as of Evesham township, and mentions wife Margaret; sons, William, John, Isaiah, Daniel and Thomas; daughters, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann, Mercy and Esther.[12]

Children of Thomas Garwood: 1. William Garwood, born 1694-5, died 1765-67; married 1723-4, Jane Troth. 2. Sarah Garwood, born 1701-2; aged seven years in 1708-9. 3. Elizabeth Garwood, born 1705-6. 4. Thomas Garwood, born 1706-7. 5. John Garwood. 6. Isaiah Garwood. 7. Daniel Garwood. 8. Mary Garwood. 9. Ann Garwood. 10. Mercy Garwood. 11. Esther Garwood.

William Garwood, of Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of Thomas Garwood by his first wife, Jane White, was born in 1694-5, being fourteen years of age according to the census of 1708-9.

He received a plantation from his father, as his son and heir, by deed of gift dated April 25, 1723,[13] and on First month (March) 9, 1723-4, William Garwood appeared before Haddonfield Monthly Meeting with Jane Troth, and for the second time declaring their intentions of marriage, were given permission to proceed.[14] Family records show that they were married April 2, 1724.

On July 6, 1765, William Garwood, of Evesham, sold to Charles Read land that had been conveyed to the said William by his father by deed of April, 1723.[15] William Garwood died between the date of this deed (1765) and 1767; his will, made September 10, 1763, proved May 21, 1767, mentioned his wife Jane and her father William Troth; only son Joseph; daughters Jane Prickett and Sarah Bishop; youngest daughter Rebecca Garwood. The dates of births of the children of

William and Jane Garwood, are from the family record.

Children of William Garwood and Jane Troth: 1. Solomon Garwood, born April 18, 1726; died before date of his father's will. 2. Abraham Garwood, born May 26, 1729; died as above. 3. Jane Garwood, born Aug. 29, 1731; married by New Jersey license of July 12, 1750, John Prickett, of Evesham.[17] 4. Sarah Garwood, born March 3, 1733-4; married, by New Jersey license of March 5, 1754, Thomas Bishop, of Burlington.[18] 5. Rebecca Garwood, born October 8, ——. 6. Joseph Garwood, born March 16, 1745; died Nov. 30, 1795; married (first) Mary Pancoast, and (second) Mary, widow of James Hillman.

Joseph Garwood, of Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of William Garwood and Jane Troth, was born March 16, 1745. He married first, by a New Jersey license dated June 9, 1766, to Mary Pancoast, of Gloucester township, Gloucester county, New Jersey.[19] Their marriage occurred June 12, 1766. She died January 16, 1768, in the twenty-third year of her age.[20] As this marriage had not been accomplished under the supervision of the meeting, Joseph was in danger of being disowned for such "outgoing;" accordingly, to retain his membership with Friends, he acknowledged his error at Evesham Meeting, Third month 10, 1768.[21]

The marriage to Mary (Smallwood) Hillman, his second wife, occurred August 2, 1769, and this not being celebrated according to the rules of Friends, he was disowned by Evesham Monthly Meeting, Ninth month 7, 1769.[22] She was the daughter of William Smallwood and Jemima Down, and widow of James Hillman.

On Sixth month 9, 1786, Mary the wife of Joseph Garwood, made request to Evesham Monthly Meeting that she and her minor children, Joseph, Kerrenhappuch, John and Rebecca, be joined in membership with Friends.[23] In a deed made by the sheriff of Burlington county, February 1, 1788, it is recited that the land conveyed had belonged to Joseph Garwood; that Thomas Garwood, grandfather to the said Joseph, purchased the same from Abraham Brown, and then conveyed it by deed of gift, April 25, 1723, to his son and heir at law, William Garwood, that the said William Garwood by his will dated September 10, 1763, devised the land to his son and heir-at-law, Joseph Garwood.[24]

At Evesham Monthly Meeting, Fourth month 9, 1790, Mary, wife of Joseph Garwood, and her four children, were granted a certificate of removal to Mount Holly Monthly Meeting. This certificate was produced at Mount Holly Meeting, Sixth month 10, 1790, and on First month 5, 1792, Mount Holly Meeting granted to Mary Garwood, wife of Joseph, and to her four children, a certificate of removal to Haddonfield Meeting. At Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, Second month 13, 1792, Mary Garwood, wife of Joseph, and her four children, Joseph, Kerenhappuch, John and Rebecca, produced the said certificate.[25]

Joseph Garwood died November 30, 1795,[26] and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Mary, January 20, 1796.[27] She died August 23, 1798,[28] and letters of administration on her estate were granted August 27th following, to Joseph Garwood and Samuel Shivers.[29]

On Eighth month 17, 1799, Joseph Garwood and wife Rachel, Samuel E. Shivers and Kerenhappuch his wife, John Garwood and wife Hannah, Joel Clark and

Rebecca his wife, all of Gloucester county, New Jersey, signed a quitclaim deed in favor of William Zane, Esquire, of the same county, and Paul Troth, of Evesham. This deed recites that James Hillman, of Gloucester township, Gloucester county, deceased, by will dated December 22, 1767, devised land to his son James, who, dying in his minority, the land descended to his daughters Elizabeth and Mary, and whereas Mary, the widow of the said James Hillman, was appointed executrix, and John Gill, executor of said will; the said Mary intermarried with Joseph Garwood, by whom she had issue: Joseph, John, Kerenhappuch, and Rebecca Garwood, who together with the husbands above named are the within named grantors, and hereby quitclaim to the said William Zane, Esquire, and Paul Troth, all claim to the estate of James Hillman, deceased, by right of the said Mary Garwood deceased or otherwise.[30]

Child of Joseph Garwood and Mary Pancoast:[31] 1. Martha Garwood, born Dec. 22, 1767. (Mary Hillman and Martha Garwood requested to be joined in membership with Evesham Monthly Meeting of Friends, 12 mo. 6, 1781).

Children of Joseph Garwood and Mary (Smallwood) Hillman, widow, his second wife: 2. Abigail Garwood, born Sept. 17, 1770; died Aug. 20, 1771. 3. Joseph Garwood, born July 18, 1772; married his wife Rachel, prior to 8 mo. 17, 1799. 4. Kerenhappuch Garwood, born Feb. 6, 1776; married Samuel Shivers, born Oct. 5, 1768; died June 13, 1823. They were not married under Friends jurisdiction and at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, 4 mo. 13, 1795, "Herenkappuck Shivers" was "dealt with" for marrying out of meeting.[32] 5. John Garwood, born May 26, 1778; married to his wife Hannah, before 8 mo. 17, 1799. 6. Rebecca Garwood, born Oct. 28, 1780; married before 8 mo. 17, 1799, Joel Clark.

Descent from Thomas Garwood. IX. Thomas Garwood, of Acton, Suffolk, born *circa* 1615. VIII. William Garwood, of Chalmandestan in Suffolk. VII. Thomas Garwood, married Jane White. VI. William Garwood, married Jane Troth. V. Joseph Garwood, married Mary Smallwood Hillman, widow. IV. Kerenhappuch Garwood, married Samuel E. Shivers. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella Bartholomew Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

GARWOOD REFERENCES.

1. Records of London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting of Friends, Devonshire House, London.
2. Ibid.
3. Burlington Records, p. 13. Burlington County Wills. File 1678-1704. Trenton, N. J.
4. Ibid.
5. Burlington County Wills, File 1678-1704. Trenton.
6. Liber I of Wills, folio 92, Trenton.
7. Minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting.
8. Minutes of Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting.
9. Minutes of Burlington Meeting; Minutes of Salem Meeting.
10. The Census of Northampton Township, 1708-9.
11. Liber V of Deeds, folio 490, Trenton.
12. Liber VII of West Jersey Wills, folio 163, Trenton.
13. Liber W of West Jersey Deeds, folio 139, Trenton.
14. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.
15. Liber W of West Jersey Deeds, folio 294, Trenton.
16. Liber XIII of West Jersey Wills, folio 170, Trenton.
17. "New Jersey Archives, First Series." Vol. XXII, p. 162.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid., p. 134. Liber G, of Licenses, Trenton.
20. Family MSS.
21. Minutes of Evesham Monthly Meeting.
22. Family MSS. Minutes of said meeting.
23. Minutes of Evesham Monthly Meeting.
24. Burlington County Deeds, Book D, p. 276, Mount Holly.
25. Minutes of Evesham, Mount Holly and Haddonfield Monthly Meetings.
26. Family Record.
27. Gloucester County Wills, File 1796. Trenton.
28. Family Record.
29. Gloucester County Wills, File 1798, Trenton.
30. Gloucester County Deeds, Liber D, p. 82.
31. Family Record.
32. Minutes of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.

WHITE FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Peter White, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, was born *circa* 1630-1640. On November 7, 1687, he received a patent for forty-eight and one-quarter acres of land "at Passequenecqua," bounded south by the land of Abraham Brown, north and west by the Burlington Path, and east by a gully; also one and three-quarters acres of meadow at the head of Manasquan brook, bounded west by land of Restore Lippincott.[1]

He witnessed the will of John Chambers, of Shrewsbury, August 13, 1687; the other witnesses being John Lippincott and Samuel Dennis.[2] Among the witnesses to the marriage of John Cheshire, of Shrewsbury, to Anne Sutton, at Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting, Second month 14, 1692, were John Worthley, Peter White, Samuel White, Thomas White, Mary White, Jane White, Mary White, Jr., Elizabeth White and Elizabeth White, Jr. This record is important in furnishing the names of several of Peter White's seven daughters, mentioned, but not named in his will.[3]

On June 22, 1697, Peter White, of Shrewsbury, and Mary his wife, sold to John Pearce, of Freehold, fifty acres of land, being two lots that were patented to Peter White, November 7, 1687.[4]

Peter White died in 1697 or 1698. His will made March 20, 1697-8, proved June 10, 1698, mentioned his wife Mary; sons Peter, Robert and Thomas, the last two minors; his seven daughters, names not given; appointed his wife executrix, and his cousins (i. e., nephews) Samuel and Thomas White, supervisors and assistants "to their aunt." The will was witnessed by Poncett Stellie, Joseph Parker and Samuel Dennis.[5]

Children of Peter and Mary White: 1. Elizabeth White. 2. Mary White. 3 Jane White, married at Shrewsbury Meeting, 7 mo. 28, 1693, Thomas Garwood, of Burlington county. 4. Peter White. 5. Robert White. 6. Thomas White. 7. ——— White, a daughter. 8. ——— White, a daughter. 9. ——— White, a daughter. 10.——— White, a daughter.

Descent from Peter White: IX. Thomas White. VIII. Peter White, and wife Mary. VII. Jane White, married Thomas Garwood. VI. William Garwood, married Jane Troth. V. Joseph Garwood, married Mary Smallwood. IV. Kerenhappuch Garwood, married Samuel E. Shivers. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

WHITE REFERENCES.

1. Liber B, of East Jersey Deeds, folio 196. State Department, Trenton.
2. Ibid., folio 356.
3. Recorded Marriages of Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting of Friends.
4. Liber F, of East Jersey Deeds, folio 686, Trenton.
5. Ibid., folio 591.

TROTH FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

William Troth, of Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, was born *circa* 1665. On December 1, 1701, he purchased from Francis Collins, of Burlington county, one hundred acres of unsurveyed land. By a deed of Eleventh month 12, 1702, he bought land in the same county from William Evans, of Evesham.[1]

He died about Fourth month 30, 1740, the date of probate of his will, in which he mentioned his wife Elizabeth; grandson Isaac, youngest son of son Paul Troth; daughters Mary Prickett, Jane Garwood and Rebecca Haines; grandson William Troth; brother Edward Troth, living in Great Britain; sons-in-law, Zach.

Prickett, William Garwood and Amos Haines.[2]

Elizabeth, the widow of William Troth, died in Evesham between Tenth month 21, 1760, and June 22, 1761, the dates of the making and probate of her will, in which she mentioned her granddaughter Mary Haines, daughter of Amos Haines, deceased; granddaughters, Elizabeth Cooper, Jane Prickett, Sarah Bishop, and Rebecca Garwood; daughters, Rebecca Haines and Jane Garwood; to the rest of her grandchildren, one shilling each.[3]

Children of William and Elizabeth Troth:[4] 1. Paul Troth. 2. Mary Troth, married in 1721, Zachariah Prickett. 3. Jane Troth, married in 1723-4, William Garwood, of Evesham. 4. Rebecca Troth, married in 1731, Amos Haines.

Descent from William Troth. VII. William Troth and wife Elizabeth. VI. Jane Troth, married William Garwood. V. Joseph Garwood, married Mary Smallwood. IV. Kerenhappuch Garwood, married Samuel E. Shivers. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

TROTH REFERENCES.

1. Liber E of West Jersey Deeds, folios 404, 427.
2. Liber 4 of West Jersey Wills, Liber 4, folio 252.
3. Liber 10 of same, folio 215.
4. Clement, "The First Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West Jersey, 1877," p. 406.

SHARP FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

William Sharp, evidently closely related to Anthony Sharp, the wealthy Quaker merchant of Dublin, Ireland, was born *circa* 1670.[1] He was married at Haddonfield Meeting of Friends, Fourth month 8, 1695, to Jemima, daughter of Francis Eastlack.[2]

He was appointed the assessor and collector for the county of Gloucester by the General Assembly of West New Jersey, held at Burlington, May 12th to 21st, 1701. The date of his death is not known. He may have had other children than the following.[3]

Children of William Sharp and Jemima Eastlack: 1. Anthony Sharp, of Gloucester county, "son of William Sharp," was married at Haddonfield Meeting, Sixth month 19, 1731, to Mary Dimmock. Mary, wife of her brother Anthony Sharp, was mentioned in the will of Jemima Down, in 1756.[4] 2. Jemima Sharp, born Third month 5, 1699; married Robert Down, of Deptford, Gloucester county.

Descent from William Sharp: VIII. William Sharp, married Jemima Eastlack. VII. Jemima Sharp, married Robert Down. VI. Jemima Down, married William Smallwood. V. Mary Smallwood, married Joseph Garwood. IV. Kerenhappuch Garwood, married Samuel E. Shivers. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

SHARP REFERENCES.

1. Myers, "Immigration of The Irish Quakers Into Pennsylvania," p. 383.
2. Haddonfield Monthly Meeting Marriage Record, p. 11.
3. Leaming and Spicer, "The Laws of New Jersey," p. 583.
4. Haddonfield Monthly meeting Marriage Record.

HUNT FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

William Hunt, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, born *circa* 1630, died in 1688 or 1689. His will, dated September 3, 1688, proved June 1, 1689, mentioned his children: William; Elizabeth Hyhorn; Mary Spey, and Sarah Harrison; grand-

children, William Spey and Anne Harrison; appointed his daughters Mary Spey and Sarah Harrison, executors. The will was witnessed by Mathew Medcalfe, Sarah Bull and John Reading.[1]

Children of William Hunt: 1. William Hunt. 2. Elizabeth Hunt, married ——— Hyhorn. 3. Mary Hunt, married ——— Spey. 4. Sarah Hunt, married Samuel Harrison.[2]

Descent from William Hunt: IX. William Hunt, of Gloucester county. VIII. Sarah Hunt, married Samuel Harrison. VII. Anne Harrison, married Jacob Clement. VI. Mary Clement, married John Shivers. V. John Shivers, married Zipporah Cheeseman. IV. Samuel E. Shivers, married Kerenhappuch Garwood. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

HUNT REFERENCES.

1. Gloucester County Wills, File 1683-1708, Trenton.
2. Liber D D, of West Jersey Deeds, folio 449.

HARRISON FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Samuel Harrison, mariner, of near Gloucester, New Jersey, bought one-twentieth of a share of propriety of the Province of West New Jersey from Thomas Gardiner, October 11, 1689. On May 28, 1692, he purchased land from Robert Turner, of Philadelphia, merchant.[1]

He died prior to March 17, 1703-4, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Sarah.[2] She was the daughter of William Hunt, of Gloucester county, and named in her father's will as a legatee and an executrix.

By a deed of December 20, 1711, Jacob Clement and wife Ann, of Gloucester county, conveyed lands to Joseph Bates, of Waterford township, in the same county. The recital sets forth that William Hunt by his will dated September 3, 1688, devised the land to his grandchildren, William Spey and Ann Clement, that William Spey died in his minority, and the said land descended to the said Ann Clement.[3]

Child of Samuel Harrison and Sarah Hunt: 1. Anne Harrison, married Jacob Clement, high sheriff of Gloucester county.

Descent from Samuel Harrison: VIII. Samuel Harrison, married Sarah Hunt. VII. Ann Harrison, married Jacob Clement. VI. Mary Clement, married John Shivers. V. John Shivers, married Zipporah Cheeseman. IV. Samuel E. Shivers, married Kerenhappuch Garwood. III. Joseph C. Shivers, married Amy Collins Ellis. II. Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, married Isabella B. Davis. I. Lillie Idel Shivers, married George Batten.

HARRISON REFERENCES.

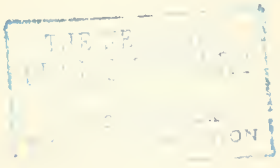
1. Liber 2 of Gloucester Deeds, folios 55, 142. Trenton.
2. Gloucester County Wills, File 1683-1708, Trenton.
3. Liber D D, of West Jersey Deeds, folio 449.

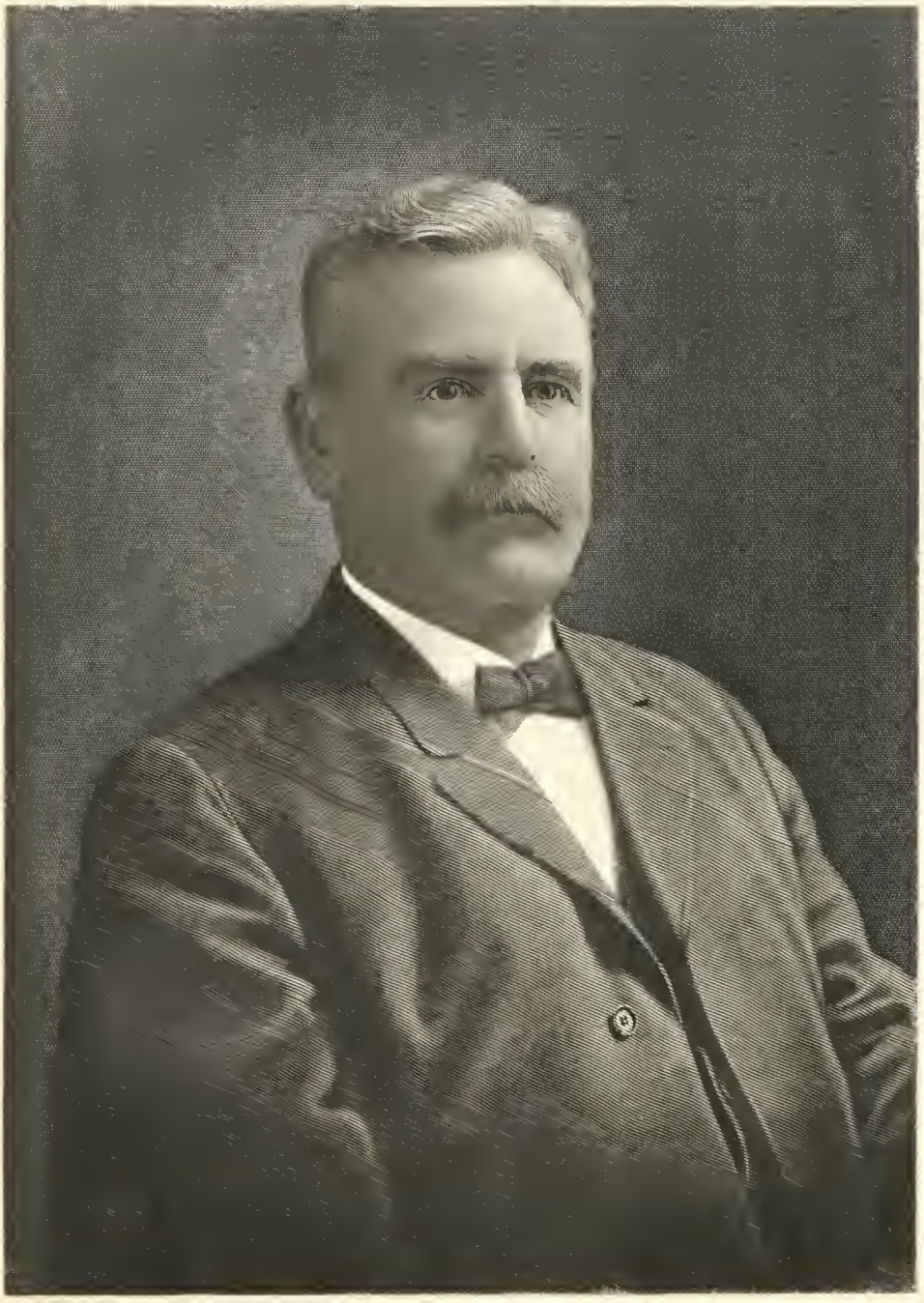
EVES FAMILY,

Ancestral Record.

This is an early New Jersey family which came with the early Quakers and settled upon the Delaware river. Its descendants are still numerous in Burlington county in vicinity of the first settlement, and are settled through other regions.

Thomas Eves came from London to Burlington, New Jersey, in the ship "Kent," in the year 1677, among the first arrivals of the Quaker settlement upon the Delaware. That he came for religious freedom cannot be doubted, and that he was a native of London is certain. It is probable that for a few years he lived in





J. J. Albertson

the town of Burlington, where he had taken up a town lot as part of his one thirty-second of a proprietary share of (one one-hundredth part) West Jersey. On September 29, 1680, he located by survey a tract of thirty acres, and January 12, 1682, a tract of one hundred acres, the former at Assiscunct, now called Mill creek, and the latter at Rancocas creek, in what is now Willingboro township, of Burlington county. He removed to this before February 6, 1683, and there in the year 1708 his wife and two sons, Daniel and Benjamin, died and were buried in the Friends' burial ground at Rancocas. The winter of this year was very severe, the frost at times penetrating to the depth of four feet, and it is quite probable that these three deaths occurred from some contagious disease, possibly small-pox, to which disease many of the whites and Indians fell victims.

Thomas Eves took over lands in Burlington county which completed his one thirty-second of a proprietary share, some of which lay in what was called Evesham township being named after his family. After the marriage and settlement of all his sons he removed to this township and there died in the fall of 1728.

Children: 1. Thomas, died April, 1757. 2. John, died March, 1740. 3. Daniel, born 1681, died 1708. 4. Samuel, born 1684, died 1759. 5. Benjamin, born 1686, died 1708. 6. Ann, born 1689; married, November 10, 1709, James Lippincott. 7. Dorothy, married Jacob Hewlings.

(See Lippincott for line of descent to Lillie Idel Shivers) who married George Batten.

REFERENCES.

1. "Gen. and Memorial History of the State of N. J.," Vol. 2, pp. 547, 548.
2. "Ancestry of Haines and Allied Families," by Richard Haines, M. D., 1902; pp. 320-321.

ALBERTSON, JOHN J.,

Civil Engineer.

John Jarrett Albertson, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is a lineal descendant of William Albertson, who came from Holland, and who, according to "Bunker's Genealogies," was on Long Island in 1643. In Clement's "Early Settlers of Newton Township," William Albertson is mentioned as owning estates in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, also in that part of New Jersey now known as Camden county, where he resided until near the time of his death.

During this period, West Jersey, fronting on the Delaware or South river, was divided into tenths, not counties, as at present. In 1685, William Albertson represented the Third Tenth, in the Colonial Legislature. (See Leaming & Spicer's "Grants and Concessions"). In this territory was included old Gloucester county, with its county seat, at Gloucester City, fronting on what is now Broadway. These county buildings were burned; the county seat was then moved. Gloucester county extended from Cropwell river (now called Pensauken creek) on the north, to Oldman's creek on the south, with the new county seat at Woodbury, where can be found accounts of the activities of this old family and records of their land titles, down to 1844, at which time Camden county was instituted.

Doubtless William Albertson came to America to escape religious persecution, which was at that time so prevalent in the Old World.

He was an ardent member of the "Religious Society of Friends," and was one of the earliest trustees to hold title to the Friends' meeting house lot and burying ground on Newton creek, now West Collingswood. He surrendered this trust to

a younger man in 1708. In addition to his Pennsylvania holdings, he located three tracts of land in what is now Camden county, the one on Otter Branch being taken up in 1688. (See book T, page 310, Surveyor General's Office at Burlington, N. J.). Part of this tract is now in the borough of Magnolia. The "Deer Park farm," located on the stone road leading from Audubon to Gloucester City, has just recently been sold out of this family. Upon this tract stands a small brick house built by an early Albertson, and supposed to be the oldest house of its kind in Camden county. (See Clement's "Early Settlers of Newton Township").

William Albertson returned to his saw and grist mill property at Poquesin, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died soon after the date of his will. He was survived by a widow Hannah, and a large family.

By his last will dated December 17, 1709, he devised to his son Josiah "the Otter Branch tract," in which John Jarrett Albertson is particularly interested. His line of descent from William and Hannah Albertson is through their son Josiah, who in 1727 married Ann, daughter of Francis Austin, of Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey. They were the parents of eight daughters and one son, Josiah, Jr., who married (first) Elanor Tomlinson, in 1767, (second) Judith Boggs. Among his children was a son John, born in 1771, who was the father of Chalkley, born in 1816, and grandfather of John Jarrett Albertson, whose career is herein reviewed.

John Albertson, of the fourth generation, son of Josiah, Jr., and his first wife, inherited the homestead, on Otter Branch, willed to his father by his grandfather, and to him my William Albertson, Sr. Josiah Albertson, Sr., manufactured the red clay bricks near the site and built a large brick house thereon in 1743, which is still in splendid condition, and is now occupied by a descendant, Charles S. Albertson. This old brick mansion is said to have been used as a storehouse during the Revolution, and many tales are told of the adventures of Josiah, Jr., and his neighbors, with the British soldiers. In 1794, John Albertson married Ann, daughof John and Rachel (Burrough) Pine, and settled on the Otter Branch farm, in Gloucester county, living in the brick mansion built in 1743. John Albertson is mentioned in the Gloucester county records as one of the suveyors of the highways, and was instrumental in laying out Evesham avenue from Clement's bridge, through the Otter Branch Tract, now the main street of Magnolia, across Camden county, into Burlington county.

The youngest child of John and Ann (Pine) Albertson was Chalkley, who after the death of his father bought from the other Albertson heirs the homestead on Otter Branch, and then engaged in farming. He did not care to follow the business of his ancestors—of dealing in timber and firewood, which at that time was a very important industry, when wood was the only known fuel. The early Albertsons owned a wharf at the head of navigation on Timber creek. Here they loaded small ships and carried wood for fuel to the Philadelphia market. This was long before the advent of railroads or even good wagon roads. The waterways were the highways for the transportation of all heavy merchandise. With the coming of railroads and coal, and the denuding of the virgin forests, this once profitable business ceased to exist. John Jarrett Albertson has recently repurchased this old abandoned wharf property, as a matter of family pride.

Albertsen

Stokes

Wills

Swift

Warren

Ferris

Chalkley Albertson was an active factor in the development of Camden county. He was a director in, and helped build the White Horse toll road, to Camden. He was many times a member of the New Jersey Legislature. In 1850 he married Annie Stokes, daughter of Charles Stokes, a prominent surveyor of Rancocas, Burlington county, New Jersey, and Tacie Jarrett, of Horsham, Pennsylvania.

Chalkley Albertson and wife were the parents of eight children, two dying in infancy: Tacie, married William R. Lippincott, of Moorestown, New Jersey. Charles Stokes Albertson, a noted educator, and Camden county superintendent of public schools, married Sarah Von Lear, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. John Jarrett, of whom further. Anna, married Walter H. Corson, of Plymouth Meeting, in 1883, died in 1884. The Misses Mary and Martha reside part of the time in their Magnolia home, built on part of the original farm.

After the death of their father, in 1880, Charles S. and John J. Albertson purchased the homestead farm from the estate, and have since been its joint owners.

John Jarrett Albertson, of the sixth generation, was born in 1858, at the homestead, in Camden county, in the old brick mansion built in 1743 by his great-great-grandfather. He was educated at Friends' Central High School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1876. For a year thereafter he taught public school in the home district.

In 1879 the Atlantic City Railroad was built. He was assistant to the engineer in charge, and gained valuable engineering experience in that position. Later he was associated with Judge John Clement, then the leading surveyor of South Jersey. In 1892 he was elected engineer for the county of Camden, an office he has since held continuously, his ability and efficiency justifying his continuance in office for more than a quarter of a century.

After completing three Telford roads and a pumping plant in 1893, he went abroad to study road building, and came home brimming with information upon that subject, then really taking a grip upon the people, and opening up a comparatively new field to American engineers. The "bicycle craze" of 1892 started the first real popular demand for highway improvement. The era of good roads arrived, and found Mr. Albertson and his associates ready.

He was engineer for all the State Aid roads built in Gloucester, Atlantic and Camden counties prior to 1898, and in that year he again went abroad in search of further road building knowledge. He was the chief engineer in the location and the building of the White Horse pike, the great automobile highway between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mr. Albertson experimented widely with roadbuilding materials, and read several papers concerning his experiences and theories, before the New Jersey County Engineers' Society. Of this society he was president for two terms, and is still an active member. Many of his papers were published in the Road Commissioners' Reports of New Jersey.

In 1904 he was associated with the Camden County Court House Commission, which was in charge of the building of the handsome new court house in Camden, a building erected and completed without any adverse criticism from the public. The commission was at a loss for a site for the county jail. Mr. Albertson advocated placing the jail on the top of the building, and that plan, although

a radical departure from precedent, has proved most satisfactory. Mr. Albertson was also engineer in charge of the building of the lift bridge over Cooper river, in 1907. He built many of the bridges in Atlantic county and all that have been erected in Camden county for the past quarter century. He is one of the men who placed New Jersey in the van as a builder of good roads. He began with the earliest State Aid road movement, and was associated with Edward Burrough, the first State Road Commissioner of New Jersey. Mr. Albertson prepared the original gravel road specifications, and assisted in drafting all the early stone road specifications adopted by the State of New Jersey, and aided in framing the various State Aid laws before the present Highway Commission was established. His use of hydraulic dredges in constructing the Meadow Boulevard at Atlantic City inaugurated a new idea, that being the first road so constructed. That boulevard, with its many bridges, including three draw spans, is known the country over, and its construction added to Mr. Albertson's then high reputation as a builder of good roads.

Mr. Albertson was the engineer for the boroughs of Oaklyn and Collingswood. He laid out the beautiful borough of Haddon Heights, and is still its engineer. He is also engineer for the boroughs of Magnolia, Barrington and Audubon. He built for Audubon many miles of concrete roads, a sanitary sewage disposal plant, and twenty miles of sewers.

The building of a bridge across the Delaware river, at Camden, has always deeply interested him, both as engineer and citizen. He prepared the original resolution, which was adopted by the Camden County Board of Freeholders in 1915, making the initial appropriation and requesting the Governor of New Jersey to appoint a commission to select a site, obtain plans, estimates, etc.

At the request of William Dill, Motor Vehicle Commissioner of New Jersey, six of the most prominent county engineers of the State—Messrs. Wasser, Reimer, Fox, Furgeson, Bower and Albertson—drafted the present commercial motor vehicle law regulating the speed, weight, license fee, width of tires, etc., on a graduated scale, giving New Jersey the most advanced legislation along these lines of any State in the Union.

Upon the occasion of one of his visits to Venice, Mr. Albertson took advantage of a low condition of the tides in the Adriatic Sea to make a close inspection of the wooden foundations under historic St. Mark's Church, built in the ninth century, and of other buildings of note. He found these structures were supported on wooden piling, which are yet perfectly sound, and good apparently for another thousand years—this again confirming the theory that wood under water would not decay. He has used wooden piling under all the important bridges which he has built in South Jersey, except in salt water.

A man of varied interests and tastes, no one profession nor occupation could retain him. With his brother, Charles S., he owns and cultivates the homestead farm; he owns two other farms in New Jersey, and one in Florida. He is president of the Defiance Fruit and the Atlantic Cranberry companies, the latter being one of the largest growers of cranberries in the State. He is an ardent advocate of Coöperative Building and Loan Associations. He is financially interested in five such institutions, including the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Magnolia, which he organized in 1889, and has

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Elizabeth S. Albertson

served continuously as secretary and conveyancer for thirty-one years. He is a director of the Woodbury Trust Company of Woodbury, New Jersey, also director of the First National Bank of Camden, and has administered many estates.

Born and reared on a farm, it is not strange that Mr. Albertson should in his latter day pursuits revert to agriculture, in its most enticing form—fruit, flowers and nut culture; and in the garden and grounds of his home at Magnolia, part of the original Albertson estate, can be seen trees brought from all parts of the world. More than six hundred bushes of hardy roses testify to his great love for flowers, particularly roses, all of which he distributes among his numerous friends or sends to the sick. His trees and plants are his companions, and are carefully looked over by him personally at least once a week.

His nut growing interests centered in the Albion Chestnut Company, which he organized in 1891 for the commercial propagation of large improved chestnuts. The company imported the largest specimens of chestnuts to be found in France, Spain, Italy and Japan. The young shoots obtained from that seed were grafted upon the most healthy native chestnut branches. Soon a most beautiful orchard of fifteen thousand trees was started, and hopes of a successful financial venture ran high; as the promise of a valuable addition to the food products of the country seemed sure of fulfillment. The dreaded deadly "chestnut blight" attacked the orchard, and complete failure of the undertaking followed.

A birthright member of the Religious Society of Friends, and a member of Haddonfield Meeting, Mr. Albertson has since 1886 served his meeting as clerk. He has always been an advocate of all good causes appealing to the public for support. His activities during the World War were numerous and long continued. He was chairman of the Magnolia Civilian Relief (a post he still retains); chairman of the Thrift Stamp drive for the borough of Magnolia, which resulted in great credit to all concerned; and in all the Liberty Loan drives he took an active part. With his wife, he took such active and devoted part in Red Cross work that each received gold medals from the Society in appreciation of their activities.

He is a member of Haddon Heights Lodge, No. 191, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; and of Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Also of many local organizations tending to civic improvement. He is also a charter member of the Camden Club.

In 1886, Mr. Albertson married Elizabeth S. Wills, of Poughkeepsie, New York, daughter of Daniel J. and Elizabeth (Swift) Wills, and a descendant of Dr. Daniel Wills, one of the early English settlers of Burlington county.

The only child of John Jarrett and Elizabeth S. (Wills) Albertson, Anna M., married, in 1912, Lester Collins, son of John S. and Rachel A. (Rogers) Collins, of Moorestown, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Albertson have two grandchildren—Lester Albertson Collins, and Ruth Wills Collins.

Mr. Albertson erected his present home in 1886, on a part of the original Otter Branch tract, owned continuously in his name for two hundred and thirty-three years, part of the borough of Magnolia having grown up on the old farm and around the Albertson home.

(The Wills Line).

Ancestry of Elizabeth Swift Wills, wife of John Jarrett Albertson, of Magnolia, Camden county, New Jersey:

No name stands out more conspicuously in the annals of West Jersey than that of Dr. Daniel Wills, a man of education and affairs, as evidenced by the library he possessed, and the public offices which he filled.

On the 22nd of January, 1676, was executed a deed of rights by the Proprietors —William Penn, Gawen Laurie, Edward Byllinge and Nicholas Lucas—to Dr. Daniel Wills and Thomas Olive for a certain part of West Jersey. These two men came the following year, with six others, known as the "London Commissioners," in the ship "Kent." They were all representative members of the Society of Friends, driven hither in quest of freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but, with authority from the Proprietors to purchase lands from the Indians, to lay out lands, and to administer the government. These pioneers were soon followed by hosts of others of the same type.

In a letter written by Dr. Wills to William and Sarah Biddle, who came later, he says: "Though my removal was not ordinary, owing to the largeness of my family, yet blessed be God, all is well to our content."

His English home was in Northamptonshire, and he named his new plantation for his native shire, by which name the township is called to this day. He located his claim of six hundred acres on Rancocas creek, in Burlington county, and practised the healing art here as in England. His instruments and medicine chest are still in the possession of his descendants. His great "Herbal," a rare English volume, has been donated to the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark.

Prosperity attended him. He was land commissioner in 1681; a member of the West Jersey Assembly, 1682-1685; justice of the peace, 1684-1685; and member of the Governor's Council, 1681-1682, 1684-1685, 1696-1697.

His brother, William, who lived at Barbadoes, bequeathed him a part of his estate. While there, looking after this bequest, Dr. D. Wills fell ill and died, on the 23rd of March, 1698, in his sixty-fifth year, in the prime of his life and usefulness. His will was signed 25 January, 1698, and probated 20 March, 1700. The subject of this sketch has in her possession the seal which he used in signing this and other documents.

His sons—James, Daniel, and John—were the children of Elizabeth, his first wife, who died 6 January, 1661. By Mary, his second wife, were Mary, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Ann, born in 1677, therefore an infant when they emigrated.

John Wills, the third son, born 27th December, 1660, married Hope Delafosse, on 26th October, 1682. (There were two later wives). John proved a worthy successor of his father, and was held in high esteem. He was appointed a justice of the peace and of the Burlington County Courts in 1679, 1700, 1701. He was a member of the Governor's Council, 1718, 1723, 1725, 1728, etc. He was a proprietor, and clerk of the Council of Proprietors from 1712 to 1721. He died 17th February, 1746, in his eighty-eighth year. He left twelve children.

Daniel Wills, his third child, born 17th December, 1689, married Elizabeth Woolston (daughter of John) on 13th August, 1714. Aaron Wills, their ninth child, born 12th February, 1734, married Rachel Warrington (daughter of Henry)

on 18th January, 1759, at Haddonfield Meeting, and settled on Rancocas creek. Only four of their several children lived to maturity. Their son: Samuel Wills, married Grace Rogers (daughter of William and Grace (Allen) Rogers, of Evesham), 17th December, 1789. Aaron Wills, their eldest son, born 6th January, 1791, married Martha Jarrett, 16th November, 1820. Daniel Jarrett Wills, their fifth child, was born 21st July, 1831, and married, 27th September, 1862, Elizabeth Gifford Swift, and their daughter:

Elizabeth Swift Wills was born 28th January, 1864; and married, at Poughkeepsie, New York, 18th November, 1886, John Jarrett Albertson, of Magnolia, New Jersey. They are both birthright members of the Society of Friends, worthy representatives of the generations preceding them.

Elizabeth Gifford (Swift) Wills, born at Washington, New York, 27th July, 1839, was the daughter of Gurdon Swift and Jane Wanzer, who were married 27th August, 1835.

Gurdon Swift was the son of Beriah Swift (the celebrated inventor), and Elizabeth Gifford, his wife, of Rochester, Massachusetts, who, being first cousins, were married "out of Meeting," 12th December, 1812, and consequently "disowned." They were reinstated later, however, as they died in the membership of the Society.

Mrs. John J. Albertson has in her possession many letters patent issued by the United States Government to Beriah Swift. These letters are beautifully engrossed on parchment, bearing the autograph signatures of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, James Madison, James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, and other national celebrities.

The said Beriah Swift was the son of Abraham Swift and Joanna Sisson, married at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, 18th November, 1775. Abraham, fearing that his sons would become seafaring men, left his comfortable New England home and removed to the wilderness of New York to rear his family. Abraham Swift was a son of Zebulon Swift and Rebekah Wing, his wife, married 15th November, 1739. Zebulon Swift was a son of Benjamin Swift and Hannah Wing, his wife, married 24th February, 1703-04. Benjamin Swift was the son of William (3) and Elizabeth, his wife. William (3) Swift was son of William (2) and Ruth, his wife. William (2) Swift was the son of William (1) Swyft, born in England, and Joane, his wife, who came in the "Great Boston Immigration of 1630." Joane Swyft administered her husband's estate in 1642. He died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, and Joane's estate, a very substantial one, was administered in 1663. Their son, William, Jr., served as deputy from Sandwich, 1673, 1676-1677, 1679.

Joanna (Sisson) Swift, born 1748, was the daughter of Lemuel Sisson and Deborah Wing, his wife, married 27th September, 1745. Lemuel Sisson was the son of Richard Sisson, born 1682, and Mehitabel, married *circa* 1702. Richard Sisson was the son of James Sisson and Lydia Hathaway, married *circa* 1681. James Sisson was third child of Richard Sisson.

Lydia Hathaway was daughter of Arthur Hathaway and Sarah Cooke, his wife, married in Duxbury, Massachusetts, 20th November, 1682. Sarah Cooke, born at Plymouth, 28th February, 1635, was daughter of John Cooke and Sarah Warren, his wife, who were married at Plymouth, 7th April, 1634. John Cooke came as a young child with his father on the "Mayflower." He served as deputy from Dartmouth, 1666-68-75-79-82-86. He was

the son of Francis Cooke, the seventeenth signer of "The Mayflower Compact," and Hester Maheim, his wife, known as "Hester, the Walloon." They were married at Leyden, Holland, 30th June, 1603.

Sarah Warren, wife of John Cooke, was daughter of "Mr." Richard Warren, the twelfth signer of the "Mayflower Compact," and Elizabeth, his wife, who came, with her daughters, on "The Ann."

Jane Wanzer, wife of Gurdon Swift, married 27th August, 1835, was a daughter of Moses Wanzer and Sarah Akin, married 22d October, 1806. Moses Wanzer was son of Abraham (2) Wanzer, of New Milford, Connecticut, and Lydia Ferris, his second wife, who was the daughter of Reed Ferris and Anne Tripp, married 1751, daughter of James Tripp and Ann Cook, married 1719. It is a historical fact that Washington and his staff used the house of the patriot Reed Ferris, at Pawling, New York, for their headquarters, in 1778, and through him, this Quaker lady, Mrs. John J. Albertson, qualifies as a Daughter of the American Revolution. Reed Ferris was the son of Benjamin Ferris, the Quaker preacher, and Phebe Beecher, his wife, married 6th November, 1728.

Phebe Beecher was a daughter of Eleazer (2) and Elizabeth (Peck-Walsh) Beecher, married 30th November, 1704. Eleazer (2) Beecher was the son of Eleazer (1) and Phoebe Pringle, daughter, of William, married 5th November, 1677. Eleazer was son of Isaac Beecher, who with his sons was a Proprietor of New Haven, 1683. Elizabeth (Peck-Walsh) Beecher was daughter of Paul (2) Peck and Elizabeth Baisey, his wife, and Paul (2) was son of Deacon Paul Peck, born in England, 1608, came to Boston in "The Defense," 1635, and accompanied Hooker to Connecticut, being one of the "Founders" of Hartford, a Proprietor, 1639; and deacon of the church there from 1681 until his death in 1695.

Sarah (Akin) Wanzer was a daughter of Benjamin Akin and Martha Palmer, married 19th October, 1752. Martha was daughter of John (2) Palmer and Hope Thomas, daughter of Abraham. John (2) Palmer was son of John Palmer and Mary Ward, married 18th January, 1729. Mary Ward was daughter of Captain Peter Ward and Mary Joy, married 30th March, 1669. Captain Peter Ward was son of Andrew, Jr., and Tryal Meig, who was the daughter of John Meig and Tamasen Fry, married 1632, in England.

John Meig was son of Vincent Meig, born in England, 1583, died in Connecticut, 1st December, 1658. John Meig, born in Devonshire, England, was in Connecticut in 1640, and died at Guilford, 4th January, 1672. He was representative at Hartford four times, and one of the twelve men selected as patentees in the Guilford Charter. A bronze tablet on the face of a rock in W. Rock Park, New Haven, records the fact that "The Regicides" were concealed from the kings' agents by John Meig, 12th May, 1661, in "The Judges' Cave." His famous midnight ride of fifteen miles through a dense forest to warn them, has been perpetuated in song and story. Almost as famous as Paul Revere's ride a century later.

Lydia (Ferris) Wanzer was a daughter of Reed Ferris and Ann Tripp, married 1751. The Ferris family emigrated to this country from Leicestershire, England, but came originally from Normandy. Through Henry de Feriers, the first of the name in England, they claim descent from his father, Guelchelme de Feriers, Master of the House of the Duke of Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror in the invasion of England.

Anne Tripp was a daughter of James (2) Tripp and Ann Cook, married 13th March, 1719, who was daughter of John (2) Cook and Ruth Shaw, his wife. John (2) Cook, son of John Cook (son of Thomas) and Mary Borden, his wife, who was the third child of Richard Borden and Joane Fowle, married in England, 28th September, 1695. Richard Borden was at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638, where he was treasurer of the Colony, commissioner, assistant, etc., etc.

James Tripp was ensign at Dartmouth, 1689. John Tripp served as deputy in Rhode Island many successive years to 1675.

Joanna (Sisson) Swift was daughter of Lemuel Sisson and Deborah Wing, married 27th September, 1745. Deborah Wing was daughter of Edward Wing and Sarah Tucker, married 1st June, 1717. Sarah Tucker was daughter of Abraham Tucker and Hannah Mott, married 26th November, 1690. Hannah Mott was daughter of Jacob Mott and Joane Slocum. Jacob Mott was son of Adam Mott and Sarah, born 1604, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Joane Slocum was daughter of Gyles Slocum and Joane ———. Gyles Slocum was son of Anthony Slocum and Joane Harvey, married in England.

Anthony Slocum came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1630. He was at Taunton, 1662. We next find him in "The Albermarle Country" (North Carolina), where he became an important factor, and a "Lord Proprietor." He is called in North Carolina records "One of the twenty well beloved Councillors."

Captain Peter Ward, who married Mary Joy, 30th March, 1669, was son of Andrew (3) Ward and Tryal Meig. Andrew (2) Ward was son of the Hon. Andrew Ward and Hester Sherman, married in England. Andrew Ward was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay to govern Connecticut, 3rd March, 1635. He served as deputy from Wethersfield, 1633-39; from Stamford, 1643-44; and again from Wethersfield, 1648-56.

Sarah (Akin) Wanzer was daughter of Benjamin Akin and Martha Palmer, married 19th October, 1782. Martha Palmer was daughter of John (2) Palmer and Hope Thomas. John (2) Palmer was son of John Palmer and Mary Ward. John Palmer was son of Gershom (2) Palmer and Sarah Fenner, daughter of Captain John and Sarah Fenner. Gershom (2) Palmer was son of Gershom Palmer and Anne Denison. Gershom Palmer was son of Walter Palmer and Rebecca Short, married 1632. Walter Palmer was deputy from Rehoboth, 1645-46-47. Gershom Palmer married the lovely Anne Denison, always called because of her gracious manners, "The Lady Anne."

Anne Denison was daughter of the famous soldier, Captain George Denison, and Anne Borodell, his second wife.

Captain George Denison was the son of William Denison, one of those able men banished from Boston in 1637 because of heretical opinions.

Captain George Denison returned to England after the death of his first wife, and served under Cromwell. He was wounded at Naseby, and nursed back to health by the daughter of his host, John Borodell. He persuaded her to marry him, and return with him to New England. He has been called "The Myles Standish of the Connecticut Colony." He served in King Philips War, and in the Indian War of 1698. He also served many terms in the legislative Assembly.

We turn again to the "Quaker Ancestry:" Elizabeth Woolston, who married

Daniel (2) Wills, was a daughter of John Woolston and Hannah Cooper, married 1681. John Woolston was an influential member of the Society of Friends, and is especially remembered as a philanthropist. He accompanied Dr. Daniel Wills to this country in the ship "Kent," in the year 1677, and was repeatedly elected member of the New Jersey Assembly.

Hannah Cooper was daughter of William Cooper, born in Hertfordshire, England, 1632, who came to Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1682. He became prominent in public affairs, acquired large estates, located on the Delaware river opposite Philadelphia, now known as the city of Camden, where many of the places of interest and philanthropic institutions bear his name. No history of the State of New Jersey is complete without reference to William Cooper, who was a consistent member of the Religious Society of Friends.

Rachel (Warrington) Wills married 8th January, 1759, was a daughter of Henry Warrington and Rebecca Dudley, his wife, who emigrated to America in the year 1700. Rebecca Dudley was a daughter of Thomas Dudley and Martha Evans, who was the daughter of Thomas Evans and Rebecca Owen, married 4th June, 1730. Rebecca Owen was the ninth child of Joshua Owen and Martha Shinn, daughter of John and Jane Shinn, married 3rd January, 1696-7. Joshua Owen was the son of Owen ap. Humphrey, by his first wife. Owen ap. Humphrey was the oldest son and heir of:

Humphrey ap. Hugh, of Wales, who was born about 1625, and died prior to 1699. He is said to have been an officer under Cromwell. He served as a justice for Merionethshire during the Protectorate. He was among the first in Wales to join the Quakers, and suffered persecution in consequence. His name is of frequent occurrence in Besse's "Sufferings of the Friends." In 1662, he and his brother Samuel, having refused a demand to pay "tithes," were prosecuted in the sheriff's court and execution awarded against them, by which the family castle was seized. So frequent were these fines that his great estate diminished; but of what remained, he loaned freely to Friends removing to Pennsylvania, much of which was never recovered.

According to Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent," Joshua Owen was a descendant in the twenty-eighth generation from King Alfred "The Great." Thus is established the eligibility of Elizabeth Swift (Wills) Albertson, to the Society of "Americans of Royal Descent."

With all these historic antecedents, it was a natural sequence that Elizabeth Swift Albertson should have become a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Huguenot Society of America, the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Red Cross, and other organizations which have contributed so much towards the amelioration of suffering, and to the world's betterment, during this crucial period of unrest.

BEDLE, Althea Fitz,

Historian, Author.

In the long ago, in the Kingdom of Venice, a "Golden Book" was made, in which were inscribed the names of all who had rendered signal service to the State. Should there ever be made in America a women's "Golden Book," in which would be written the names of those noble women who with voice, pen,

ALTHEA F. (RANDOLPH) BEDLE

Vice-President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1902-1906. Ex-President New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America.

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influence, and purse, had rendered signal service to the causes of patriotism, philanthropy, charity, and religion, the name of Althea F. (Randolph) Bedle would therein appear.

The conspicuous place Mrs. Bedle occupies among America's famous women is one she holds by right of heredity, marriage, and personal fitness. Descendant of the Fitz Randolphs of England, a line that includes even royalty, daughter of the distinguished jurist and man of affairs, Judge Bennington F. Randolph, united in marriage with one of New Jersey's noblest sons, Joseph Dorsett Bedle, justice of the Supreme Court and one time Governor of New Jersey, she can claim kinship with the best blood of England and the United States. Through her association with her honored father, who was her inspiration and her comrade, the inherited traits of her race were wisely developed and guided through her formative years, and to the wisdom and love of her father was later added that of her noble husband. Thus blessed in heredity, environment, and association, she took her rightful place among the leading women of the country, and by personal achievement has won the high position she holds among the leaders, and the loving regard in which she is held by all who have come under the charm of her personality. Unlike many other strong characters, Mrs. Bedle is not obsessed by one idea or one line of work, but everything patriotic, helpful, or uplifting appeals to her, and to her work her versatile genius is devoted. Perhaps her greatest love is for the patriotic societies and patriotic movements, but church, missions, women's clubs, forestry, history, genealogy, biography, and literature all have for her a charm and to them she has devoted her life. She is one of the world's workers, and although, did she so desire, a life of purely social prominence is hers by right of birth and fortune, her life has been and is being spent for noble causes. She is in love with her work, abounds in enthusiasm, is proud of the confidence reposed in her by her compatriots, and in return gives them unselfish service by holding official position in many societies, presiding most gracefully at numerous gatherings, by the delivery of many speeches, by the writing of over two hundred published articles on various subjects, by the compiling of much manuscript for journalizing, by unveiling many monuments and tablets, State and National, by song writing and musical composition, and by an example of well-directed energy, enthusiasm, generosity, and consecration.

The English history of Mrs. Bedle's line traces to Rolf, "the Norseman," born 860, died 932, down through dukes of Normandy, Scotland's King Robert "the Bruce," through his daughter, Agatha, Lords of Middleham, the Fitz Randolphs of "Langton Hall," to Edward Fitz Randolph, "the Pilgrim," who came to Barnstable, Massachusetts, from Nottinghamshire, England, with his father in 1637. He married Betsey Blossom, who came with her parents in the "Mayflower" on her second voyage in 1628.

Althea Fitz Randolph was born in Freehold, New Jersey, eldest daughter of Judge Bennington F. and Eliza Henderson (Forman) Randolph, her father a distinguished jurist, financier, a founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the Mercantile Trust and Safe Deposit Company of New York City (q. v.). Through her mother's line of ancestry she has gained the distinction of official membership in the Daughters of Honorable and Ancient Families of New Netherlands, and through her Randolph line to

the American Armorial Society and many others. She was educated at Freehold Young Ladies' Seminary, where for nine consecutive years she was under the influence of that excellent educator, Amos Richardson, principal, her instructor in French being Miss Subit, under whom she first sat a very young girl in a "little blue chair." In later years, in connection with her election as honorary member of the Lydia F. Wadleigh High School under the auspices of The Normal College, at a banquet given at the Manhattan Hotel in New York, Saturday, February 3, 1906, Mrs. Bedle was introduced (post-prandial) as the pre-historic member, and gave a memorial tribute to her former instructor:

> How much of peace in after life,
> How much of good we owe,
> Unto the faithful teaching here,
> There's none will ever know.

After graduating from Freehold Young Ladies' Seminary, Miss Randolph spent a year at Lawrenceville Seminary, there finishing her school years, but not her education, as she has always been a close student, strenuous in her application to the study of languages, the Bible, literature, and music.

Miss Randolph, from early womanhood, was active in church work and prominent in the social world. After her marriage, in 1861, she continued public work and until the present has never ceased, wifehood and motherhood but developing the beauties of her character and the strength of her womanhood. She was well known as a strong and beautiful character before her public recognition came in 1876 in her appointment to officially represent New Jersey at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia. This was Governor Bedle's entrance into public official life, and as the wife of the chief executive of the State and official representative she attracted much attention, as well as by her efficiency, her amiability, and her womanly graces. Previous to this she had been active in the work of the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, a founder of the New Jersey Foreign Mission Presbyterian Society, was president of the Jersey City Presbyterian Society of Foreign Missions, recording secretary of the Women's Board of distinctively Home Missions, and has ever retained a deep interest in church and missions, home and foreign. Her distinguished ancestry, paternal and maternal, and her regard for the preservation of history, genealogy, documents, and the marking of historical spots led her into the various patriotic societies and those founded on early Colonial ancestry, all doors of such societies opening to her complete records. On May 30, 1892, she was elected associate member of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America, and was president of the Society, 1897-98. She became a member of Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was elected vice-regent, and served for several years, but resigned to organize and to become a charter member of Paulus Hook Chapter of the same order, serving as regent from 1898 to 1902, again resigning to accept the office of vice-president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, an office to which she was elected in February, 1902, under very flattering conditions. She had the hearty endorsement of Miss Batchelder, State Regent of New Jersey, the loyal support of her own chapter, the record of her own social administration as the first lady of the State, the securing of an appropriation from her State for the erection of the Paulus Hook

monument, and her appointment to represent her native State at the national expositions to recommend her to the ladies of the order, while her name Randolph spoke volumes in her favor with the delegates from the South. After her election, Mrs. Bedle at once began work with her accustomed vigor, the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, having appointed her to various important committees having in contemplation the erection of a memorial centennial building in Washington for the National Society. She served on the committees, Site, Program, Construction, Ways and Means, Memorial Continental (Mrs. Fairbanks, chairman), Reception, and many others involving responsibility and labor. She was frequently called upon to preside at board meetings, also presided at the Continental Congress in the absence of the president general, who selected Mrs. Bedle for the honor. She received at many social functions with the president general and her official family, in Washington, St. Louis, Monticello, Virginia, where the old bell in the arch at the entrance of the estate announced the arrival of the visiting party, and at Charlottesville, Albemarle, where local Daughters of the American Revolution were received. In 1904, Mrs. Bedle was reëlected under even more flattering circumstances than her first election, her endorsement coming not only from her own but from many States. She served four years (the full legal limit) as vice-president general, ever appreciating the renown of her State, with dignity, diplomacy, and courtesy, serving under the administrations of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks and Mrs. Donald McLean. Her interest in local, State, and national Daughters of the American Revolution work has never ceased, and all over the nation she numbers warm personal friends among the active women of the order.

In addition to being a Colonial Dame and a daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Bedle also enjoys the distinction of being a Daughter of the Honorable and Ancient Families of New Netherlands, a society of which she was elected third vice-directress. She has represented the society upon different occasions by request of the directress general, Mrs. Eugene Hoffman, an honor she has becomingly borne upon these state occasions, ready response being gracefully made to the greeting accorded her. She has served on many committees, sometimes as chairman, and at banquets of the society notable for the high standing of guests and speakers she has both presided and spoken most acceptably. She was present at the unveiling of the beautiful Peter Stuyvesant window in St. Mark's Church on Second avenue, New York, the Hendrick Hudson window in the Library building, Central Park West, New York, being in both instances one of a most distinguished gathering of men and women. Patriotic societies and others to which Mrs. Bedle yields allegiance as a member are the Founders and Patriots, officially representing the National Society at the unveiling of monuments and tablets, and at commemorative meetings, delivering appropriate addresses; the Society of Patriotic Women of America; the New Jersey Society of Revolutionary Memorials, headquarters at Somerville, New Jersey, in the building there occupied by General Washington; is a vice-president of the society, has made many addresses in aid of its objects, and has given entertainments for its benefit; the Mary Washington Memorial Association, presiding at times and often addressing the association; the George Washington

Association, vice-president of the New Jersey branch; the Mount Vernon Association; the Pocohontas Association, regent of the New Jersey Chapter of the national order, and has made many speeches honoring the famed Indian princess; Society of Children of the American Revolution, of which she is State director; the New Jersey Historical Society; charter member of the Monmouth County Historical Association, the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York; the Old Barracks Association, located at Trenton; and member of the board of managers of the Colorado Cliff Association, associate vice-president of the New Jersey branch of the national order; the Lincoln University; the Luther Burbank Society (honorary); vice-president and honorary member of the New Jersey Revolutionary Memorial Society; Forestry Committee of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames; National Committee for Orphaned Children, Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan, president; chairman of the department of song, international. Her clubs are Sorosis, Jersey City Woman's, and New York Federation of Women's Clubs, in which she serves as chairman of the flag committee. Her membership in the foregoing is not nominal, but in all she is interested and she considers the interests of many of paramount importance. She travels, speaks, writes, and gives freely of her time and means to their welfare and is an important factor in their success.

A feature of the official life of Mrs. Bedle is her repeated appointments to represent her State and Country at international expositions. She first represented New Jersey at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia, in 1876, and also represented her State at the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago, in 1893, and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1903. In 1900, she represented the United States at the Exposition Universelle, held in Paris, France, and also represented New Jersey as vice-president of the committee on the Gift of the American Women to France, in the same year. She bore her official dignity charmingly and added to the glory of American women.

For several years she was first vice-president of the board of managers of the Mary Fisher Home, at Tenafly, New Jersey, rendering valuable service, official and financial. She has traveled extensively at home and abroad, spending much time in France, Germany, Switzerland, and England, being particularly partial to Bavaria. Twice she has attended the Passion Play performance at Oberammergau, once in 1900, again in 1910, twice visited the castle of Ludwig II., the unique Linderhof, the Hohenschwaugau and the Neuchwaustein. Her musical talent naturally attracted her to Vienna, Munich, and Paris, where she spent much time in study. In Paris she was often entertained at the American Embassy by Ambassador and Mrs. Horace Porter, was extended the privileges of the Ambassador's pew in the American Chapel, and as their guest enjoyed the pleasure of banquet, reception, and ball. Her talent for music has contributed largely to Mrs. Bedle's personal enjoyment and is a great source of pleasure to her friends. Her voice retains its youthful clearness and range, and by a musical critic she is called "St. Cecelia." It would be difficult indeed to find a woman of such sterling qualities of mind and heart more highly honored than she in the social, literary, and musical worlds. A feature of her work in the patriotic orders other than that outlined has been the great number of candidates

for membership that she has enabled to qualify and to join, no other woman of her State proposing and endorsing by potent influence so great a number. Her extended acquaintance among influential and representative people has brought her into close relation with all sections and varied interests, and her correspondence is voluminous. Her work for the church and philanthropy has been most valuable, her time, voice and pen being as freely given as to the patriotic societies. As a social leader she has ever been notable, her hospitality most bountiful, and to her beautiful home, which shows in its every part the cultured tastes and delicate refinement of its mistress, her friends are ever welcome.

Fond of music as of her work, she has had installed her favorite instrument, the cabinet organ, and by her closest friends her sweet, well cultivated voice is heard in song. Although preëminently fitted for society, and highly honored as she is in public life, her tastes are domestic and her home a place of rest, comfort, and beauty. Every honor conferred upon her has been most modestly accepted, each office worthily filled, each function presided over with grace and dignity, each public utterance delivered in careful, well chosen, appropriate words, and whether representing her State at home or abroad her official decorum is perfect. She was the ideal representative of the American woman, and as popular a favorite in foreign lands as in her own. She has ever been the devoted friend of young artists, giving them warm words of encouragement, and many an aspiring pianist or vocalist has been aided to a European training from her generous purse. Several prominent singers of to-day owe their success to her secret patronage, and many in other walks of life have been helped to better stations by her kindly interest.

There are a number of occasions of supreme interest in Mrs. Bedle's life, a few of which are noted. On May 19, 1902, at the Waldorf Astoria, she was one of the seven distinguished Daughters of the American Revolution who, as a committee, received Count and Countess de Rochambeau and Count de Lafayette in the name of the National Society. In 1906, as vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she visited with the president general and her official family the St. Louis Exposition and there spent a most memorable week, as a member of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee. Another fondly remembered week was spent with her husband, Governor Bedle, who was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Board of Visitors to Annapolis, and with governors of many States, admirals of the navy, and government dignitaries, was royally entertained, Mrs. Bedle receiving many special honors. She was one of the six representative American women of the United States present at the unveiling of the statue of General Washington at Paris, July 4, 1900, the statue the gift of the Association of American Women, of which association she was vice-president. Mrs. Bedle has compiled sketches of the early settlers of America, in Colonial and Revolutionary lines, being descended from twelve lines on her mother's side alone. She has written a great deal for the journals of the societies of which she is a member, is the author of many poems and songs, and has composed the music for a large part of the latter.

Mrs. Bedle, as this review of her life shows, is a woman of noble character and

refinement, kindly in thought, gentle and sincere in all things, a faithful wife and mother, and a true friend. All through her life she has been a recognized power for good. Her superb tact is equalled by her queenly dignity and her dignity by her gentle graciousness. With her, wealth and position are valued as opportunities for doing good. She is most considerate of others, generous in the extreme, amiable, and true to her own ideal. She is a constant delight and inspiration to her friends. The honors conferred upon her have been easily worn, and she richly merits the love which she has inspired in the hearts of her compatriots. As presiding officer, she was ever watchful over the interests of her societies, always in sympathy with expansion and progressiveness, diplomacy and courtesy her watchwords. She has exerted a strong influence in religious, literary, and social circles, and in patriotism endeavors to perpetuate the memories of the immortal men and women of the Colonial era and the Revolutionary period, who fought for and won liberty and independence. Her present activity is confined to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as a member of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee and the committee on the Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag, and as honorary chairman of Washington University.

Althea Fitz Randolph married, in Freehold, New Jersey, July 10, 1861, Joseph Dorsett Bedle, distinguished lawyer and jurist, Governor of the State of New Jersey, justice of the Supreme Court, and a man everywhere most highly esteemed. Children born in Freehold, New Jersey: Bennington, Randolph, Joseph Dorsett, and Thomas F. In 1865, the family moved to Jersey City, where were born Althea Randolph, now Mrs. Adolphe Rusch; Mary H., deceased; and Randolph.

Judge Bedle served one term as Governor of New Jersey, second term as justice of the Supreme Court (was reappointed), serving three years of his second term when elected Governor. After the death of her distinguished and honored husband, Mrs. Bedle was the recipient of many letters of condolence and sympathy, resolutions of respect passed by societies and corporations. Carefully treasured are the personal letters and the resolutions; particularly valued are those of the Hudson County Bar Association, the board of directors of the First National Bank, and the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company. The Hudson County Bar Association, at a special meeting held in the Court House, October 3, 1894, Chancellor Alexander T. McGill presiding, passed the following memorial which, handsomely engrossed, was presented to Mrs. Bedle:

This association recognizes in the death of Hon. Joseph D. Bedle that the bar has lost one of its most distinguished members and the State of New Jersey one of her most eminent citizens. Governor Bedle was born at Matawan, in the county of Monmouth, on the fifth day of January, 1831. He studied law in the office of Hon. William L. Dayton, was admitted to the bar in 1853, practiced his profession in Monmouth county until the year 1865, when, being then thirty-four years of age, he was appointed by Governor Joel Parker a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. In 1874, while occupying a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, he was elected Governor of the State. Upon the completion of his term of office as Governor he resumed the practice of law, and Hudson county has ever since been the place of his residence, the scene of his most active professional life, and the field where many of his most signal triumphs have been won. With a natural predilection for the law he entered upon its study at an early age, pursued it many years with intense eagerness, and gathered in his later life, in a practice of great

range and lucrativeness, many of the rich fruits of his early labors.

As an advocate he possessed attractive and persuasive qualities in a large degree. A frank, genial personality, an earnest and courteous manner, much facility in statement, and an apt and fitting illustration added to wide learning in the law and great experience, rendered him a strong and dangerous antagonist, both before courts and juries. As Judge at the Circuit he probably had few equals and no superiors. His temperament was strikingly judicial and in instances requiring nice judicious balancing his judgment was so sound and his saving "common sense" so large as to seldom lead him astray. On the bench he was patient, attentive, and encouraging, aiding by suggestion and kindly words the timid and fluttering; and while free and unrestrained in his intercourse with the bar he never lost his dignity, nor forgot what was due to the distinction of the bench. There was no difference between his treatment of the most distinguished and the humblest member of the bar. They shared alike his favors and his refusals; there was no truckling shown to one nor arrogance to the other. With firm and steady hand he held the balance even, justice was never put to shame by him. He realized Socrates' description of a judge as one who was "to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and decide impartially."

As Governor he was proud of the State of his birth and of her renown; loyal to all her patriotic history and traditions; the watchful guardian of all her people's interests; and ever in active sympathy with the expanding and progressive tendencies of the times. As a man he lived without reproach, as a citizen he discharged all his duties with fidelity and promptness in many positions of trust and confidence, both public and private, and in all the relations of life he maintained the standard of an exalted character; and at a point somewhat past life's full meridian, in the perfect possession of all his ripened faculties, with all his rich experience at complete command, in an unexpected moment, he passed silently into the great unknown which he was accustomed to regard with so much calmness. He leaves us the memory of a long, sweet companionship, and the inspiring example of a life of purity and high purpose.

Committee on resolutions:

Job H. Lippincott, John A. Blair,
James B. Vredenburgh, Jacob A. Weart.

J. W. Van Wrinkle,
Secretary.

Following the foregoing splendid tribute from his professional brethren comes this testimonial from his business associates of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Jersey City, adopted at a meeting of the board held October 25, 1894, presented to Mrs. Bedle, engrossed and bound:

Once more death has approached our council table and the place formerly occupied by Joseph D. Bedle is vacant. To us who remain, the empty chair is eloquent with memories of the past, exceedingly pleasant to each of his associates in this board, and with sorrow at his departure that will abide with us long in the future. As chief magistrate of our Commonwealth, as justice of the Supreme Court, as a leading member of the bar, he filled, yes, more than filled, every position to which he was called, with honor to himself, credit to the State, and benefit to the people, but

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that,"

and it is as a man, one who brilliantly illustrated the truth of the couplet, that we knew, respected, and loved him. Never during the whole nineteen years of his connection with this bank did he refuse to it, or to us, his associates upon the board, the full and free benefit of his ripe experience, clear judgment, and comprehensive ability, regardless of the many cares, responsibilities, and perplexities which might at times oppress him. Courageous in times of difficulty, he scorned to evade or shirk responsibility, and yet bore it all with that genial kindliness that bound to him with bonds "not easily broken" all those whose good fortune it was to be intimately associated with him. He possessed one of the natures which seized and cherished every kindly act and pleasant word, but had no place for malice or resentment, and allowed every thought and feeling of anger or injustice to pass by, leaving no trace behind. For thirty years a citizen of this city, at all times active in every project conceived for its welfare, he has left behind a host of friends and no enemies. But while we are cast down at the loss of a valued friend whose absence from our deliberations leaves a void not easily to be filled, let us not forget those who, crushed beneath the heavy affliction, have lost the light of the home. No earthly power can heal their wounds, but if friendly sympathy can alleviate their sorrows,

they have it in full and overflowing measure at the hands of his associates.

That those who come after us may know what manner of man it was who for nearly twenty years bore so large a part in shaping the policy of this bank and contributed so signally to its success, the board directs that this tribute to his memory be entered upon its minutes and an engrossed copy sent to his family.

E. F. C. YOUNG,
President.

Not less striking a testimonial to his purely business qualities than those to his ability as a lawyer, judge, chief executive, and financier, is the following from the directors of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, in the form of resolutions passed by the Board in Jersey City, October 25, 1894, then engrossed and bound and presented to Mrs. Bedle:

For the second time the directors of the Dixon Company meet to mourn the loss by death of an honored and beloved associate. Hon. Joseph Dorsett Bedle, LL. D., passed away Sunday afternoon, October twenty-first, 1894. While he was elected as a member of our board as recently as September 19, 1892, he has been vitally interested in the company's fortunes for over thirteen years, having been chosen as counsel by President Young in 1881. The decade which followed was a memorable one to the Dixon Company. In it our fortunes touched their lowest ebb, and out of almost total wreck and despair we emerged and rose surely to our present proud position. It does no one else injustice to award to Governor Bedle a large share of praise in securing this great result. He knew the company's enemies and was equipped to meet them. His knowledge of our situation was marvelous, his tact perfect. Step by step, stone by stone, he with others relaid the foundation of our coming power and greatness, and time crowned his work with success. One by one our enemies were disposed of, one by one the obstacles were removed from our path, his learning, his skill in business law, his personality, all being used without stint in our behalf. Coming into our board in 1892 he gave the same care to his duties as director as before he gave as counsellor. When in town he was invariably present at our monthly meetings. As a director he was prudent, conservative, and wise. His closely grained mind had to be satisfied with exact knowledge before passing judgment on our large plans, yet with his conservatism he was courageous and aggressive when the plan was shown to be wise and practicable. As a man and an associate he was not only honored and revered, but loved. Himself affectionate, he inspired affection in all who surrounded him. His personality was charming. The coming of his portly form into the directors' room was a signal of some outburst of overflowing humor. We shall miss his wise advice, shall miss his friendly and strong coöperation, we shall miss him as a man, as a director, as a loved friend. It is a sharp grief to think that we shall not see his distinguished face again.

E. F. C. YOUNG,
President.

GEORGE E. YOUNG,
Secretary.

From 1865, the home of Governor Bedle was in Jersey City, near Van Vorst Park. After his death, Mrs. Bedle moved to No. 50 Duncan avenue, where she is the gracious mistress of a delightful home. Her life is full of pleasurable memories, but she fills the present with useful effort and looks hopefully toward the future.

FAIRCHILD, Richard Van Wyck, M. D.,

Physician, Man of Lofty Character.

The Fairchild family is an exceedingly ancient one, and before its long residence in England resided in Scotland, where its name was originally Fairbairn. Upon its removal to England the Scotch word *bairn* was changed to child, its equivalent in meaning, and the modern form of the name came into use. The Fairchilds were of the nobility and bore their coat-of-arms, which was granted them on account of their exploits in one of the crusades.

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules charged with three crescents of the first between three martlets sable.

Crest—A sun faced in full splendor or.

Motto—*Semper eadem.*

According to the old heraldic devices, all of which had some significance, we

learn that three pilgrimages were made to the Holy Land, these being represented by the three martlets, while the three crescents indicate that three of the Saracens were taken prisoners.

The name Fairchild is prominent in many parts of the United States at the present time, but nowhere more so than in Morris county, New Jersey, where it has been represented by a number of distinguished men since the year 1735. It was first founded in this country by one Thomas Fairchild, a native of England, who crossed the Atlantic from that country and settled in the colony of Connecticut, only nineteen years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Thomas Fairchild and his wife were among the first seventeen families to locate at the mouth of the Great, or Pootatuck, river in the early summer of 1639. His home lot was one of those situated on the main street of the village, and he rapidly rose in prominence until he became one of the foremost men of the community. In the year 1659, the General Court honored him with the prefix of "Mr.," and from that time on he held a number of offices of trust and responsibility. In 1669, he was appointed one of the purchasers of Patatuck, now Newtown, for a plantation, but the project was afterwards abandoned and not taken up again until many years later. From 1667 to 1670, he was one of the members of Mr. Chauncey's church, who differed in his religious views from those accepted by the community generally, a difference that resulted in the formation of a second church at Stratford. Seventeen of the adherents of this clergyman afterwards followed him to Pomerang and there founded the Woodbury plantation, but Mr. Fairchild does not seem to have done so as he is not recorded as ever having lived there.

Thomas Fairchild married (first) Emma Seabrook, a daughter of Robert Seabrook, of the colony. Her death occurred some time after the month of October, 1653, and on December 22, 1662, he married (second) Katherine Craig. The children born of the first marriage were as follows: Samuel, born at Stratford, August 31, 1640, and said to have been the first white child born in the town, married Mary Wheeler; Sarah, born February 19, 1641-1642, married Jehiel Preston; John, born May 1, 1644, and died in early youth; Thomas, born February 21, 1645, married Susanna ———, and died March 27, 1686; Dinah, born July 14, 1648: Zachariah, born December 14, 1651, married Hannah Beach; Emma, born October 14, 1653, married Hackaliah Preston. The children of the second marriage were as follows: Joseph, John, and Priscilla.

(I) Caleb Fairchild, the direct ancestor of the Fairchild family of New Jersey, came to the town of Whippany in the New Jersey colony in 1735, and made that place his home. He was conspicuous in the life of the community, and was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, which he joined as early as 1742. His wife, whom he married before coming to New Jersey, also joined the First Presbyterian Church, and was prominent in its work. His death occurred in the month of May, 1777, at the age of eighty-four years. He and his wife were the parents of a number of children, of whom the eldest was Matthew, who is mentioned at length below.

(II) Matthew Fairchild, son of Caleb Fairchild, was born in the year 1720, and died June 5, 1790. He accompanied his parents to Whippany, New Jersey, and there resided during practically his entire life. He was but fifteen years of age when he came to the New Jersey town

and he soon became prominent in its life. Like his parents he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He married, and among his children was Jonathan, who is mentioned at length below.

(III) Jonathan Fairchild, son of Matthew Fairchild, was born November 3, 1751, and baptized December 10, 1752, at the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey. He married, September 8, 1783, Sarah Howell, and died August 5, 1813, at the age of sixty-three years. He and his wife were the parents of a number of children, of whom the youngest, Dr. Stephen Fairchild, is mentioned at length below.

(IV) Dr. Stephen Fairchild, youngest son of Jonathan and Sarah (Howell) Fairchild, was born in Littleton, Morris county, New Jersey, October 28, 1792. He was a man of strong mentality, a very unusual student, and rapidly came to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of the community. His education, or rather the elementary portion thereof, was acquired in the public schools of his native region, but after completing his studies at these institutions he decided upon a professional career and with this end in view prepared himself for the practice of medicine. He studied under the preceptorship of Drs. Ebenezer and Charles E. Pierson, of Morristown, New Jersey, and also attended medical lectures in Philadelphia for a year. Being granted his degree as Doctor of Medicine, he began the practice of his profession in New York, but his many friends in Parsippany, New Jersey, united in an effort to persuade him to remove to that place and eventually he yielded to their representations. He became the successor of Dr. Hartwell, who had recently died in that town, and for thirty-six years he continued to practice there with a high degree of success. He was indeed the acknowledged leader of his profession, not only in Parsippany, but in the entire surrounding region, and was well known and much beloved wherever his practice led him. He himself at length fell a victim to a long illness, which even his skill could not combat, and at the end of a period of much suffering he eventually died, the date of this sad event being July 13, 1872. He was a man of most earnest and devout life, one who translated into his every day affairs the Christian principles which he professed. Nowhere were these better exemplified than in the fortitude and patience with which he endured the pains and trials of his last illness, during which entire period his faith never for an instant faltered. He is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Parsippany.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild married, May 18, 1818, Euphemia Maria Brinkerhoff, a native of Mount Hope, New Jersey, born September 1, 1796, a daughter of George O. and Euphemia (Ashfield) Brinkerhoff, old and highly respected residents of that region. Mr. Brinkerhoff, her father, retired from business and purchased a home in Parsippany, to which he removed with his family in 1797. This house had originally been a noted tavern in Revolutionary times. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1874, but was rebuilt on the old type and continued to be the home of Mrs. Euphemia M. Fairchild through her last years. She died June 20, 1882. The married life of Dr. Stephen Fairchild and his wife was an unusually harmonious and happy one. They were both "of the old school," and the surroundings of the home which they provided for their children were ideal ones for the development

E. M. Fairchild

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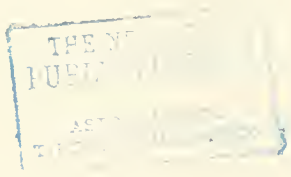


Mrs Ruth E. Fairchild

of sterling manhood and womanhood and the cultivation of every Christian virtue. They were the parents of the following children: Richard Van Wyck, who is mentioned at length below; and Eliza S., born October 19, 1820, and died in infancy.

(V) Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild, eldest child and only son of Dr. Stephen and Euphemia M. (Brinkerhoff) Fairchild, was born February 22, 1819. From early childhood it was his own wish as well as that of his father that he should follow the same profession as the latter, and accordingly he was the recipient of an excellent general education as a preparation for his professional studies. He was prepared for college in the classical school conducted by Ezra Fairchild, at Mendham, New Jersey. Throughout his boyhood and youth he was the constant companion of his father, and an unusually warm and intimate relationship existed between the two men. They were for a number of years associated in business together, and the younger man proved to his father that he possessed the same eminent qualifications as did the latter for the arduous and difficult profession which he had chosen. It was in 1837 that he entered the junior class at Princeton College, and in 1839 he was graduated there. He then devoted himself to the study of medicine, pursuing his work under the preceptorship of his father, and later with Dr. McClennan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Mott, of New York. In 1843, having been granted the medical degree, he entered upon practice with his father, and rapidly attained eminence in New Jersey professional circles. He had made the best use of his opportunities during the years in which he had been a student, and added now to his qualifications an unusually profound theoretical knowledge and a familiarity with the technique of his profession far beyond the average. These, with his exceptionally keen intellect and powers of observation, the most trenchant, made him famous as a diagnostician, while his knowledge of materia-medica and his ability to apply it to the case in hand were equally noteworthy.

Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild married (first) in the month of November, 1852, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, whose death occurred January 16, 1862. On June 13, 1866, Dr. Fairchild married (second) Ruth E. Tichenor, a daughter of James H. and Lydia T. (Nuttman) Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey. The death of Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild occurred very suddenly, February 24, 1874, barely two years after that of his father, and he was laid to rest in the family plot at the burial ground in Parsippany.

During the years in which Dr. Fairchild practiced in Morris county, New Jersey, he won an enviable reputation there. He was qualified for the general practice of medicine by a very wide reading on his subject, which he continued from year to year in order to keep abreast of the most modern advances in medical science. He had given himself up to his chosen work with the singleness of purpose which was very creditable and which also, it may be remarked, invariably spelled success. His devotion was that which characterizes the really great physician, and to this he added an energy and strength that seemed indefatigable. Of any man who takes up medicine as a profession with the true realization of what is involved in the way of sacrifice and a sincere intention to live up to its ideal, it may be said that he has given himself for humanity's cause. This was unquestion-

ably true of Dr. Fairchild and it met with the reward which was truly merited, that of an active response on the part of the community to his ministration. For Dr. Fairchild had resisted to a certain extent the great tendency towards specialization which is so in evidence to-day, and had retained the character of the old-fashioned physician, save for the fact already mentioned, that he kept thoroughly abreast of the times in his science. The family physician is a type which deserves the greatest praise and which the community can ill afford to lose. He is one who ministers not only to the physical ailments of his fellows, but to their mental and spiritual troubles as well, and it is often true that this is quite as important a function as the other. It would be difficult to discover how large a proportion of the cures that are made is responsible to the encouraging and cheerful personality of the physician, and there can be no question that he who possesses this asset, provided he in no way allows it to interfere with the strict scientific attitude of the true practitioner, has at his command a force which will prove a great factor in his success. Both sides are essential and both sides were the possession of Dr. Fairchild.

(The Brinkerhoff Line).

As we are denied the personal acquaintance of our ancestors, it is a pleasure to know from tradition that they have lived and left memorials. The Brinkerhoff coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, three mountains issuant from a base azure.

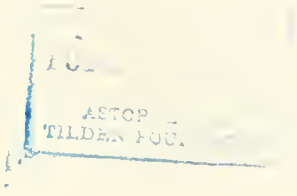
Crest—A pair of wings displayed per pale azure and argent.

Richard (commonly called Dick) Brinkerhoff was born in Holland. He emigrated to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, married, and remained in New York City, then called New Amsterdam. He was the father of two sons and one daughter. The sons, Richard and Abraham, engaged in business in New York City, Richard in the mercantile business, and Abraham in the hardware business. Abraham married a Miss Van Duser. They lived in the city of New York, where he died in 1819.

Richard Brinkerhoff married Catherine Van Wyck, of New York City. They had six children, four sons and two daughters: Richard, Isaac, Abraham, and George O., Elizabeth, and Catherine. Three sons died in early manhood, 1775. Catherine married Harvey Peters, of New York City, in October, 1807. After the death of her husband in December, 1827, she removed to Parsippany, New Jersey. She lived but a few months, dying in September, 1828, and was interred in the Brinkerhoff burial plot in the parish of Parsippany.

George O. Brinkerhoff removed from the city of New York to Mount Hope, New Jersey, in 1788. He dressed in the style of 1700, always wore a powdered wig, knee breeches and shoe buckles. He entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Jacob Faesch, in the iron and mining business, keeping bachelor's hall for five years. However, he did not forget a lady whom he admired that lived in New York City. On January 12, 1793, he was married to Euphemia Ashfield, daughter of the Hon. Louis Morris Ashfield and Elizabeth (Redford) Ashfield, by Rev. Abraham Beach, of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York City. Their marriage is recorded in the church register of marriages—"The Lord give us grace to live to his glory here, that our end may be peace and happiness."

While living at Mount Hope two children were born, both daughters. Eliza


ASTOR
TILDEN FOU

CAROLINE V. (TICHENOR) MOCKRIDGE

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Julia M. Tichenor

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was born November 23, 1793. On Monday, May 5, 1794, she was baptized by Rev. Mr. Spragg, an Episcopal clergyman of New York City, by the name of Eliza Susanne. Her sponsors were Miss Susan Faesch, Miss Elizabeth Ward, and Miss Eliza M. Faesch stood as proxy for Captain Michael Kearney, the third sponsor. "May this outward sign be followed by an inward principle of Grace, and may she live to show the Christian, and be worthy the esteem of all who know her." On the first day of September, 1796, a second daughter was born. "On Sunday, July 30, 1797, we had her baptized in the old Boonton Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ostrander, and named Euphemia Maria. Her sponsors were Mrs. Susanne Darby, and John Jacob Faesch, Jr." "May an early principle of Grace be instilled in her that should she live may she grow up in the nurture and fear of the Lord, and be a pattern of Piety to all who know her."

George O. Brinkerhoff bought a large tract of land at Parsippany, in 1795. On this land stood a house that had been used as a tavern before the Revolution. As Mrs. Brinkerhoff wanted a larger house, an addition was added, making a double house. The rooms were eighteen feet long, with a ten-foot ceiling; a large kitchen was added twenty-one feet in length, with any number of closets, cellars, etc. The place was called "Hybla Hill" soon after it was purchased, before they took possession. Soon after the family were established, Mr. George O. Brinkerhoff was appointed postmaster, which position he held as long as he lived, which was until 1827, his daughter taking charge after his death until a successor was appointed.

In the year 1810, Mr. Brinkerhoff purchased two slave girls to be trained as maids for his daughters. They remained in the family until slavery was abolished in 1820. The elder, Lucy, remained for some years, then married and went to New York City to live. The family kept in touch with Lucy until her death, which occurred at the Colored Home in New York City, at an advanced age. Her papers of purchase and manumission are in the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, New Jersey.

As both Mr. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff were both fond of flowers and shrubbery, their garden was laid out with much care, and the choicest flowers of the time were cultivated, making it very attractive. Hedges were around the walks. Among the flowers left at the present time are one rose bush, some daffodils, white lilacs, syringas, a sweet-scented shrub, one large boxwood tree, and one horse chestnut. This is all that remains of one hundred years.

Mr. George O. Brinkerhoff held the office in Brick Church at Parsippany, as clerk, until his death in 1827.

(The Tichenor Line).

Arms—Sable, a bend or, charged with an arrow proper.

Crest—A demi-vol proper.

According to tradition, the Tichenor family of New Jersey is of French origin. The line is directly traceable back to Martin Tichenor, or Tichenell, who appears to have come from France at an early period of our Colonial history and settled at New Haven, Connecticut. He took the oath of allegiance in that colony in the month of August, 1644, and in 1677, after a residence of thirty-three years at New Haven, came to Newark, New Jersey, with the second group of colonists of that year. He married, at New Haven, in 1651, Mary Charles, and they were the parents of the following children: John, born in 1653; Abigail, born in 1655; Dan-

iel, born in 1656; Hannah, born in 1659; and Samuel, born in 1660, all in the New Haven colony. His will, which is dated in 1681, named the following children: John, Daniel, Samuel, Jonathan (a minor), and Abigail, as well as a son-in-law, Ensign John Treat, of Newark. From this foundation the family has spread widely throughout the State of New Jersey, and especially in Essex county are to be found many who bear the name. Many of the Essex county Tichenors have made their home in the original place of residence, and of these Newark branches none is so prominent as that represented in the generation just passed by James Hedden Tichenor.

James Hedden Tichenor was one of a family of children born to his parents, James and Abigail Huntington (Hedden) Tichenor, his birth occurring at his father's home in Newark, March 23, 1809. He became a pupil at the local schools of Newark at an early age, and afterwards at the Newark Academy. His father was prominently identified with the commercial interests of the city, and when the youth had completed his studies he gave him a position in his large retail shoe establishment. In time, after he had thoroughly learned the business, he was admitted as a junior partner of the firm, and continued to be thus associated during the remainder of his business career. He finally retired entirely from business activity at the age of fifty years and devoted himself more exclusively to other interests of a more public character, and it was in this connection that Mr. Tichenor came to be best known in Newark. His public spirit was recognized by all and the disinterestedness with which he engaged in public affairs brought him wide appreciation and honor. He was prominent as a member of the Board of Estimate, New Jersey Proprietors, and served as its president for many years. From early youth he had always been keenly interested in politics, and his first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams for President of the United States. Later, however, he turned from the Whig to the Democratic party and continued a staunch adherent to its principles until the time of his death. In his youth he was reared in the Presbyterian church and was baptized in the First Church of that denomination in Newark. For many years he continued identified with it and later became one of its deacons. Still later, however, he withdrew entirely from the church and joined the Episcopal church, in which faith he eventually died, June 18, 1883.

James Hedden Tichenor was united in marriage, May 30, 1830, at Newark, with Lydia Tuttle Nuttman, youngest daughter of Isaac and Ruth Nuttman. Mr. and Mrs. Tichenor were the parents of a number of children, of whom Francis Marion and Ruth Elizabeth Tichenor are mentioned below.

The Nuttman or Notman coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, a fesse between three fusils sable.
Crest—An eagle rising proper, sustaining a flag gules, staff sable.

Francis Marion Tichenor, son of James Hedden and Lydia Tuttle (Nuttman) Tichenor, was born December 20, 1840, in Newark, New Jersey. He attended the public schools of Newark, graduating from the Newark High School about 1858, and then became a pupil in a boarding school at Hudson, New York. Here he remained for about two years and in the meantime, having decided upon the law for his career, he then entered the office of John Hugh Hayes, of Newark,

LYDIA T. TICHENOR

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where he took up the study of his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar of Newark as an attorney-at-law in 1866, and in 1869 as counsellor. He practiced his profession in the local and State courts of New Jersey, but chiefly in the Chancery, Probate and Orphans' courts of Essex county. He was president of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey, and occupied many positions of trust and responsibility in the city of Newark. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society of Newark from 1869 until his death, a trustee of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey, and a life member of the Memorial Society at Somerville, New Jersey. His death occurred October 22, 1906, in Newark, and he and his wife are buried in the family burial plot in Greenwood cemetery.

Francis Marion Tichenor was united in marriage, October 8, 1879, in Somerville, New Jersey, with Elizabeth T. Cornell, a daughter of Dr. John Frelinghuysen and Elizabeth (Hall) Cornell. Mrs. Tichenor's death occurred July 3, 1901, in Newark.

Ruth Elizabeth Tichenor, eldest daughter of James Hedden and Lydia Tuttle (Nuttman) Tichenor, was born November 21, 1844, in Newark, New Jersey. On the maternal side of the house she is the granddaughter of Isaac and Ruth (Cooley) Nuttman. Her parents showed the greatest solicitude for her education and placed her in the best select schools of Newark and later of New York. She was finally graduated, June 13, 1866. As above mentioned, she married Dr. Richard Van Wyck Fairchild, her wedding day being the same as that of her graduation. Mrs. Fairchild has given a great deal of her life to philanthropic work, both in her native city and in Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey, where she has lived since her marriage. She is a member of a number of local and State social organizations, including the New Jersey Society Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is a life member, and the regent of Parsippany chapter, and of the woman's branch of the New Jersey Historical Society of Newark, New Jersey, of which she is also a life member.

BUTCHER, Capt. George Stanley,

Fallen Hero of World War.

Among those who made the supreme sacrifice that right not might should prevail, no braver soul went out from those scenes of merciless warfare in Northern France than that of Captain George Stanley Butcher, of Upper Montclair. The following letter from the major of his battalion shows the self-sacrificing spirit which led to his death, for his was a voluntary service in response to the call of a brother officer:

November 2, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Butcher,
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Dear Friends:—

It is with a heart full of sorrow that I write you concerning the death of your son, Captain George S. Butcher, of my machine gun battalion, on October 27, 1918. I wish you to know of the gallant and heroic manner in which my dear friend and your beloved son made the great sacrifice.

A neighboring machine gun captain whose men had all been killed, wounded, or gassed, sent word to Captain Butcher for help, as a barrage was due from our machine guns at the time. Captain Butcher, rather than send his men until he knew what they were up against, made his way through the wood to the distressed captain for a conference. Time was passing, and it was imperative that our guns open up to help out our infantry which was then advancing. The two captains with another officer who happened to be present, decided to man the guns themselves in order that our advancing troops would not be

without our covering fire. While doing a splendid service a shell struck, close by, and killed every man present except one, who managed to crawl away wounded.

This action was surely voluntary on Captain Butcher's part, yet, he was too faithful to his friends in the advance to spare himself that their task might be easier.

I have recommended him for the Distinguished Service Cross, as my last opportunity to reward his brave and unselfish act.

I know that no treasure in all the world can fill the great void caused by his passing, yet, kind sir and madam, what a great pride and inspiration must be yours to know that in those moments of the greatest trial in a man's life your blood and bone stood the test of unexcelled manhood, and gave his life voluntarily that all the hideous crimes that have been imposed on the people of this land might he eliminated.

He was a fine fellow, a born comrade, a brave man. Tears have fallen often from all the officers and men who had the honor to fight beside him.

May God in his mercy ease your pain with the knowledge that only can the finest of men give up their lives for others.

It is the wish of myself and the other officers and men who are left that this letter be published that his friends and townspeople may get a glimpse of his noble act.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

WILLARD M. TYDINGS,
Major, 11th Mach. Gun. Batn.

George S. Butcher, son of Charles R. and Frances E. (Carter) Butcher, was born in Chatham, New Jersey, September 14, 1895, and killed in action near Verdun, France, October 27, 1918. He was ten years of age when his parents moved from Chatham to Upper Montclair, where his father established in business as a florist, and there the lad attended public school, and was a member of Montclair High School, graduating in the class of 1914. When, four years later, the news of the gallant captain's death was announced, the flag at the school was at half mast in honor of his memory, the principal, Herbert Dutch, speaking in assembly of the strong character of Captain Butcher, and said that the traits he displayed in his school life had evidently won merited promotion in the army. His military career began when he was about fifteen years of age, with his enlistment in the Upper Montclair Cadet Corps, Major Cameron and Captain Armstrong his commanders. He took this junior organization very seriously and wore the uniform of a private with as much dignity as he later wore the bars and sword of an officer.

In the fall of 1914 he enlisted in the First Infantry of the New Jersey National Guards. He was appointed corporal in January, 1915, and made sergeant in 1916. During that year he took examinations for West Point and stood as first alternate. He was sent to Mexico with his regiment in the summer of 1916, and there received his commission as second lieutenant. When the United States declared war against Germany the First Regiment was again called out; and when they were inducted into the United States army, Lieutenant Butcher was commissioned first lieutenant. After being stationed at Jersey City and Weehawken for five months, he was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to study field fortification. When he completed the course in September he rejoined his regiment which was then at Camp McClellan, Alabama, being organized into the 29th Division. In the reorganizing, Lieutenant Butcher was transferred to the 111th Machine Gun Battalion, and for ten months underwent thorough and strenuous training. The division was ordered over seas in June, 1918. When they arrived in France, Lieutenant Butcher was sent to a machine gun school for a month, and then straight to the front in Alsace, acting as captain in the absence of the commanding officer. He was men-

tioned in the cable dispatch to the "Sun" on October 17, when his company did a remarkable piece of work in driving two spurs into a position which had been described as being impregnable. For hours these men hung on until the French and American units had worked their way around the flanks of the position, forcing the Germans to surrender. A man from his company has since told his family that for his gallantry at this time he was awarded the Croix de Guerre, but his family has no official statement of the fact.

Because of the wonderful reputation he had made for himself at this time he was recommended for promotion. On October 9th an order came making him captain. At this time he was just twenty-three years of age.

A letter from a friend and fellow officer speaks of his splendid self-control and composure before his men:

The next time I saw Capt. Butcher was while we were on top of hill 361 shortly before our division was relieved. The many terrible days he had been spending in that drive certainly did not tell on him as he walked up in his usual quiet way just as if he might be dropping in at your house for tea. His manner would never cause his men to become unduly excited if example counts for anything. I have every reason to believe that "Butch" came out safely and is now with the division.

A letter recently received from his first lieutenant tells the story from this point until his death:

In these two or three weeks we were reserve for the army and then the corps. Finally on the tenth of October we got orders to attack on the twelfth. This morning we marched a long way and our company was the company to support the 114th Infantry with machine guns. We attacked the famous "Bois de Ormond." The going was hard, artillery preparation none, our company's casualties were heavy as we lost 84 men and two officers the first ten minutes of the attack. The Boche laid a perfect barrage on top of us but the boys kept going. It was terrible. We started about ten o'clock in the morning and all objectives were reached about four o'clock in the afternoon. They were not strongly held though as the posses were too great. When Captain Butcher and I checked up we had two guns in action out of twelve and about twenty-five men. Fortunately we had only a few killed.

We stayed in this Hell Hole for six days. Then came the order to relieve one of our other companies. The relief was pulled off to perfection. In the meantime, another small attack was ordered. The machine gun work was to be done by the Machine Gun Company of the 114th Infantry. The night before the attack all of the men of this company were gassed but one officer, Lieutenant Keating, and one man. In the morning Lieutenant Keating sent a note to Captain Butcher for help. Captain Butcher went himself to help fire the barrage as it was necessary. Lieutenant Keating took the first gun, Captain Butcher the second, and so on. They had no more than started firing when the Germans sent over a big one and it got the whole first group, including Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Keating. It was a purely voluntary act on Captain Butcher's part to go over and help, but that was his way. Give the other fellow a hand and never ask someone to do what you would not do yourself. He was wonderful.

A letter from Chaplain Corr, who occupied the same dug-out at night with Captain Butcher, says:

I was speaking to Capt. Butcher just a few minutes before he set his guns in position. He seemed to realize fully the task for which he had volunteered, but he was pleasant, cheerful, and full of confidence. His last words to a group of officers less than twenty minutes before his death were: "Well, gentlemen, the barrage will be fired as ordered." I buried his body in the spot where he fell, alongside the body of his friend, Capt. Keating, whom he died to save. "Greater love hath no man that he lay down his life for his friend," tells the story of his death literally. He died as die the bravest, fearless to the last. In his life he exemplified the best traditions of the American army.

His major writes:

This action was purely voluntary on Capt. Butcher's part, yet he was too faithful to his

friends in the advance to spare himself that their task might be easier. He was a fine fellow, a born comrade, a brave man. Tears have fallen often from the officers who had the honor to fight beside him.

After his death he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The citation said:

George S. Butcher, captain, 111th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 27, 1918. Hearing a call for help from a neighboring platoon of another company, whose men were all casualties, he quickly made his way there, manned the guns and kept up a steady fire until he himself was killed by a shell. His action was purely voluntary, but realizing the necessity of opening fire immediately he disregarded his own safety in order to protect others, displaying the most heroic self-sacrifice.

Captain Butcher was twenty-three years of age and unmarried, but while home on furlough, in January, 1918, his engagement to Agnes Kierstead was announced. About the last public appearance made in his home town was at St. James Episcopal Church of Upper Montclair. He was confirmed there in 1910, a lad of fifteen; and as choir boy, in St. Andrew's Brotherhood as head of the Servers Guild and as Crucifier, he was a splendid example of the devoted, consistent and zealous type of the true Christian. On his last Sunday home he carried the cross before the procession, wearing his officer's uniform.

Such is the record of a brave soul gone in the way a soldier would choose to go, with his face to the foe, fighting against odds and winning victory and immortality. He fought the "good fight," and it is a comforting thought that he went to his death possessed of those soldierly, manly qualities which cannot be taken from him but fit him the better to "carry on" in the next world. His life is a precious legacy to his parents and brother Raymond, and the Distinguished Service Cross which he won will ever be their inspiration and the inspiration of his many friends who knew and loved him.

COIT, Henry Leber,

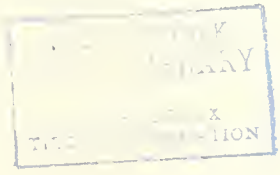
Philanthropist, Physician.

The Coit family were originally from Glamorganshire, Wales. The name is sometimes spelled Coity and Coite. The first American Coit was named John, who came probably from the native heath of the family, between 1630 and 1638, as he was granted land on the latter date in Salem, Massachusetts. He, however, in 1644 removed to Gloucester, Massachusetts. Three years later he was made a freeman, and in 1648 held the position of selectman in that town. The records of New London, Connecticut, shows that John Coit was granted land in that colony, October 19, 1650, and that his vocation in life was ship carpentry. He was married in Wales to Mary Ganners or Jenners, and their children were all born before their arrival in this country. He died in 1659, and his wife in 1676.

Joseph Coit, a son of John and Mary Coit, was a shipbuilder in New London, Connecticut, and for his day carried on a large business. He married, in 1667, Martha Harris, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He died in 1704, and his widow six years later. Nearly all the Coits in America are descended from him.

John (2) Coit, the eldest child of Joseph and Martha (Harris) Coit, was born in New London, Connecticut, December 1, 1670. His life was spent in the pursuit of the business established by his father. The town of New London in 1689 granted him land for a new shipyard near the Point of Rocks. He married, June 25,

Henry L. Cook



1693, Mehetable Chandler. He died in 1744, and his widow in 1758.

John (3) Coit, son of John (2) and Mehetable (Chandler) Coit, was born in New London, Connecticut, May 25, 1696. He pursued the occupation of his ancestors, and in 1758 was town clerk of New London. He was twice married, first to Grace Christopher, second to Hannah Potter.

Samuel Coit, the fourth child of John (3) and Grace (Christopher) Coit, was born in New London, Connecticut, October 14, 1726. He also was a shipbuilder. He married, February 18, 1853, Elizabeth Ely, daughter of David and Elizabeth Richards. He served as a private during the Revolutionary War in the First Alarm Company in the Third Connecticut Regiment of Militia. He died in November, 1792, his widow surviving him until August 14, 1826.

Samuel (2) Coit, son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth E. (Richards) Coit, was born in New London, Connecticut, June 17, 1761, and on arriving at his majority succeeded to the occupation followed by his long life of honorable ancestors. Like his father he fought in the Revolutionary War, being a private in Captain John Hempstead's company of militia of New London, Connecticut. He married, November 28, 1782, Silvia Lewis. He died May 22, 1845, his widow's death occurring April 18, 1851.

Nathanael Coit, the third son of Samuel (2) and Silvia (Lewis) Coit, was born in New London, Connecticut, December 28, 1786. He began at the age of fourteen years an apprenticeship at shipbuilding with his uncle, David Coit, of New York City, but he abandoned his trade before coming of age and became interested in the grocery business. During the second war with England, he was called out to join the State Militia in the defense of New York City, at Harlem Heights. Mr. Coit, in 1827, became a resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he purchased a farm, but he retained his business interests in New York City until the close of the 40's. The later years of his life were devoted to farming. He was an earnest and constant Christian worker and joined early in life the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, and was a member of that denomination at the time of his death in Bloomfield, New Jersey, July 8, 1866. He married (first) Esther Olmstead, of Wilton, Connecticut, and (second) Miriam, the youngest daughter of James and Sarah Place, of Hempstead, Long Island. The history of Bloomfield states there was erected in 1822 a small stone Methodist Episcopal church, just above Bay Lane, near the Coit's house.

Rev. John Summerfield Coit, the son of Nathanael and Miriam (Place) Coit, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, September 18, 1828. He received his education in Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, in which institution he was prepared for the ministry and he graduated with high honors. He joined the New Jersey Conference in 1853, and continued in active work as a minister of the gospel until his death in Montana, January 7, 1868, he having been transferred to the Des Moines Conference. He was a most conscientious and devoted minister, was instrumental in the building of a number of houses of worship, and in leading many hundreds of people into the church of Christ. His remains were brought back to his native State and interred in Bloomfield. He married, early in life, Mrs. Ellen Neafie Harriman, a native of Mountain View, New Jersey, whose parents afterwards removed to

New York; she survived her husband over a quarter of a century. Their children were: Henry Leber, of whom further; Catherine Miriam, Carrie Ella, who married Clarence E. Meleney, of Brooklyn, New York, connected with the Board of Education of that city; Emma L.; Mary Frances; and John L. The three youngest died in infancy.

Dr. Henry Leber Coit, the eldest child and son of the Rev. John Summerfield and Ellen Neafie (Harriman) Coit, was born in Peapack, New Jersey, March 16, 1854. His early education was gained in the Newark public schools, and he afterwards attended the College of Pharmacy in New York City, graduating in 1876 as valedictorian of his class. He followed the profession of chemistry for a number of years, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He graduated from this institution in 1883, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Newark. He soon became prominent in medical organizations and affairs; his advice was sought from all parts of the country, not only by persons desiring treatment for children, which was his specialty, but members of his profession and various organizations. The two great movements that will be identified with his lifework was the certified milk crusade and the foundation of the Babies' Hospital in Newark. The first medical milk commission in the country was formed in 1893, under the leadership of Dr. Coit, in Essex county, New Jersey. From his own definition of certified milk the following is quoted:

> Certified milk is a product of dairies operated under the direction of a medical milk commission, which body is appointed for voluntary service by a medical society. The milk is designed to fulfil standards of quality, purity, and safety to insure its adaptability for clinical purposes, and the feeding of infants.

The example of Essex county was followed by New York City in 1896, Philadelphia in 1897, and so wide-spread the movement for pure milk became, there are now more than sixty milk commissions in twenty-three States of the Union, two in Canada, several in Europe, and even two or three in Asia. He represented the New York Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor in 1907, and the American Medical Milk Commissions at a convention held at Brussels, Belgium, in which he spoke on the subject.

Dr. Coit's first interest always was in the Babies' Hospital; it was, to use his own words, "in the air as a visionary castle" several years before its incorporation. The hospital was incorporated, May 25, 1896, and with the help of Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Dr. Coit was enabled to raise funds enough in four days to purchase the two buildings now used by the institution on High street. This was one of the pioneer Babies' Hospitals in the country. It was opened with nine beds, October 19, 1896; the dream of Dr. Coit's life was that some day funds could be obtained to build a structure that would commemorate the fact that the Newark institution was one of the first in this work. For years he had worked with this idea uppermost in his mind, and just before the outbreak of the European War he was quite optimistic of achieving his goal. He, however, became much depressed over his inability to revive the movement sufficiently to insure its success in the near future.

Dr. Coit's services in preventive medicine had been equal to that of Pasteur or Koch; he is well known not only in this country but in Europe through his work for babies and pure milk. He was vice-president of the International Society of Goulte de Lait (Milk Dispensaries) with

headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. At the International Medical Congress held in 1909, at Budapest, Hungary, he represented the Medical Society of New Jersey. At the International Congress for the Protection of Child-Life held in Berlin, Germany, in 1911, he represented the medical societies of this country. In 1913 he attended the International Medical Congress, also the English Speaking Conference on Infant Mortality, held in London, England.

Dr. Coit was the first president of the American Association of Medical Milk Commission, elected in December, 1916; a fellow of the American College of Physicians, Inc.; a member of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine and fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Pediatric Society; of the American Medical Association; vice-president and director of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality; founder of the New Jersey Pediatric Society; a member of the New Jersey State Medical and Essex County Medical societies. He was consulting physician at numerous institutions, including St. Vincent's Foundling Asylum, Montclair, and the Home for Crippled Children, Newark. He was prominently identified with the social and fraternal life of Newark; he was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the New Jersey Chapter of the Sons of the Colonial Wars; of the Practitioners' Club of Newark, and the Essex Club. In religious affairs he had always taken a keen interest, and since attaining his majority was an officer in the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was in the summer of 1916 that Dr. Coit performed a task that will always live as a monument to his memory in the hearts of the mothers of Newark. The city was then recovering from the throes of that dreaded disease, Infantile Paralysis. Mayor Raymond appointed Dr. Coit as chairman of the sub-committee on relief of the Citizens' Health Committee, to raise funds and superintend the care of Infantile Paralysis victims. This work fell upon the physician at a time when his health was none too robust, but his great interest in children led him to enter into these duties with unusual fervor. He sacrificed all but a few days of his vacation in order to handle properly the children who had been stricken. Under Dr. Coit's personal direction a corp of trained nurses was selected, who administered such treatment to paralysis victims as was necessary to restore their limbs to usefulness. All details of the paralysis work were looked after by Dr. Coit himself through the summer, and he attended every meeting, often going to the city hall when, according to his own admission, he should have been in bed.

Dr. Coit married, in 1886, Emma Gwinnell, daughter of John M. Gwinnell, of Newark, New Jersey. The surviving children by this marriage are: Jessie B., Eleanor G., Edith N., and Henry G. Coit.

Dr. Coit had been interested in children's diseases for over a quarter of a century, but in the last fifteen years had attended to children's cases only in consultation. His illness came on the Sunday preceding his death, he having attended a consultation on that day in Passaic. He paid what proved to be his last visit to the Babies' Hospital, of which he had long been the guiding spirit, on March 11, 1917. While there he complained of feeling ill and said he believed the grip, of which he had a severe attack a year ago, was coming on. He was stricken at about midnight of that day.

His condition grew rapidly worse, his death occurring on March 12, 1917.

The funeral services were held in the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church, March 15, 1917. The services were in charge of Rev. Dr. Fred. Clare Baldwin, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange, and the Rev. Dr. James Clayton Howard, of the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The honorary pallbearers were: Frederick Frelinghuysen, Franklin Conklin, Dr. Eugene W. Murray, Dr. Elmer G. Wherry, William F. Dix, John P. Contrell, Dr. Theron Y. Sutphen, Stephen Francisco, Dr. Theodore W. Corwin and Augustus V. Hamburg, all of Newark; Judge Alfred Coit, of New London, Connecticut, and Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The interment was made in Bloomfield cemetery. There is an old adage, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Is Dr. Coit's service to mankind to give new force to this morbid proverb? He consecrated an unselfish life to the preservation and conservation of the lives of babies and older children. He was known the civilized world over as a pioneer in demonstrating the value and popularizing the use of Certified Milk, and as the founder of the Newark Babies' Hospital, the second institution of its kind. The latter years of his life were saddened by his failure to place this institution in a home suitable for its needs. Now that he has gone and his work is over, the hospital building should be reared as a monument to him. Newark needs to keep the example of his life before it. No community ever has enough of such men and it can scarcely do enough to perpetuate their memories.

HOWELL, James Edward,

Vice-Chancellor.

The Howells are said by antiquarians to be of Welsh origin, although the surname is found more frequently in England than perhaps any other portion of the British possessions. The Welsh Howells trace their ancestry to one Hywel Dda (Howell the good), A. D., 800, who is mentioned as "an early and beloved lawmaker." The Howell family from which our subject is supposed to have been kin is descended from Edward Howell, who is mentioned by Burke as "the owner of the manor of Westbury, in March county, Buckingham, which he sold prior to his departure for America." He was the son of William Howell, of March Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, and who was undoubtedly a descendant of remote Welsh ancestors.

Edward Howell settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1638, where he had a grant of five hundred acres. This he sold, and with others formed the first colony that left Lynn and settled on Long Island, New York, where they founded the town of Southampton. From Long Island, the Howells scattered and settled in other eastern colonies, and a number of them came to New Jersey. There are five different families by the name of Howell in New Jersey, and it has been impossible to gather evidence on this side of the Atlantic ocean to connect them with a common ancestor. The Howell families were early identified with the history of Morris, Sussex and Warren counties, and they mostly lay claim to a descent from Richard Howell, a son of Edward Howell, the pioneer emigrant.

Richard Howell, mentioned above, was twice married, (first) to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Halsey, and (second) to a

James E. Howell

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daughter of Joseph Raynor. He was the father of twelve children, and two of his sons, Daniel and Christopher, removed to New Jersey and founded the Ewing and Trenton families by the name of Howell.

The Sussex county families may have been descended from David Howell, a son of Daniel Howell, of Ewing, but there is no real evidence that can point to this fact. In the absence of opposing testimony, it is the constant tradition of the Sussex families as to their descent, that the following conjectural line may be assumed: I. Edward; II. Richard; III. Daniel; IV. David; V. William, of Sussex county.

William Howell, the conjectured son of David and Mary (Baker) Howell, was born in 1740, probably in the neighborhood of Flanders, Morris county, New Jersey. He removed to Hardwick township, in Sussex county (now Warren county), and later to Wantage township, Sussex county. He was a soldier during the Revolutionary War. He was twice married. By his first wife he had four children: William, John, Sarah and Polly; by his second wife: Pamelia Schooley, and Cornelius. The latter removed to Chemung county, New York, and became the progenitor of a large family of Howells in and about Elmira and Horseheads.

John Howell, the second son of William Howell, was born in Hardwick township, September 21, 1783. He married, April 4, 1805, Martha Tharp, and had a family of ten children. He removed in 1808 to Beemerville, Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, where he resided until 1824, when being struck with the emigration fever he removed with his family to southwestern Ohio. Here he was accidentally killed on December 8, 1825, and in the spring of the following year his widow and children returned in a one horse wagon to their old home in New Jersey.

William Chauncey Howell, the second son and fifth child of John and Martha (Tharp) Howell, was born at Beemerville, Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, October 9, 1814. He was by trade a harness maker, and owned and cultivated a farm of fifty acres. He retired from active business in November, 1874, and took up a residence in Port Jervis, New York, where he died October 14, 1892. He married Julia A., daughter of Austin and Ann (Beemer) Schofield. Their children were: James Edward and William Frederick.

James Edward Howell, the eldest son of William Chauncey and Julia A. (Schofield) Howell, was born in Beemerville, Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, June 25, 1848. His early education was obtained in the district public schools, after which he served in the capacity of a teacher, devoting his leisure time in preparing for college and studying law. He pursued his advanced studies at Mt. Retirement Seminary, located near what was then Deckertown, New Jersey, now known as Sussex. This was a famous old academy at that time, and was familiarly known as the "Stiles School." He matriculated at the Michigan University Law School, located at Ann Arbor in that State, entering the class of 1870. While in college he was practically the founder and wrote the original ritual of the Phi Delta Deitz Phi fraternity which was organized in his room. After his graduation he located at Newton, New Jersey, continuing his reading of law, serving also as clerk in the office of Coult & Van Blarcom. After two years in this law office he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. He practiced law in Newton two

years, when he removed to Newark, New Jersey. In January, 1876, he entered into partnership with Joseph Coult. This law firm was not dissolved until April 9, 1907, a period of thirty-one years, an uncommon occurrence in law practice. Mr. Howell, as a member of this firm, was for many years actively identified with some of the most important work in the legal profession in the eastern section of New Jersey. Upon the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, Mr. Howell was appointed by the late Chancellor William J. Magie, a vice-chancellor for seven years. He was sworn into office, April 9, 1907, and heard his first case, April 23, 1907. At the expiration of his term of office in 1914, he was reappointed. His oath of office for his first appointment was taken in private, but yielding to the wishes of a number of the members of the bar, this ceremony for his second term of office was done publicly, in the chancery chambers, it being the first time in Newark and second time in the State, that the oath of office was taken otherwise than in private.

Vice-Chancellor Howell was a Republican in politics; he held several minor offices in the gift of his party, one of them being membership on the board of the county sinking fund commission, which he resigned in December, 1908, in order to devote all of his time to court work. He was one of the commissioners for the erection of Newark City Hall, a trustee of the Newark Public Library, a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society and aided materially in securing for this association its present building. He was a member of the Essex and University clubs of Newark, and the Union League Club of New York City. He was a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association and the Board of Trade, and was at one time vice-president and director of the Second National Bank of Newark. An innate lover of the horse, he was a member and served in an official capacity the Road Horse Drivers' Association. A lover of literature, he was a member of the Cartaret Club, a local society of book lovers. Vice-Chancellor Howell was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of scholarly attainments and possessed a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment, and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all.

He married, June 13, 1877, Minnie Lillian, eldest daughter of James H. and Mary (Thomson) Cummins, of Newton, New Jersey. They had but one child, Thomson, who is deceased. Vice-Chancellor Howell's death occurred at Newark, September 26, 1916.

COULT, Joseph,

Lawyer, Leader in Civic Affairs.

The family name of Coult is not a common one in America; it is spelled in the Colonial records Colt, Coalt and Coult; it has been traced for six generations prior to the advent of the American immigrant to Sir John Coult. The coat-of-arms of the family is three horse heads and a broken spear.

The American immigrant, John Coult, was born in Colchester, Essex county, England, in 1625, and before he was ten years of age he came to America with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, being probably a ward of one of the members of the Hooker company. He accompanied the Hooker Colony in 1638 to Hartford, Connecticut; there seems to be some confusion in regard to the individuality of John Coult, as the given name is borne by those of the second and third generations and their

names appear indiscriminately in the Colonial records, being spelled John Colt or John Coult. The immigrant ancestor married (first) Mary Fitch, (second) Ann, daughter of John and Mary (Loomis) Skinner.

Captain John (2) Coult, the eldest son of John (1) and Mary (Fitch) Coult, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1658. He married Mary Lord; after his marriage he removed to Lyme, Connecticut, situated at the mouth of the Connecticut river; he was one of the founders of New London county, Connecticut, and in his official duties named one of the inland towns of that county, Colchester, after the birthplace of his father. He was an ensign in the company of the train band of the town of Lyme, as his name appears in records as Ensign John Coult. He was a deputy from Lyme to the General Assembly of Connecticut Colony, May 8-23, 1712. He was afterwards commissioned lieutenant and captain of the North Company of Lyme. He was a deputy to the General Assembly for seven sessions of that body, 1718-24.

Benjamin Coult, the eldest son of Captain John (2) and Mary (Lord) Coult, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1695, and died in 1754. He resided in Lyme, where he was deacon of the church and lieutenant-colonel in militia. He married, May 26, 1724, Miriam Harris, and their ten children were all born in Old Lyme, New London county, Connecticut.

The youngest of the family was Isaac Coult, and though in the first two generations of the family in this country a number spelled the name Colt, he preserved the original spelling Coult. He was born in 1743, and died in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1837. Isaac Coult, the first settler of the name in New Jersey, came from Connecticut about 1770, and settled upon a farm near the hamlet of Augusta, in the township of Frankford, Sussex county, New Jersey. This district is on the east line of Frankford township, and was known as Papakaton; it consisted of a portion of a beautiful valley. The Coults of Connecticut were farmers, and naturally Isaac Coult took up the same vocation in New Jersey, among the rich highlands of Sussex county. He was remarkable for his devotion to the interests of the church, and was regularly seen on Sabbath mornings wending his way on horseback to the house of worship. He married, July 13, 1766, Sarah Hobart, born in 1747, who died in New Jersey in 1833. Their family consisted of nine children.

Joseph Coult, the fourth son of Isaac and Sarah (Hobart) Coult, was born in Frankford township, Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1788. He married (first) in 1809, Jerusha Price, and their family consisted of eight children. He married (second) Hannah Coursen, who bore him two children, Jerusha and Joseph.

Joseph (2) Coult, the youngest son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Coursen) Coult, was born in Franklin township, Sussex county, New Jersey, May 25, 1834. He was educated in the Rankin School at Deckertown, New Jersey, receiving a common and classical education that prepared him for college, but a collegiate course was abandoned, much against his cherished hopes and ambitions. Refusing all overtures to enter a mercantile life, he determined to take up the study of law and adopt that as his profession. He became, in 1858, a student in the office of Thomas N. McCarter, then at Newton, New Jersey. Later he entered the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was

admitted to the courts of New York State, and began the practice of law in New York City. He determined, in 1861, to return to his native county, having been admitted in February, 1861, to the bar of New Jersey. Mr. Coult located at Newton, and after a short period of practicing law by himself he formed a partnership with Thomas Anderson, presiding judge of the Sussex County Common Pleas Court. This partnership continued several years. Mr. Coult became a counselor of law under the laws of New Jersey in 1864. He became a partner in 1869 of Lewis Van Blarcom, the firm name being Coult & Van Blarcom. For a time he served as prosecutor of pleas for Sussex county.

The law firm of Coult & Van Blarcom was dissolved in 1873, and the following year the senior partner removed to Newark, New Jersey. Here he formed a partnership with Frederick W. Leonard, a former partner of Chancellor Runyon. This firm was of short duration, and Mr. Coult established with Thomas N. McCarter, his former law perceptor, and Oscar Keen, the firm of McCarter, Keen & Coult. This partnership was dissolved, and on January 1, 1876, James C. Howell, who had been a student in Mr. Coult's office in Newton, became a partner with him, the firm name being Coult & Howell. This partnership proved to be of long duration, something quite unusual in the legal profession, and it was terminated in 1907, when Mr. Howell became a vice-chancellor of the State.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Coult was a leader of his party in Sussex county. He was city counsel of Newark from 1884 to 1892, and while acting in that capacity it was largely due to his efforts that the new and present water supply of the city was accomplished. It was also mainly due to his indomitable efforts and personal direction that the law known as the "Martin Act" was passed by the State Legislature. He prepared the original draft for the act and worked incessantly to secure its passage; by the operation of this act many cities of the State were relieved of burdensome indebtedness incurred for improvements during a period of extravagance, and some cities were saved from bankruptcy. Mr. Coult represented his party in several prominent presidential conventions. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second term, the Philadelphia convention that nominated General Grant, and the Cincinnati convention when Rutherford B. Hayes became the candidate. He was during his career in Newton, an enterprising and a public-spirited man; he had much to do with the building of the present Presbyterian church, the public school building and other interests. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' National Bank; he was counsel for the Sussex Railroad Company, and a director in that corporation. He built himself a fine brick residence on Elm street.

Mr. Coult married, at Branchville, New Jersey, May 25, 1859, Frances A., daughter of Joseph H. and Margaret Osborne, of Franklin township, Sussex county, New Jersey. They have had the following children: Margaret, Eliza, Lillian, who married Frank W. Kinsey; and Joseph, Jr., who became a partner with his father.

Mr. Coult is most properly placed as among the most sagacious and reliable lawyers of New Jersey. A man of rare legal attainments, courteous, dignified and honest. His great force of character and unerring grasp of fundamental principles make him a powerful advocate. He has

Frank L. Green

few equals as a counselor and of late years has been often called upon to act as counsel by prominent lawyers, who recognized his special powers. As a citizen, he is highly esteemed and universally respected and takes an interest in public affairs.

GREEN, Frank Charles,

Prominent in Masonic Affairs.

The name we have just written was for many years an eminent one in the Oranges by reason of Mr. Green's long, intimate and influential connection with the affairs of the Masonic fraternity. In the world of business Mr. Green was identified with the laboratory department of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, of East Orange, and both as a manufacturer and a citizen was held in the very highest esteem in his home community.

Frank Charles Green was born April 26, 1864, in Saratoga Springs, New York, and was a son of Jerry and Ursula (Wagner) Cookingham, both of whom were of German descent. His paternal great-grandfather was a cavalryman in the War of 1812. His mother dying when he was but four years old, the boy was adopted by Lodewick S. Green, of Saratoga, by whose name he was thereafter known. In Mr. Green, who died in 1884, his adopted son ever found a kind father and a true friend.

The education of Frank Charles Green was received in the public schools of Saratoga, and even in early youth he displayed the high-mindedness by which he was ever afterward distinguished, devoting himself to his studies and his various duties with a fidelity which brought him into strong contrast with the idle youths who are to be found in every village. During the opening years of his business life he was variously employed, but was eventually requested by S. E. G. Rawson to take charge of the S. E. G. Rawson Suspensory Manufacturing Works in Saratoga. This offer, which afforded a striking proof of Mr. Rawson's appreciation of the young man's ability, was accepted by Mr. Green, who filled the position in a manner which more than justified Mr. Rawson in his selection. In 1901 the business was taken over by the firm of Seabury & Johnson, of New York, and in consequence of this Mr. Green removed with his family to East Orange, where he was connected with the laboratory department of the firm.

The Masonic affiliations of Mr. Green and the work which they involved extended over a large part of his life and, to a great degree, occupied his time. In 1899 he became a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rising Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, and was past grand of Hathorn Lodge, No. 241, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past chief patriarch of Morning Star Encampment, No. 63, all of Saratoga. He was a member of Canton T. J. Marvin, of Ballston, New York, and of the Royal Arcanum in Saratoga, later transferring to the East Orange lodge. He affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, and became past master of that body. He was also past high priest of Orange Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of Orange, and in 1908 he became a member of Kane Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, of Newark. In December, 1901, he united with Jersey Commandery, of East Orange, and received all the honors it could confer. He was known as an enthusiastic and well-informed Mason, and as an authority on Masonic law, he was often

consulted in regard to points which were in dispute.

In youth, Mr. Green became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga and for twenty years was a faithful worker and teacher in its Sunday school. His Saratoga friends still hold in fond remembrance his wonderful tenor voice which, for many years, made him a valued member of the church choir. After removing to East Orange he did not, in his new environment, again become a church worker. His Masonic work, his business, and his home duties (to which he was devoted), filled his life. His countenance, which was a reflex of his nature, and his manner, dignified, courteous and genial, inspired mingled feelings of respect and affection in all who approached him. No one could be with him long without becoming his friend.

Mr. Green married, December 20, 1888, Cora L. Davison, daughter of Reuben S. and Louise (Hamell) Davison, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and they became the parents of one daughter, Frances Louise Green.

It was the expressed wish of this ceaselessly active man that he might die in harness and his wish was granted. At mid-day, after a morning spent in the performance of duty, he was summoned to depart, December 28, 1918. The announcement of the sad event was a shock to the entire community and many were the heartfelt tributes offered to his character and work. Most truly was it said of Mr. Green that "he never wronged a fellow creature. His good works and his memory still live in the hearts of those who loved him." To a eulogy like this nothing can be added. Frank Charles Green has, indeed, left a blessed memory.

The following are the resolutions of respect and condolence from his Masonic brethren:

UNION LODGE, No. 11, F. AND A. M.
Orange, New Jersey, January 9, 1919.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M.

Brethren:—Your Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Worshipful Brother Frank C. Green, Secretary, present the following Minute of Respect:

The Grand Master of the Universe, having in His infinite wisdom taken unto Himself the soul of our beloved Worshipful Brother, Frank C. Green, and bowing in submission to the will of Him "who doeth all things well," we, the sorrowing members of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., of Orange, New Jersey, in memoriam desire to record the virtues and many good qualities of our deceased Brother.

Brother Frank C. Green became a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., by affiliation, on February 11, 1904, was elected Master for the year 1910, and elected Secretary for the year 1913, and was unanimously elected to the same office each year thereafter up to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on December 28, 1918.

His untiring zeal for the institution, his faithful performance of every Masonic duty, and his unfailing cheerfulness under all conditions, made him loved and respected by all his fellow members, and his sudden demise is deeply and sincerely regretted, not only by Union Lodge, but by the Craft within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey.

We deem it both fitting and proper to recall to our members the last communication of Union Lodge, held December 26th, 1918, at which time Worshipful Brother Frank C. Green was unanimously elected Secretary for the sixth consecutive year, and at the closing of the Lodge, Worshipful Brother Green, in responding to an expression of felicitation tendered him by the Lodge on his recent celebration of his thirtieth wedding anniversary, said in effect, as follows:

"I have been happily married thirty years, and one of the reasons for my happiness is the fact that my life partner knows my faults, and I know hers, and by both being able to give and take, we have learned to understand each other, condone each others shortcomings, retaining our mutual good will, love and respect. I can honestly say that if I had my life to live over again I would follow the same general course I have

John S. Bell.

followed in this, and I would choose the same life partner."

Such a graceful compliment and delicate tribute to his wife we feel should not go unrecorded, as we agree that it adds to the lustre of our deceased Brother's honorable career and sets an example of devotion, rectitude of life and conduct that all of us might well emulate.

We recommend that the Lodge be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of this Minute be sent to his bereaved family. Fraternally,

MILES H. HANCHETT,
ALLAN M. HIRD,
Committee.

JERSEY COMMANDERY, No. 19,
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND APPENDANT ORDERS,
East Orange, N. J., January 21, 1919.

At the Stated Conclave of Jersey Commandery, No. 19, K. T., held in its Asylum on Monday evening, January 20th, the following resolutions were passed, ordered spread in full upon the Minutes, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased Frater.

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Frater, Eminent Knight Frank C. Green; and,

Whereas, Eminent Knight Green has served this Commandery in various offices for many years past with credit to himself and honor to the organization, be it

Resolved, That in his decease, Jersey Commandery has suffered a sad loss, as well as the family of our departed friend and Frater, and be it further

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the wife and daughter left in grief, and we pray their grief may be somewhat assuaged in the knowledge that what is their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon a memorial page in our Records, that a copy be transmitted to the family of deceased, and our Asylum suitably draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Courteously yours,
(Signed) E. A. WHITMAN,
Recorder.

BELL, Col. John Stephen,

Man of Remarkable Activities.

With the passing of Colonel John S. Bell, of Newark, another of Roseville's "Old Guards" was lost to that community. Colonel Bell was seventy-three, and was a very prominent man in the community as he was in public life and business. Despite his weight of years he was extremely active, and had a host of friends. He was an old time Erie Railroad man, a former chief of police of Newark, and one time chief of the United States Secret Service. He served his city, State, and his Country faithfully as an officer of the law, and left records both in Newark and Washington that are bearing strong testimonials to his loyalty and ability and to his sterling character. Colonel Bell, when a boy, entered the employ of the Erie Railroad in the old shops at Piermont, and before he left the service was an engineer of one of the old time wood burning locomotives, a fact, which in his later years, was a source of great pride to him. Through all his busy, useful life he never once lost interest in the Erie or its employees, and not only kept up his acquaintance with officials and employees, but devoted much time to the collection of pictures of old locomotives, cars, and historical records, many of which were presented in an entertaining manner to the readers of "The Erie Railroad Magazine." Another feature of Colonel Bell's life was his friendship for William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). The two men became very intimate and bore not only a striking resemblance to each other but possessed some of the same mannerisms. This friendship was only broken by Colonel Cody's death, January 10, 1917. During his services as chief of the Secret Service much of the bureau's activities were directed to the work of detecting counterfeiters and bringing them to justice. He broke up many a nest of these dangerous lawbreakers, but rarely had anything to say about himself or his work. He never allowed himself to be

photographed if he could avoid it, nor to be introduced to anyone unless he selected the time and place. Among the most skillful, persistent and dangerous counterfeiters he ever ran down were Gaetanno Rosso and his wife, Rosa, who operated in New York, Jersey City, Paris, London, and New Orleans.

Colonel Bell met death as bravely as he had lived, and when he was informed that the end was near he made known his wishes for his funeral and place of burial, even naming his pallbearers. He was a man of fine face and imposing figure, with a hearty, cheery voice, and genial manner, and to his intimates was always known as "Chief." Colonel Bell's grandfather owned the farm near the spot in Rockland county, New York, where major John Andre, the British spy, was hanged, the monument at Tarrytown erected by Cyrus M. Field on the exact spot of the execution. Mr. Bell often revisited this old historical spot and wrote a most interesting account of the monument, Andre's history and the surroundings.

Colonel Bell was born in New York, November 23, 1844, died at his home in the Roseville section of Newark, New Jersey, June 19, 1917. He lived, when a boy, at Sparkill, on the Hudson river, near the terminus of one of the Erie lines. The railroad was still somewhat of a novelty, and the operation of the trains attracted his boyish fancy to such a degree that when he was fourteen he went to work for the Erie at Piermont. He spent four years in the machine shops, then was fireman, from there was promoted engineer, holding the right hand side of the cab until April, 1867, when he gave up his position to engage in the ice business. The last engine he ran was the "Steuben," the locomotives of that day being known by names instead of numbers, as at present. Later he became interested in theatrical ventures, and in 1872 formed the acquaintance of "Buffalo Bill," Colonel Bell then being on the road with the "Two Orphans." In 1884, he was elected chief of police by Newark Common Council, that office then being a political one bestowed upon Colonel Bell for valuable service to the Democratic party. The previous year he had been defeated in the Council for the same office.

On taking charge of the police department, Chief Bell approached his duties in a most independent frame of mind and administered his office an utter disregard for politics. In his report to the Council for the year 1884 he said: "To my mind one of the greatest evils which operated against the efficiency of the department was its liability to change with each change in the political complexion of the Common Council." He was himself a "victim of the system," and in 1885 he gave way to a man in political accord with the Council. In 1885, he was appointed head of the United States Secret Service in New Jersey, a position he held three years. On January 21, 1888, he was appointed by President Cleveland, head of the entire government secret service with headquarters at Washington. This gave him the military rank of colonel, his official designation being: "Colonel in charge of the United States Secret Service." He brought to his new position the ideas and methods that proved so successful during his administration as chief of the Newark Police Department, and by applying them in a broader scope to his wider field, Colonel Bell again demonstrated his skill and ability. He was as strict as ever, but was always agreeable in his dealings, gaining the praise and friendship of the newspaper men and the

approval of the administration, and found general favor with the public. Upon retiring from the position as head of the United States Secret Service in 1893, Colonel Bell devoted himself to business enterprises in Newark. In 1903, he became one of the directors of the Buffalo Bill Development Company, a corporation formed with a capital of $2,500,000—to take over and develop Colonel Cody's holdings in the Big Horn basin. In this connection he made a number of trips to the West, and the friendship which had long existed between Colonels Bell and Cody became even on more intimate terms than when the trio, Colonel Cody, Colonel Bell, and Louis S. Cooke, of the Continental Hotel, Newark, were traveling with the "Wild West" shows in the United States and Europe. Colonel Bell became vice-president and general manager of the Krueger Hygenic Ice Company, a Newark concern, with which he had worked on first coming to the city about 1867. Later he resigned his position with the Krueger Company to go with the Union Ice Company, retaining the offices of treasurer and general manager of that company until his death, although the Union consolidated with the American Ice Company in 1899.

Interested in the development of the Roseville section of Newark, Colonel Bell accepted an invitation to become a director of the Roseville Trust Company, an institution brought into sad disrepute through the defalcation of its cashier. Colonel Bell accepted his share of the responsibilities with others of the board of directors, and made a settlement with the State Department of Banking that brought forth the official approbation of his integrity. He took a deep interest in politics from his first coming to Newark, and became so influential in his ward that in 1879 he was chosen chairman of the First Ward Executive Committee. In the same year, he ran for alderman on the ticket with Mayor Fiedler, and ran two hundred votes ahead of his party ticket. He was later appointed by Mayor Fiedler as a member of the Excise Board, but the Republican Council refused to confirm this, Mayor Fiedler's first appointment. For several years he was president of the McPherson Light Guards, and in 1880 was general commander of all the Democratic clubs in Essex county. He was not only chairman of his Ward Committee, but was a member of the City Committee and of the County Executive Committee; was secretary of the last named, and in 1883 was its president. He was a delegate to numerous city, county and State conventions, and was chairman of the City Convention which nominated Mayor Joseph E. Haynes the first time.

Colonel Bell married Caroline Lovelace, daughter of George and Mary (Lent) Lovelace, and granddaughter of John and Leah Lent. Colonel and Caroline (Lovelace) Bell were the parents of a son, Charles Nelson Bell, a business man of Newark. He married ———, and has a son, Charles C. Bell. Mrs. Bell survives her husband and continues her residence in Newark. Colonel Bell is buried in Fairmont Cemetery, Newark.

John Lent, abovementioned, was born in the town of Cortland, Westchester county, New York, June 4, 1786, son of Hendrick and Margaretta Lent. John Lent was a farmer and resided on land inherited from his father, of Ryck's Patent on the east side of Washington, in the town of Cortland, afterward known as the "Harry Romer farm." Misfortune later overtook him and he lost all his property. John and Leah Lent were the parents of ten children, Mary being their sixth child.

She was born about 1809, married George Lovelace, and they were the parents of Caroline Lovelace, widow of Colonel John S. Bell. Mrs. Bell is a descendant of an ancient Dutch family, springing from Abraham de Ryck, who came to New Amsterdam (New York), in 1638. He married Gertie Hermansen, and they were the parents of nine children, the line being traced through their eldest son, Ryck Abrahamson van Lent. The Lent is not found until Ryck added it, and it may be a maternal line, van meaning "from" and Lent being a town in Holland, where some of the family lived.

Ryck Abrahamson van Lent was born in New Amsterdam, in 1637, and was christened in the old Dutch fort which stood on the Battery. He was a large land owner, he with his two brothers owning Ryck's Patent, a tract which covered a large portion of the northern part of the town of Cortland between Verplanck's Point and Peekskill Point. He married Tryntye Caluma Syboutsen, and they became early members of the Old Sleepy Hollow Dutch Church at Tarrytown. They were the parents of six children, this branch tracing through Harck (Hercules) van Lent, the third son.

Harck van Lent was born in Westchester county, New York, in 1681, his will probated November 13, 1766. By several purchases he became owner of a part of Ryck's Patent, and just before his death, being blind and aged, he distributed his land among his three sons, Jacob, Hendrick and Abraham. He retired as an elder of the Reformed Dutch church at Tarrytown, August 17, 1726, he holding from the Manor of Cortland. He married Cornelia, daughter of Jacob Van Wert. Their seven children were all baptized in the Dutch church in Tarrytown, the line tracing through the youngest child, Abraham.

Abraham Lent was born in Westchester county, New York, in 1715, and was baptized January 11, 1715. He inherited part of Ryck's Patent from his father, his tract containing 350 acres, and he owned meadow land in Orange county, and in Dutchess county called Anthony's Nose. He married Nancy, daughter of Resolved Waldron. Mrs. Bell traces her descent through Hendrick, the eldest child.

Hendrick Lent, born at Ryck's Patent, about 1750, died about 1813. He inherited a large amount of land from his father, the Peekskill depot of the Hudson River Railroad being on land he owned, his farmhouse being on the south side of the highway at the break of the hill. He was a soldier of the Revolution, but suffered considerable loss of property from the American soldiers in their passings through. A bill for losses sustained, made out in his own handwriting, totals £780. He married, about 1776, Margaretta Montross, who died in 1817. They were the parents of nine children, Mrs. Bell being a granddaughter of John Lent, the second son and third child, and his wife, Leah Lent, of previous mention.

GEDDES, Alfred A.,

World War Soldier.

At the age of twenty-eight, Corporal Geddes made the supreme sacrifice, one of four brothers who entered the service, sons of William and Sarah Cecelia (McClinchy) Geddes. The following is the testimony of his captain:

Corporal Geddes was one of the most courageous boys I have ever had the privilege to fight with. He was out in front of his company with his squad of automatic riflemen, the best squad in the company, and everyone of them was killed

or wounded. He was never afraid and we never heard a murmur of complaint from him after he was wounded. Hold your head high and be proud of him. He was one of the heroes of the Ninth Regiment, the best in the United States Army. I congratulate you upon having reared such a boy.

His father, William Geddes, a resident of Newark, was for many years connected with the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He died September 11, 1911, and is buried in Holy Sepulcher Cemetery, Newark. He married Sarah Cecelia McClinchy, who survives him, daughter of Andrew McClinchy, a soldier of the Union army during the Civil War, serving in the Thirty-second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. They were the parents of seven sons: William; Walter J., of Battery B, 335th Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces; Alfred A., to whose memory this review is dedicated; Charles A., of Campany C, 147th Infantry, United States army; Francis James, in the United States navy; George; and Robert. Mrs. Geddes is a devoted, patriotic mother, and was willing that all her boys should enter the war on the side of Justice and Right, four of them being accepted by the Government. The family are all members of the Roman Catholic church.

Alfred A. Geddes was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 16, 1891, and was killed in action in France, November 5, 1918, having fought at the Marne, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Vaux and Sedan. He was educated in St. James Parochial School, Newark. After completing his school studies he entered the employ of the Riker Company on Washington street, continuing with that company until his enlistment in Company G, 9th Regiment, United States Infantry, July 19, 1917. He trained at a camp near Syracuse, New York, and in September, 1917, went overseas. He was cited for bravery in action at Vaux, July 1, 1918, receiving a Croix de Guerre with a bronze star, this decoration with citation certificate and translation of the same being sent to his mother, Mrs. Sarah C. Geddes. He was in the hard fighting in which the 9th Regiment participated, won promotion to corporal, and was in command of a squad of automatic riflemen (Machine Gun). His citation from a marshal of France, Petain, was for courage displayed in crossing a machine gun barrage "frequently with the greatest courage," during the battle at Vaux. The following letters will explain themselves:

29th December, 1918.

Mrs. S. C. Geddes,
71 Sherman Avenue, Newark, N. J.

My Dear Mrs. Geddes:—

It is with a feeling of pride as well as sorrow that I write you regarding your son. He was severely wounded in the head on the 5th of November while in the front of his company that was in the front of the entire American army at that time. This regiment has been used time and again to break the Bosche lines and we have always done it. You probably know that your son was in the 9th Regt., 2nd Division. They have been in more action than any regiment over here, and have always advanced. We fought that day under severe enemy fire from artillery and rifle fire, and enemy aeroplanes also bombed us and gunned us, but we held on and never moved a foot—*your* son in the front line all the time.

We had probably a dozen men wounded at that time—we had only one stretcher left and the men had to be carried through a wood about three-quarters of a mile distant—this took nearly all night. Your son waited until the last, letting the other boys go in first for attention. Every one of his seven comrades in the automatic rifle squad that he fought were killed or wounded: our last report was from the hospital saying he had been received there, but he has not written us as yet.

We are sorry indeed that he could not be with us to march into Germany where we are now.

What a glorious privilege to have fought in such a company and regiment for the noblest cause that a nation ever went to war for. I congratulate you Mrs. Geddes on having raised such a son and I pray God for his speedy recovery.

Yours in a righteous cause,

(Signed) CAPTAIN GEORGE E. PARKER, JR.,
Co. G, 9th Inf., A. P. O. 710,
American E. F., Germany.

Mrs. Sarah C. Geddes,
Newark, N. J.

My Dear Mrs. Geddes:—

Your letter has been received regarding your son, Alfred, and I am pleased to write you about him. He was out in the front of his company with his squad of automatic riflemen, his regiment leading the 2nd Division attack which was finally broke clear thru the Bosche line and ended the war, his battalion leading the regiment and his company as usual was leading the battalion. He was very badly wounded in the head late in the afternoon of 5th November, 1918, and because we were entirely surrounded by Bosche at that time he could not be sent to the hospital until the next day.

We have not heard from the hospital nor from any other source since that in reference to him, but the wound was so bad that, though it shocks me to write you, his mother,—yet I feel that you are entitled to know all we do. I do not think he had a possible chance to recover—still I ask you to hope for the best.

He was one of the most courageous boys I have ever had the privilege to fight with. His loss was a bad loss to us all and especially to his platoon. He had the best automatic squad in the company and everyone of them was killed or wounded in our last attack. God has been wonderfully good to you, Mrs. Geddes, to give you four sons that are all helping to win this war. How proud you must feel.

Do not grieve about Alfred. He was never afraid and he went as the best of them go. We never had a murmur of complaint from him after he was wounded and he bore the pain without a word. Hold your head high and be proud of him,—he was one of the heroes of the 9th Regiment, the best in the United States army. I congratulate you on having raised such a boy.

Yours in a righteous cause,

(Signed) GEORGE E. PARKER, JR.,
Captain Co. G, 9th Inf., A. P. O. 710,
American E. F., Germany.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE EAST,
STAFF PERSONNEL BUREAU.
(Decorations).

Order No. 12,000 "D" (Extract).

With the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in the Order of the Regiment.

Private Alfred Geddes, Co. G, 9 Reg. Inf.

During the attack of Vaux, July 1, 1918, he did not hesitate to cross through a machine gun barrage frequently, with the greatest courage.

At General Headquarters, November 29, 1918.
THE MARSHALL OF FRANCE.
Commander-in-Chief of the
French Armies of the East.
PETAIN.

For Original Extract:
The Lieutenant-Colonel,
Chief of Personnel Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.

In reply refer to
201-Geddes, Alfred (Misc. Div.).

March 25, 1919.

Mrs. Sarah Geddes,
71 Sherman Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

Dear Madam:—

There is forwarded to you herewith by registered mail, a Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star, citation certificate and translation of the same, awarded to your son, Alfred Geddes, late private, Company G, 9th Infantry, by the French Government, which are sent to you as the next of kin. It is requested that you furnish this office with a receipt for the Croix de Guerre and citation.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant-General.
Per C. M. T.

CMT. mt
3 incls.

NICHOLS, Walter Smith,

Author, Actuary.

The name of Nichols early appears in the history of Newark. Isaac Nichols, the grandfather of our subject, during the

earlier half of the last century, was one of the leading business men of Newark, and for more than fifty years was identified with the city's public and private life. He was a son of Captain Robert Nichols, of the Second Regiment of New Jersey Militia, who served with honor in the Revolutionary War.

Walter Smith Nichols is a descendant of many of the first settlers of Newark, and his lineal ancestry includes the royal houses and the nobility of England, France and Germany. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 23, 1841, a son of Alexander MacWhorter and Hannah Riggs (Ward) Nichols. He prepared for college at the Newark Wesleyan Institute and entered Princeton University in 1860, graduating three years later, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1866. Mr. Nichols then decided to adopt the law as a profession, and he became a student of Joseph P. Bradley, afterwards Associate-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He, however, relinquished the active profession of the law and associated himself with the late C. C. Hine in New York City, in the publication of insurance literature. This was an opening for a new and untried profession, that of consulting mathematician and legal adviser of corporations and other business interests on insurance matters. He is the editor of various works on the law of insurance, contracts and agents, also of the Insurance Law Journal and the Insurance Monitor. This line of work he has followed assiduously and successfully for over forty years, his reputation as an authority on these matters being recognized throughout the insurance world. He was formerly a member of the American Mathematical Society; has been one of the counsel and mathematical examiners of the Actuarial Society of America; he is a fellow of this society, a large contributor to its proceedings, and in 1888 was its representative at the International Congress of Actuaries, held at London, England, and of which body he is a member. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and formerly of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He was for some years special lecturer on insurance in Yale University.

Mr. Nichols takes a deep interest in historical matters, and he was for several years a manager of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society. In religious creed a Presbyterian, he was for many years president of the Board of Trustees of the old historic First Presbyterian Church at Newark, the oldest church organization of that denomination in the State, and is the author of a valuable history of the property interests of that church, with which it was endowed by the Colonial Proprietors.

Mr. Nichols married, in 1870, Minnie E. Tompkins, a lineal descendant of John Alden, the Puritan lover made famous by Longfellow in his poem of "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Mrs. Nichols also numbered amongst her ancestors the celebrated English physician, Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of Vaccination, an inoculation of cow-pox to prevent the spread of the contagious disease of smallpox. There were seven children by this marriage, five of whom (1917) are living: Helen Isabel, Hannah Rose, Margaret Jenner, and Alexander McWhorter, who reside with their father at No. 313 Washington street, Newark, New Jersey; and Walter Standish, an electrical engineer, engaged in business in New York City.

Mr. Nichols, though descended from

Puritan ancestors, is broad and comprehensive in his views on all subjects. Tenacious in his opinions, decided and firm in his judgment of men and measures, he is, nevertheless, tolerant of the opinions of others, believing it is the true right of freemen to exercise unchallenged private judgment in all important matters relating to human action and human happiness. He therefore is an important and influential member of society, and wields a forceful mastery through his firm and decided character.

TITSWORTH, Charles Grant,

Lawyer, Leader in Public Improvements.

The Titsworth family is of English origin. The first one of the family we have definite information of was Lewis Titsworth, a son of Isaac and Esther (Randolph) Titsworth. The greater part of his life was spent in teaching school, but in his later years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He lived at various points in Middlesex county, New Jersey, and married Kezia Dunham. His death occurred in 1848.

Of the ten children of Lewis and Kezia (Dunham) Titsworth, Abraham Dunham was the eldest child. He was born March 4, 1797, and lived on a large farm he purchased from his father, but in his late years he resided at Plainfield, New Jersey. He was for many years a manufacturer of clothing, which he sold to the Southern trade. He married Juliet, daughter of Isaac Fitz Randolph. They had a family of eight children. Abraham Dunham Titsworth died May 28, 1869.

Caleb Sheppard Titsworth, son of Abraham Dunham and Juliet (Fitz Randolph) Titsworth, was born at Metuchen, New Jersey, September 16, 1826. He received an excellent education, and was endowed with mental gifts of a high order. After a thorough preparatory course of instruction in the De Ruyter Institute, Madison county, New York, with a view of entering college, he engaged in teaching first in the public schools of Middlesex county, New Jersey, subsequently becoming principal of the Shiloh Academy in Cumberland county, New Jersey. In this position he demonstrated his capacity and proved his intellectual strength.

A desire on his part to engage in the practice of law led him in 1847 to enter the office of Judge John T. Nixon, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and the summer of that year he spent at the Rutgers Grammer School in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He entered Union College as a sophomore, graduating with high honors, a member of the class of 1850, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His health being impaired by close application to study he journeyed leisurely and altogether aimlessly southward until he reached the neighborhood of Natchez, Mississippi. His physical condition being improved, he engaged as a classical teacher in the Bridgeton Grammar School, situated about nine miles from Natchez.

Mr. Titsworth in 1853 decided to return to his native State to complete his law studies. He studied in the office of Joseph Annin in Plainfield, New Jersey, and subsequently became a student under Theodore Runyon (later chancellor of New Jersey). He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1855, and as a counsellor three years later. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, where he speedily became recognized as a leader of the Essex county bar. He secured a large and influential clientele, and in the course of his legal career was identified with important litigation, figuring in

many of the notable cases of the day. He was elected city counsel of Newark in January, 1866, but resigned the office in March, 1867, to become prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county. His performance of the functions of this office added materially to his reputation, and in 1874 he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county. He served in this position five years, to find himself at the expiration of his term of office at the mercy of his political opponents, and again at liberty to resume the practice of law, which he continued with great success until his death. Judge Titsworth dignified the bench by his presence thereon; his judicial decisions were characterized by learning, impartiality and all the essential qualities most desired in a judge of the courts. A lifelong Republican, he was one of the founders of that party in New Jersey. He gave the organization his best efforts during political campaigns, and was prominent in party councils, considered one of the leaders. He was one of the organizers, subsequently director and counsel of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark. He attended the First Baptist Church of Newark, and was one of its trustees.

He married, in November, 1858, Frances Caroline Grant, daughter of Charles Grant, who traced her descent from Jaspar Crane, one of the founders of Newark. They had five children as follows: Charles Grant; Caroline Juliet, who died in infancy; Mary, who married the Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, now of Canandaigua, New York; Frances, who married James P. Dusenberry, until recently treasurer of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; and Frederick Sheppard, a lawyer, of Denver, Colorado.

Judge Titsworth was personally respected by all who knew him, and a representative citizen of Newark, where he died May 28, 1886.

Charles Grant Titsworth, the eldest son and child of Caleb Sheppard and Frances Caroline (Grant) Titsworth, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 14, 1860. He received his preliminary education at the Newark Academy. He graduated with honors in 1881 from Princeton University, and then took a two years' course at the law school of Columbia University of New York City, and upon his admission to the bar of New Jersey became a partner of his father in the practice of his profession. This connection was severed by the death of his father, and in 1887, having been admitted as a counsellor, he became associated with Edward M. Colie, but owing to Mr. Titsworth's health the partnership was in two years dissolved.

Mr. Titsworth, in 1889, removed to Denver, Colorado, and during his six and a half years' residence in that State he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He was also active in the work of the Central Presbyterian Church and Sunday school of that city. He became, while a resident of Denver, interested in municipal reform. He was a candidate on the reform party's ticket for city supervisor, and later chairman of the reform committee, and during the county campaign the reform party was successful in electing their candidates to several of the most important offices.

He returned to Newark in 1896, and again became a partner of Edward M. Colie. This partnership also included the present Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze. Three years later he became title officer of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, a position he now holds. Mr. Titsworth has been interested and prominently identified with the municipal

affairs of Newark, especially in movements for the betterment of city life. As a member of the Board of Trade of Newark he commenced an agitation for the planting and care of shade trees of that city. This led ultimately to the formation of the Newark Shade Tree Commission, a body of three members, who had the exclusive control of the trees on the public streets with power to plant and to assess property owners for the expense thereof. Mayor Henry M. Doremus appointed Mr. Titsworth a member of the first commission; he served as secretary for the first year and the following three years as president of the commission. During this period nearly eleven thousand trees were planted and the public parks were placed in the care of the commission. The work was novel, Newark being the first large city in the country to adopt such a plan. There are now fifty-five shade tree commissions in New Jersey. Many cities in the United States and Canada have followed Newark's lead and pattern their systems of caring for trees and parks after hers. Mr. Titsworth was dropped from the commission by Mayor Doremus' successor, but with the next change of administration has been recalled to the work and is now serving the third year of his second term as Shade Tree Commissioner. He is president of the commission. The work of the commission has grown to great proportions, and is very popular with the people.

Mr. Titsworth has not confined his public-spirited efforts in any one direction. In charitable matters his motto is "Help him to help himself," and this practical idea resulted in his organizing a free employment bureau during the panic of 1907, the affairs of which were managed by a committee of which he was chairman. More than three hundred and sixty men were placed in positions, thereby making themselves sustaining, and not an object of charity or a burden to the city. He is also a director of the Associated Bureau of Charities. The crusade against the "Great White Plague" has received his aid and endorsement. He founded the Newark Anti-Tuberculosis Association and has been since its organization on its executive committee. He is a trustee and counsel for the Job Haines Home for Aged People. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was specially interested in welfare work for the soldiers of all the armies as well as for our own troops, being chairman of the War Work Committee. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. He has been trustee of the First Presbyterian Church for many years, and also serves that body as elder. He was superintendent of the Sunday school, 1902-1907; was also associate superintendent.

He married, June 4, 1901, Elizabeth Linen, daughter of the late Ichabod W. Dawson, of Newark. Mrs. Titsworth died in 1911. Their children are: Mary Linen, deceased; Charlotte Grant; Randolph, deceased; and Grant.

HOWELL, Nehemiah Perry,

Man of Fine Abilities.

Nehemiah Perry Howell was bound to Newark, New Jersey, by many valued and enduring ties, those of birth, of business, of social, fraternal and religious connection, and the intimate, personal relations that came with the passing of the years. Newark esteemed him as a citizen who contributed largely and unselfishly to her best interests, and as a business man who, throughout his active years, held the unquestioning confidence and unquali-

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fied approval of his business associates and clientele. Failing health caused Mr. Howell's retirement from active affairs in 1910, although until his death he retained a keen concern and interest in all of the organizations and associations with which he had been identified. Particularly was he devoted to the Sons of the American Revolution, and his efforts in the organization of the Newark Chapter of this order were recognized by his being named its founder. He was a descendant of patriotic ancestry, holding membership in the Sons of the American Revolution through the services of ancestors in three lines, and the Howells have been long associated with the city of Newark. Mr. Howell was named in honor of an uncle, Nehemiah Perry, who was mayor of Newark from 1874 to 1876.

Nehemiah Perry Howell was a great-grandson of Samuel Howell, who was born in Succasunna Plains, Morris county, New Jersey, and died in Newark, Essex county, New Jersey. Samuel Howell served as a private in the Morris County Militia under Colonel Jacob Drake, who was colonel of the Western Battalion. He afterward married, October 10, 1782, Rachel, daughter of Colonel Jacob Drake and his first wife, Charity Young, and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom the fourth was Stephen H., grandfather of Nehemiah Perry Howell.

Stephen H. Howell was born August 22, 1789, and died in 1866. He married Esther Wade, and they were the parents of: Charles, Stephen, Caroline, Julia, William A., of whom further; George, and Catherine.

William A. Howell was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 30, 1826, and died June 1, 1893. He married, November 27, 1850, Lucetta Banks Gould, born April 20, 1830, died March 27, 1884, daughter of Robert Sandford and Martha Louise (Campbell) Gould. Mr. and Mrs. Howell were the parents of two children: Nehemiah Perry, of whom further; and Sarah Louise, who married Henry H. Hollister.

Nehemiah Perry Howell was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 20, 1858. His education included study under private instruction and a college course, the latter interrupted by his entrance into business. In 1875 he became associated with his brother-in-law, Henry H. Hollister, in the brokerage business, under the title of H. H. Hollister & Company. The firm later became Hollister & Babcock, and Mr. Howell was admitted as a junior member, continuing active in its affairs until ill health compelled him to retire in 1910. He bore an important share of the responsibility of the firm, was thoroughly and accurately informed on financial subjects and market values, and his advice was relied upon strongly by many of the firm's clients. His business conduct was beyond reproach, and his judgment and foresight were important factors in the success and prosperity that attended his firm.

Mr. Howell was a Republican in political belief, but gave little time to political affairs, his type of citizenship preferring the service that can best be rendered by one in private life, unfettered by the obligations and restrictions of office. He was a charter member of Essex Troop, a member of the Essex Club of Newark, the Essex County Country Club of Orange, New Jersey, the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Megantic Fishing Club. He was deeply interested in all of the activities of the Sons of the American Revolution, and he was a member of the board of managers and several times a delegate to the National Congress. He also served

on the New Jersey committee in charge of the pilgrimage marking Washington's route (1775) from Philadelphia to Cambridge in 1914. It was largely through his efforts that Newark Chapter was organized April 11, 1912, with a roster of nearly one hundred members of the State Society residing in that city, and in appreciation of this service he was named its founder. He was chairman of the committee on increased membership, and his personal efforts added the names of many citizens of patriotic descent to the rolls. A memorial from the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, says, in part: "Few compatriots have more painstakingly carried on the work of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution than he who was called from his early labors on February 27, 1919. His companionship and counsel made an impression most helpful and will long be cherished by his associates." Mr. Howell was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Newark.

Mr. Howell married, September 11, 1900, in Grace Church, New York City, Elizabeth S. Laninger, born in Belvidere, New Jersey, October 21, 1862, daughter of William Burns and Sidney (Kleinhans) Laninger, her father a manufacturer of that district. Mr. Howell died February 27, 1919, after a long illness. The years of his life were spent in the pursuit of high aims, and his death deprived his city of a native son who had returned worthy service.

(The Gould Line).

The Gould family is of ancient lineage in England, and Chauncey's "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," giving the vicar of Hemel Hempstead the nomination of curates for Bovington and Flarendon, A. D. 1235, has Thomas Gould as a signer of the document, apparently in the capacity of a trustee of the church. Thomas "Golde" was instituted rector of the church of Montsoe, Buckinghamshire, August 23, 1375, and died in 1409. The American history of the Gould family begins with the departure, in 1664, of John, Thomas, and Robert Gould, brothers, from Dartmouth, a town in Devonshire, Wales. One settled in Massachusetts, one on Long Island, and John, the founder of the line here followed, settled in Connecticut, where he married Sarah Extel. From Connecticut he moved to Long Island, and after a few years took up his residence in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the father of: John (2), of whom further; Thomas, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, and Abigail. John (2) Gould, son of John and Sarah (Extel) Gould, married a widow, Martha Fraser, and they were the parents of five children: Robert, John (3), of whom further; Thomas, Martha, and Sarah. John (3) Gould, son of John (2) and Martha (Fraser) Gould, was born September 2, 1708, and married Abigail Woodruff, who was born September 12, 1702. Their home was in Caldwell, New Jersey, and there they became the parents of: John, Joseph, of whom further; Sarah, Stephen, and Samuel. Joseph Gould, son of John (3) and Abigail (Woodruff) Gould, was born July 16, 1737, and died in December, 1810. He was a private in the Second Essex Militia Regiment, and married Rebecca Paxton, born December 16, 1738, died March 4, 1816. They were the parents of eleven children, the seventh, Anthony, of whom further. Anthony Gould, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Paxton) Gould, was born October 22, 1774. He married Mary Sandford, and Robert Sandford Gould was the eldest of their eight children.

Robert Sandford Gould married Martha Louise Campbell, and their daughter, Lucetta Banks Gould, married William A. Howell, as previously noted.

SISSONS, George Albert,

Fallen Hero of World War.

Among the noble American soldiers who won immortality at Chateau Thierry in France, George Albert Sissons, of Newark, New Jersey, was conspicuous for his gallantry and soldierly bearing. He was a first-class private of Company L, Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry, the first of General Pershing's forces to cross to France, and later a part of the Second Army of Occupation in Germany. He was a young man of twenty-two when he made the supreme sacrifice, and a little part of French soil in the commune of Essonnes, on the Marne, is a sacred spot to his mother and his family. He was a son of John Sissons, born in Sheffield, England, who grew to manhood there, becoming an expert in the manufacture of cutlery. Upon coming to the United States, he located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, there following his trade until 1894, when he moved to Newark, New Jersey. In Newark he entered the employ of the Valley Forge Cutlery Company, continuing with that company until his death, October 29, 1917, aged seventy years. He is buried in Fairmont Cemetery. He was a member of St. Alban's Episcopal Church.

John Sissons married, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Ellen Mappin, born in Sheffield, England, daughter of John and Anna Elizabeth (Craper) Mappin. Mrs. Sissons survives her husband, living in Newark. She is a member of St. Alban's Episcopal Church. Children: Anna, married James Kiser, and lives in Newark; Ellen, married Harry Donnelly, and resides in Newark; George Albert, to whom this review is dedicated; Mary, married H. H. Carey, of Newark; Lillian E., married Harold Cullis, of Newark; John and James, died young.

George Albert Sissons was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 23, 1895, was wounded at the battle of Chateau Thierry, France, July 28, 1918, and died at the commune of Essonnes, on the Marne, July 29, 1918, the fact of his death not reaching his mother until New Year's Day, 1919, when the war department furnished particulars of Private Sisson's death and burial. He was educated in the Newark public schools, and began wage earning life as an employee of the Valley Forge Cutlery Company, there learning his trade and continuing until early in 1917, when he went to Bridgeport and entered the service of the Remington Fire Arms Works. Soon afterwards he enlisted in response to the call for men and went to France with Company L, Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry. He experienced all the hardships and perils of life with the American Expeditionary Forces, and was in the front sector, giving up his life at Chateau Thierry with many other brave American boys. He was a good soldier, his record in both private and army life being unstained by unworthy deed. He was very devoted to his mother and his home, and was a member of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, and of the Puritan Athletic Club of Newark.

BEARDSLEY, George Austin,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

It is a great pleasure to record the lives and achievements of those who have been ready to sacrifice, not alone their worldly wealth, but their very lives for their coun-

try. Such a man was George Austin Beardsley, late a resident of Newark, New Jersey, whose intrepid conduct exerted a beneficial influence in a widespread circle during the troublous times of the Civil War. But it was not only as a soldier that Mr. Beardsley earned merit. In business circles his keen mind, great foresight and sound judgment were of inestimable value. He was a son of Justice W. and Samantha (Riggs) Beardsley, of Sussex county, New Jersey, the former having been president of the J. W. Beardsley Sons' Company, wholesale grocers.

Captain George Austin Beardsley was born in Hamburg, Sussex county, New Jersey, June 27, 1836. His education was acquired in the schools of Paterson, New Jersey, and he then learned the jewelry trade with the firm of Allen Brothers, of Newark. He abandoned this occupation, however, in order to go to Utah, as assistant to Hiram Morrell, who had been appointed postmaster of Utah City. About this time there was a supposed uprising of Indians, who were afterward proved to be Mormons, attacking some of their own people who, tired of the life, were attempting to go back East. Albert Sydney Johnson (who was a Confederate army general fell in the battle of Shiloh in the Civil War) was sent to quell this insurrection. Mr. Beardsley enlisted and served three months, during which time the troops cleared their way into Utah. He assumed the duties of assistant postmaster, and in this capacity had charge of the first stage coach which took the mail to San Francisco, California. This was in 1857, and they were in constant danger of Indian attacks, while en route. One method of escaping these was to make apparent preparations for camping at night, light a large camp fire, and under cover of this ruse, leave it burning while they made their way to another section farther on, while the Indians in all probability attacked their abandoned camp when they supposed the white men were sleeping soundly. When they arrived at San Francisco, they received an ovation as bringing the first mails to that city. Mr. Beardsley remained there some months, and then took charge of a train of wagons with dry goods for Salt Lake City. They encountered a number of dangers on the way, but so eagerly were their wares looked for that they readily sold all from the rear ends of the wagons. He then returned to his original home, his companion on this trip being a reporter of the New York "Tribune" staff. On his arrival in Newark he became associated with his father in the wholesale grocery business, which was carried on under the firm name of J. W. Beardsley Sons of New York, of which he later became president, an office of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death.

The connection of Mr. Beardsley with the Civil War dated from 1862. The second commission issued in the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, was that to Second Lieutenant George A. Beardsley, who at once proceeded to organize a company, Company D, July 17, 1862. This was filled by August 15, 1862, and on August 22, of that year, he was appointed captain. He was an active participant in many engagements, the most important being those of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. During the evening of May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, being in the confusion separated from his regiment, he led a line of skirmishers composed of men from General Knipe's brigade, into breastworks constructed the day before but then occupied by the enemy, and barely escaped capture. The following day he had command of the

regiment, all of his superior officers having become incapacitated for active duty, and with words of encouragement made the men under him fight with redoubled ardor and bravery. While the regiment was encamped at Duck River bridge, Tennessee, Captain Beardsley was detailed to take command of six companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, New York Infantry, to collect an assessment of $30,000 in Lincoln county, Tennessee, which had been levied by General George H. Thomas for the families of soldiers who had been killed in that county by bushwackers. Upon his return to his regiment he was advanced to the rank of major, January 8, 1864, but his impaired health would not permit active service in this capacity for any great length of time, and he resigned his commission in April, 1864, and returned to his home. He was a member of the Military Order of the Royal Legion of New Jersey, and of the Newark Board of Trade. His religious affiliation was with the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, in which he was president of the board of trustees.

Mr. Beardsley married, in 1859, Henrietta Cornelia Burnett, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, where she died September 24, 1918. Mrs. Beardsley was a daughter of Justice W. and Harriet (Compton) Burnett, her parents moving to Indiana when she was but a child, and in that State she grew to young womanhood, attending the public schools and the Young Ladies' Seminary at Terre Haute. While still in her teens she returned to New Jersey on a visit, and during this time met and two years later was married to Mr. Beardsley. Newark was the home of the family, and here she found a place of usefulness and service. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church and active in all of its societies, particularly those whose care was home and foreign missions. Her influence extended into practically every charitable work in the city, and she was one of the founders of the Home for Incurables, and subsequently of the Young Women's Christian Association, which was for a time connected with the Home for Incurables. Her zeal in the advancement of charitable institutions knew no bounds; her sympathy for the unfortunate was of the heart, not the head, yet she directed her labors so that a maximum of benefit resulted. Although her connections with religious and social service organizations were numerous, she was in the finest sense of the word a home-maker, her greatest joy the comfort and well-being of her husband and children. Her presence, gentle, sweet, and loving, made the home and moulded the thought and life of her children. Her death, September 24, 1918, removed from the many who loved her and valued her life and example, a Christian woman who embodied the very essence of Christianity and whose life was spent in the sharing of her talents and possessions with others. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley were the parents of two children: 1. Susan B., married Joseph A. Whittaker, and has children: i. Robert Austin, married Helen Crane, and has Barbara, Shirley S., and Robert Austin, Jr. ii. Adelaide, married John Barlow, and has Stanley, James Dudley, and Phyllis Amelia. iii. George Austin, married Florence Pope, and they are the parents of George Austin (3), Edward Sutphen and Leonard de Sill. 2. Henrietta B., married Augustus De Peyster Harlow, and has John Dudley and Philip Beardsley.

McMANUS, Walter,

Enterprising Citizen.

According to O'Hart, MacManus was one of the families of Ireland who were chiefs of the County of Fermanagh, and also were found in County Roscommon. The MacManus chiefs of Fermanagh were among the families of the Clan Colla, descendants of the "Three Collas," sons of Eochy Dubhlen, who was the son of Carbry Liffechar, the one hundred and seventeenth monarch of Ireland. The family bear arms, with crest and motto, the latter translated reading: "Justice and fortitude are invincible."

Walter McManus, of precious memory, long a successful merchant of Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, was a descendant of the ancient race, his father, John McManus, leaving his native land, Dublin, Ireland, when a young man and seeking his fortune in the United States. Here John McManus established a business and founded a family, realizing some of the dreams of his youth, but, dying in middle life, left many of them unfilled. But the home he founded on the banks of the Delaware, in Easton, Pennsylvania, was a real home, and there stalwart sons grew up to take their places in the business world, continue the name of McManus, and play an honorable part in life. When John died, his widow, Margaret (Shields) McManus, a devoted wife and mother, took her children and, again crossing the ocean, returned to her native land, Ireland. But yielding, perhaps, to the wishes of her children, who were all born in the United States, she came again with her little flock to the United States, this time settling in the city of Newark, New Jersey, where, devout Catholic that she was, she sleeps within that consecrated inclosure known as Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. This review will deal with the career of Walter McManus, son of John and Margaret (Shields) McManus, and now, like them, asleep in "God's Acre."

Walter McManus was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1854, died in the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 17, 1916. His early youth was spent in Easton, where his father was proprietor of a grocery, but he was still young when his father died and, accompanying his sorrowing mother, the lad Walter made the voyage to Ireland. He obtained a good education in the Dublin schools, and when the family returned to the United States and settled in Newark, New Jersey, both he and his brother Joseph were qualified for admission to the business world.

Walter and Joseph McManus, trading as McManus Brothers, opened a furniture store at No. 234 Market street, and a few years later moved to Nos. 81-83 Market street, with a branch in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where for years they were very successful, becoming the owners of the business properties and prospering abundantly. Later, McManus Brothers consolidated their Newark and Elizabeth stores at Nos. 105-109 First street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, where with concentrated energy and capital they met with continued success. Finally, Joseph McManus retired from the firm, having sold his interest to Walter, who at once incorporated under the same firm name, but admitting his two sons as his partners. Father and sons continued their successful modern furniture business, and when the strong, capable founder and managing head was removed, the sons continued and the firm of McManus Brothers is again a fact as well as a name, and hon-

Walter M. Mann

ored in commercial circles, as it has always been. The present location of the store is at Nos. 1152-54 East Jersey street, Elizabeth, and the establishment is considered one of the most complete furniture organizations in the State.

A Democrat in politics, an active member of the First Street Association of Elizabeth, and loyal to party ties but never a seeker for office, Mr. McManus was always ready to help his friends in their campaigns, but public office had no attractions for him, his business and his family filling his cup of happiness to the brim. His success in two cities proved the quality of his business ability. He was a member of St. Columbia's Church in Newark, and later of the Immaculate Conception Church of Elizabeth, and was always a liberal supporter of the church and its allied institutions.

Mr. McManus married (first) Margaret Kelly, who bore his eight children, six of whom died young. Walter died in early manhood, and a daughter, Mary, married John A. Burke, their home in Summit, New Jersey. Mr. McManus married (second) Delia Mulcahy, of Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Timothy and Bridget (Healey) Mulcahy. Mrs. McManus survives her husband, and continues her residence at the family home built by her husband at No. 1339 North avenue, Elizabeth. Their children are: Ambrose, who succeeded his father as president of McManus Brothers; Harry, vice-president and treasurer of McManus Brothers, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Gertrude, married Henry L. Moore, and resides in Newark, New Jersey. Mrs. Mcmanus, a devoted wife and mother, is a member of Saint Catherine's Church, and proves her faith by her works.

BANKS, Joseph M.,

Insurance Actuary, Civil War Veteran.

The military record of four generations of the Banks family, beginning with John Banks, the founder of this branch in the United States, is one in quality and quantity of service rendered which cannot be surpassed. John Banks came from England, and with three of his sons served with the Union forces in the war between the States, 1861-1865; grandsons and great-grandsons of John Banks fought in the war with Spain in 1898, and a grandson and three great-grandsons have been in the service of the United States; William R. Banks, of the United States Department of Labor; William R. Banks, Jr., who served in the navy, crossing the Atlantic ocean eight times with the transport "George Washington," the same boat which carried President Wilson on his mission of "Peace to the World;" Sergeant Harold R. Banks, who served in the United States regular army, completing in 1920 five years' service, and was with the famed Third Army Division, part of the American Army of Occupation in Germany during the World War; Raymond R. Sproul, of Newark, New Jersey.

Joseph M. Banks, to whose memory this review is dedicated, was one of the sons who served in the Civil War, and to his descendants he transmitted the fire of loyal devotion which had come to him from his father. Joseph M. Banks was for forty-five years a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and his long service with Newark's greatest corporation enrolled him as one of the veterans of the Prudential "Old Guard," composed of men whose service with the Prudential Life Insurance Company exceeds a quarter of a century. Seventy-five were the years of

his life, and thirty-five of those years were spent with the Prudential.

John Banks came from England to New London, Connecticut, with his wife Ann and one child, and there both he and his wife are buried. He was a soldier of the Union, although well along in years, three of his sons serving in the Civil War with their father.

Joseph M. Banks, son of John and Ann Banks, was born in New London, Connecticut, April 17, 1843, and died in Newark, New Jersey, January 12, 1919. He attended public school in New London until the outbreak of war between the States of the North and South in 1861, then enlisted in the Union army, making the third son of John Banks to join his father in the military service of their country. From the army, Joseph M. Banks transferred to the navy, and saw hard service in both. His naval experiences included spending a night floating on a spar, his vessel having been shipwrecked on a Christmas Day. He was rescued, however, and came out of the war without serious bodily injury.

In 1865, after his return to civil life, Mr. Banks learned the machinist's trade in New London, and for a time he was employed at his trade in Westerly, Rhode Island. Later he joined an elder brother in Sandusky, Ohio, there remaining until 1876, when he located in Newark, New Jersey, there entering the employ of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, then but a weakling compared with the giant company of to-day, but under the management of John M. Dryden, later United States Senator, was rapidly gaining public confidence and proving its right to exist among the great institutions of the insurance world. For twenty-five years his connection with the company continued, and at the end of that period he was admitted to membership in the "Old Guard," and henceforth proudly wore the gold charm presented by the company in recognition of twenty-five years' faithful and continuous service. This membership brought other privileges as well, and later he was retired on a pension which was paid so long as President John M. Dryden lived. The last years of his life were spent in the peace and quiet of home, his garden and flowers his great comfort and joy. He was always a lover of flowers and plant life, and at his home, No. 169 Milford avenue, indulged himself in the love of the beautiful things he caused to grow. He was a Republican in politics, of quiet, domestic tastes, devoted to his home and family. Thus his life was spent, the end coming peacefully from a complication of diseases due to his years, seventy-five. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. A. Wasson, of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, after which he was laid at rest in Evergreen Cemetery. One of his cherished recollections of the Civil War was his once climbing through the window of a railroad car and shaking the hand of that great man, President Abraham Lincoln.

Joseph M. Banks was twice married, his first wife dying and leaving two children, a daughter and a son, the latter, William R. Banks, serving at Camp Dix in charge of the United States Employment Bureau during the World War; he was also in the military service of his country during the Spanish-American War; his two sons, William R., Jr., and Sergeant Harold R. Banks, were also in the service on the seas and "over there." Mr. Banks married (second) Minnie E. Bey, born in Newark, daughter of Peter and Katherine (Miller) Bey, who survives him, residing at the old home, No. 169 Milford avenue, Newark.

COLTON, Chester Woolworth,

Manufacturer.

When but a lad, Demas (2) Colton came from Longmeadow, Hampden county, Massachusetts, to Newark, New Jersey, became one of the successful jewelry manufacturers of the city, and founded the family in New Jersey of which Chester Woolworth Colton, of Newark, was representative. Chester W. Colton was a man of enterprise and progress and not afraid to venture where his judgment approved, being always a loyal son of Newark, deeply interested in the city, its welfare, people and its institutions. The family of Colton, which settled in Springfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, is the earliest of the name in New England, and from its founder, George Colton, are descended the Coltons in the United States of early Colonial ancestry.

(I) The Coltons of Newark, New Jersey, descend from Quartermaster George Colton, of the Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Major John Pynchon, his title, quartermaster, having been conferred by the General Court. George Colton reached Springfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1644, and located at Masackick, Longmeadow, Springfield, Massachusetts. He married, about 1644, Deborah Gardner, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was the mother of all his children. He was active and prominent in the life of his town, a landowner, and of honorable mention in the records.

(II) Isaac Colton, eldest son of George and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, lived in Longmeadow, Massachusetts. He married Mary Cooper, who was captured by Indians, March 26, 1676, was badly wounded and left for dead, but she recovered and again married, having been left a widow, September 3, 1700.

(III) George (2) Colton, eldest son of Isaac and Mary (Cooper) Colton, was known as Captain George until his death, August 6, 1760. He married Mary Hitchcock, daughter of Luke and Sarah Hitchcock, of Springfield.

(IV) George (3) Colton, second son of Captain George (2) and Mary (Hitchcock) Colton, was born in Longmeadow, and there died, March 9, 1784. He married Experience Burt, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Ferry) Burt.

(V) George (4) Colton, eldest son of George (3) and Experience (Burt) Colton, was born in Longmeadow, but removed to Vershire, Vermont, where he died at the home of his son, Julius, December 30, 1817. He married Sarah Colton, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Burt) Colton, of Longmeadow.

(VI) Demas Colton, fifth son of George (4) and Sarah (Colton) Colton, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, November 26, 1767, and there kept a public house from and after 1808. After the death of his wife, he moved to Upper Middletown, Connecticut, now Cromwell, where he conducted a general store, and there he died, September 1, 1854. He married (first) February 6, 1789, Mary Woolworth, who died October 10, 1834, the mother of all his children. He married (second) Mrs. Lucretia Baines.

(VII) Demas (2) Colton, second son of Demas (1) Colton and his first wife, Mary Woolworth, was born March 24, 1798. At the age of sixteen he went to Newark, New Jersey, and engaged with the firm of Taylor & Hinsdale, manufacturing jewelers, with whom he learned the trade and business. In 1825 he opened a retail jewelry store on Broadway, New York City, which he conducted until 1828. He then returned to Newark, New Jersey, and established in the wholesale manu-

facture of standard jewelry, which under different firm names and connections he continued until 1865, when he retired, having trained two of his sons to succeed him in the management of the firm, D. Colton & Company, of which both were members. He was president of the Newark Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a director of the State Bank, and a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a man of strict integrity and uprightness in every relation in life, simple and domestic in his habits and tastes. The nomination for mayor was offered him, but he steadfastly declined that and all other public offices. He died in Newark, June 25, 1874.

Demas (2) Colton married, November 2, 1824, in Newark, Harriet A. Johnson, born in Newark, October 3, 1806, died December 30, 1889, daughter of David and Catherine (Vance) Johnson. Both Demas (2) and Harriet A. (Johnson) Colton are buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark. Children: 1. Daniel J., a partner of D. Colton & Company, now deceased. 2. Chester W., of further mention. 3. Charles Storrs, died aged three years. 4. Mary Bliss, born October 7, 1839, died in November, 1918. 5. Catherine Vance, born June 4, 1843, now residing in Newark. 6. Charles Storrs (2), born May 14, 1847, a well known citizen of Newark; married (first) Mary Louise Tuttle, who died November 17, 1886; he married (second) June 20, 1894, Mrs. Kate Parker Van Repen, of Jersey City Heights.

(VIII) Chester Woolworth Colton, second son of Demas (2) and Harriet A. (Johnson) Colton, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 6, 1830, died in the city of his birth, August 10, 1900. He completed his studies in Dr. Weeks' private school, Newark, and during the years 1846-1849 was a clerk in the State Bank of Newark. In 1850 he became associated in the jewelry business with his father, beginning at the bottom and becoming familiar with every detail of jewelry manufacturing as carried on in the Colton plant. Later he became a partner in D. Colton & Company, with his father and elder brother, Daniel Jennings Colton, so continuing until 1865, when Demas (2) Colton withdrew, the sons continuing the business under the old firm name until 1875, when Chester W. withdrew, Daniel J. continuing the business under the name of Colton & Company. D. Colton & Company was one of the pioneer firms of Newark in fine jewelry manufacture, and a very successful one.

Chester W. Colton attended Trinity Episcopal Church, and was a man held in high esteem everywhere. He was progressive, liberal, public-spirited, widely known and well liked. He was quiet in manner, deeply attached to his home and family. He is buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

Mr. Colton married, November 7, 1860, Caroline Stoutenburg West, born in Newark, who there died, February 10, 1906, daughter of John West. She is buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Colton were the parents of four children: Caroline West, a resident of Newark; Mary Bliss, died young; Mary Bliss (2), who also died young; Chester Lee, of Newark, born April 10, 1870, married April 29, 1907, Frances Emilie Eabrey.

JONES, Lieutenant William Henry,

Fallen in the World War.

Every honor that a grateful nation has been able to bestow has been accorded the hosts of American men who left their all to defend the principles of right and

Lieutenant William Henry Jones

justice on foreign fields of battle. The gifts they made will remain forever precious, the lessons they taught will be repeated through generations, and the story of their deeds will stand out in letters of gold on the pages of history. And a nation filled with thankfulness for victory and a deathless gratitude has especial heart place for those who ended brave service with the gift of life, and an abiding brotherhood and sympathy with those at home upon whom the personal loss lies the heaviest. To an officer of the United States army who made the supreme sacrifice in battle with the enemy, this record is dedicated.

William Henry Jones, son of Charles Jones, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1895, and was a boy of five years when his parents came to the United States. He attended grammar and high school in New York City, and then learned the diamond setter's trade with a maiden Lane firm, making this his calling until the entry of the United States into the world struggle. He had watched the progress of the war with keenest interest from the invasion of Belgium, the heroic efforts of his native country to stem the tide that had begun a seemingly irresistible sweep westward, and the procession of events that drew the United States into the conflict, and he at once volunteered for service. He enlisted in Company H, First New Jersey Regiment, and after officer's training was commissioned first lieutenant, assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, of the Twenty-ninth Division. On June 14, 1918, his regiment sailed for France, and Lieutenant Jones was in all of the action engaging the One Hundred and Thirteenth until the battle of Etraye Ridge, in which, while acting as captain of his company and leading his men into the battle, he was killed, October 23, 1918. His comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces, the men of his company as well as his fellow officers, brought to his family and friends the story of a military career without a blemish, of patience and consideration under trying circumstances in billets and on the line, of anxious care for the comfort and safety of his men, and of dauntless courage under enemy fire. A rich heritage, indeed, he left to his family and all who loved him.

William Henry Jones was a member of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, of Newark, and in fraternal relations was identified with Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a young man of high standing in his community, respected for qualities and virtues that often are the attributes only of older men.

Lieutenant Jones married, in New York City, Elsie M. Kochler, of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Eugene Kochler, and there was one child of this marriage, Elsie M.

SIMS, Winfield Scott,

Inventor of Worldwide Fame.

The great European War was largely a contest of high explosives and long range firing, the lengthened range of the artillery and the destruction power of the explosives used being a matter of great surprise to the civilian, who had not kept in touch with the advance made in the last half century along such lines. The development of the submarine and the torpedo had kept pace, but little attention had been paid to them except in military circles, yet as early as 1869 a citizen of Newark, New Jersey, Winfield Scott Sims, began experimenting with a torpedo, which was practically a submarine boat with a cylindrical hull of copper and

conical ends supplied with a screw propeller and rudder. His experiments with the torpedo and his research had given him valuable ideals concerning armament, and when Dan Dudley consulted with him concerning a gun for firing high explosives, he began, in 1894, to experiment with a gun, which should fire heavy charges of dynamite. The first guns completed were sold to the Cuban Junta, each gun weighing less than two hundred and fifty pounds, to be carried and fired from horseback, the shell to carry four pounds of explosive gelatine (the highest explosive then known) a distance of a mile and a half, the explosion destroying everything within a radius of forty feet. These two guns were used in thirty engagements and proved so effective that the Spaniards fled before them at the first firing. Then success brought the patronage of the United States Government, and the Sims-Dudley gun was used with deadly effect during the Spanish-American War. These inventions of Mr. Sims were the forerunners of the present armament used by the combatants on both sides.

Winfield Scott Sims was a son of Captain Lindsay D. Sims, who served in the seminole and frontier wars, having been a soldier in the regular army from 1850 until the outbreak of the Civil War, serving under General Winfield Scott. During that struggle between the States, he was Captain of Company I, Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. The maternal line of descent carries back to the ninth century to Scotch ancestors of military prominence, who served their king with fidelity and zeal. The family home was in New York City, but later the city of Newark, New Jersey, was chosen as a residence and there Mr. Sims passed his useful life.

Winfield Scott Sims was born in New York City, April 6, 1844, died January 7, 1918, at his home on Mt. Prospect avenue, Newark, New Jersey. He was quite small when the family moved to Newark, and there he was educated in the public schools, finishing his high school courses with graduation, class of 1861. He then enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was in the active service of his country during the Civil War, as was his honored father. After his return from the war, the young man served an apprenticeship of two years with the Newark Machine Works, then was with the Manhattan Arms Company, the L. Wright Machine Works, and the Newark Patent Package Company, in charge of the mechanical department of the last-named company. He also later engaged in a real estate and brokerage business, but he was gifted with a mechanical mind and an inventive genius and no business could long hold him. In 1869 he became thoroughly interested in electricity, and prior to 1872 he made several improvements in electro-magnets. In 1872 he built an electric motor of his own invention, intended for use in electric lighting. This motor weighed forty-five pounds, and with it and a battery of twenty one-half gallon Bunsen cells he propelled a sixteen-foot boat with six passengers at a speed of four miles an hour. This was the first practical attempt to move boats by electric power. From the electric boat, which later he perfected and built for the United States Government, the first successful dirigible torpedo boat in the world, he turned to a self-propelling torpedo, and finally evolved a practical torpedo, propelled by electrical power generated by a dynamo-electric machine on shore or on shipboard, and by its means being propelled,

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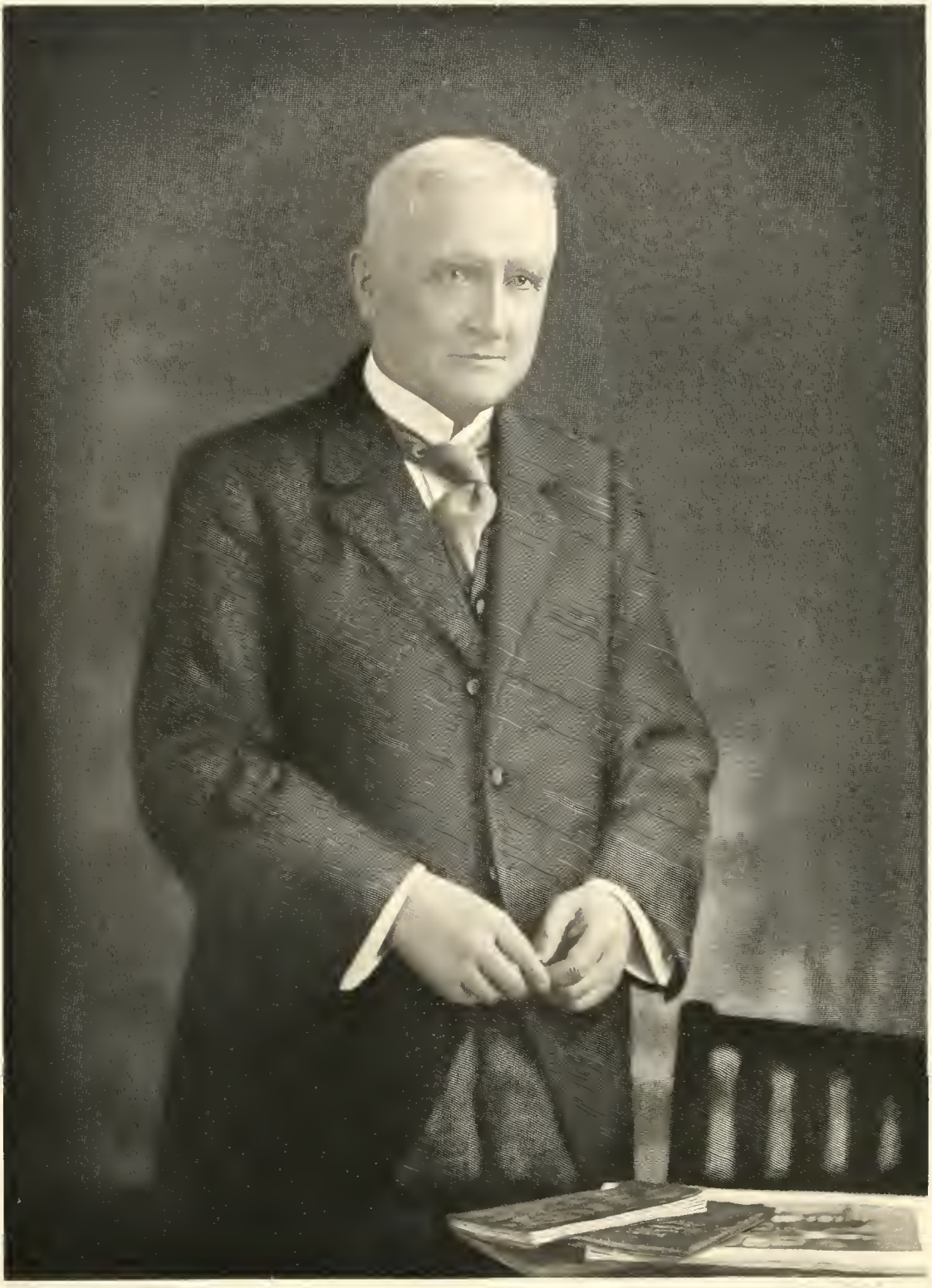

Gilbert Collins

guided and exploded. In 1879 the United States Government pronounced these submarine torpedoes a success and many were purchased by the government.

In 1894 he began experiments on dynamite guns with the result that a gun was invented which would fire the most deadly explosive known with perfect safety to the man firing same, but deadly in its result upon the enemy. This gun was also adopted by the United States Government, and many were built by the Sims-Dudley Defence Company, organized to build and manufacture the inventions of Winfield Scott Sims.

Although Mr. Sims became a national character through his wonderful inventive genius, he continued his home in Newark and until the end of his life continued his interest in inventions, producing many devices of value now in general use. He was a devoted member of the Park Presbyterian Church, and was a highly esteemed member of the Masonic order. His affiliations with that order were with Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Damascus Commandery Knights Templar. His club membership was with the North End. He was a man of high principle and lofty aims, progressive and public-spirited, seeking always to do that which was right and striving for greater usefulness as a citizen and as a man.

Mr. Sims married (first) in 1867, Lida Leek, who died in 1888, leaving two children: Ernest L. and Grace L. Sims. He married (second) Josephine, widow of F. W. French, who survives him, residing at Mt. Prospect avenue, Newark, New Jersey. Their only child was a daughter, Fredericka McHarg Sims.

COLLINS, Gilbert,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Gilbert Collins, the son of Daniel Prentice and Sarah R. Collins, was born on August 26, 1846, in Stonington borough, Connecticut, of English ancestry, which emigrated from England to Massachusetts and thence to Connecticut before 1710. In that year his great-great-grandfather was born in New London, and afterwards moved to the town of Stonington. His son, Daniel Collins, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, having served as a first lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Connecticut Line. His son, Gilbert Collins, was prominent in public affairs, having been frequently a member of the Legislature. These ancestors were all farmers, but Daniel Prentice Collins, son of the last-named and father of the Gilbert Collins of this sketch, became a manufacturer and had an extensive business in the borough of Stonington. He also had business interests in Jersey City. He died in 1862, leaving but a slender estate, which led Gilbert to give up a course at Yale College, where he had matriculated. In 1863 the family moved to Jersey City. In 1870 Gilbert Collins married Harriet Kingsbury Bush, a daughter of John O. Bush. Six children were the fruit of this marriage: Walter, who died November 11, 1900, at the age of twenty-eight years, a lawyer of marked ability and great promise, practicing in Jersey City; Blanche and Marjorie who are still living; and three who died in infancy. Mrs. Collins died on May 15, 1917. Gilbert Collins died in Jersey City on January 29, 1920. These facts concerning Gilbert Collins' ancestry and family are of signal significance in any consideration of his life. His character was a compound of courage, pa-

tience, resourcefulness and fine intelligence. He seems to have been endowed with all the good qualities of his ancestry and to have turned them to maximum account by a tireless industry and application.

On settling in Jersey City, Mr. Collins read law with Jonathan Dixon, then a rising lawyer there, and afterwards, until his death in 1906, a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. After Mr. Collins' admission to the bar, which took place in 1869, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Collins formed a partnership, which lasted until Mr. Dixon's appointment to the bench in 1875. Thereafter, Mr. Collins formed a partnership with Charles L. Corbin, and later with William H. Corbin, under the firm name of Collins & Corbin. Charles L. Corbin was a man of the very highest attainments in the legal profession, and William H. Corbin was a sound lawyer and splendid business man. This partnership was interrupted by the appointment of Mr. Collins a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, in 1897, but was reëstablished in 1903, upon his resignation therefrom, and continued, with changes in its membership, until the death of Mr. Collins, and still continues under that name. Mr. Collins has lived a life of most varied richness. He has touched life at many points and always fruitfully. He brought to the performance of the duties of every task which he undertook a tireless energy and a resourceful and profound intelligence. He did not confine himself, as so many professional men do, to "treading the shadowy thoroughfares of thought," but mingled largely in the public affairs of his time. In 1884 he was nominated on the Republican and Citizens' Association tickets for mayor of Jersey City. The city had seldom elected a Republican mayor, but Mr. Collins carried the city by a pronounced majority and conducted a very satisfactory administration. He was a staunch champion of the city's rights in many controversies with large financial interests and displayed a wide knowledge of public matters and a fine facility in their administration. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that renominated President Harrison in 1892. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector-at-Large in 1912, and ran on that ticket, in the overwhelmingly Democratic county of Hudson, for Senator and Congressman, but was not elected to any of these offices. So conspicuous was his desirability and fitness for public office that he was frequently besought in later years to allow his name to be used in conventions as a candidate for Governor, but he always declined.

Many people seem to entertain the notion that it is unwise to appoint to judicial positions men who have loomed large in political life, but in the case of Mr. Collins it was not so much a politician who had been made a judge as it was a judge who had spent a little time in politics. As a participant in political affairs, Mr. Collins always displayed a fine dignity, a sterling honesty, and a high regard for the public interest. As a justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Collins was peculiarly in his element. Before going on the bench he had had a large and varied practice which fitted him to be an ideal judge at Circuit, and such he was. His temperament was judicial, his mind was quick and alert, his legal learning was sound and accurate. He not only achieved a high judicial reputation, but won the love and respect of the people of the whole State, and when he retired from the bench to resume the practice of the law, he was held in such

high esteem by the bar that they gave a dinner in his honor to which flocked all the leading members of the bar of his own State and many of the leaders of the bar from neighboring States. His judicial opinions are models of clearness, brevity and precision. They all bear the peculiar stamp of his mind; they are thorough without being prolix, exhaustive without being exhausting; they are not essays on the law, but clear and concise applications of legal principles to the facts in dispute.

At the bar he was easily the best loved of its members. He was the idol of the young lawyers, and the admiration and despair of the old. The scope of his work was tremendous, yet his clear grasp of the facts in each case, and of the law applicable thereto, was as accurate as if he had only one case to try and infinite time for its preparation. Yet he never seemed too busy to place his knowledge and wisdom at the disposal of the young men who sought his counsel in ever-increasing numbers. His practice was enormous, and a catalogue of the cases in which he was engaged during his practice would read like an index to the law reports of the State. His dexterity as a trial lawyer and his soundness as counsel were proverbial and the bar of the State lost its brightest ornament when he passed away. He took a very active part in the business and social life of his city. He was a member of numerous clubs and director in several corporations. Wherever he was he was never a null figure. His nature was bright and pleasing in the extreme. In manner he was gentle and urbane, and his capacity for friendship and love was boundless. At the bar, on the bench, and in public life, he was a man of extraordinary capacity and personality; in society and in his home he was a constant spring of light and joy; and the record he leaves of a life of faithfulness and fullness constitutes his enduring monument.

VAN WINKLE, Peter Sip,

Honored Citizen.

Van Winkle is a name that carries on back to the olden days and stirs memories of the first settlers of the Hudson Valley into being. Not only were the Van Winkles an ancient Dutch family, but in the line of Peter S. Van Winkle they were veteran grocerymen of Jersey City, men of strong business ability and community builders.

The first syllable of the name Van, found so often in early Dutch names in this country, is equivalent to the English "of" or "from," and surnames were made by adding Van to the place of birth or late residence, thus Peter became Peter Van Winkle. Another form of surname was found by the addition of "sen," son of, and "se," daughter of, thus Peter, son of Peter, became Peter Petersen.

Jacob D. Van Winkle, of the fifth generation of the Van Winkle family, and grandfather of Peter S. Van Winkle, was the proprietor of a grocery store at what is now Bergen square and Academy street, Jersey City, and there conducted a successful business. When finally he withdrew, he was succeeded by his son, Jacob Van Winkle, who, in the same location, and under the same firm name, continued the business for many years. Then he, too, passed on, and a third generation came into control of the business. It is of a foremost representative of that generation, Peter S. Van Winkle, that this review deals, and of him it can truthfully be said that his long life was spent honorably and wisely; that his influence on

the business life of his community was beneficial, and that he left the world the better for his having lived in it. Jacob D. Van Winkle married Ann Vreeland, and they were the parents of Jacob, of whom further.

Jacob Van Winkle, son of Jacob D. and Ann (Vreeland) Van Winkle, succeeded his father in the grocery business at Bergen square and Academy street, Jersey City, and was a successful business man. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He married Maria Sip, also born in the Bergen district, daughter of Garrett Sip, and granddaughter of Peter Sip, who was the first judge of old Bergen. Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle died in old Bergen, and are buried in the Bergen Avenue Cemetery in Jersey City. They were the parents of six children: Elizabeth Ann, married Lewis Brigham, a lawyer of Jersey City, both now deceased; Peter Sip, of further mention; Daniel, who resides in Jersey City; Mary Jane, died unmarried; Edward, deceased; Clarence, deceased.

Peter Sip Van Winkle, son of Jacob and Maria (Sip) Van Winkle, was born at the old Sip homestead in the Bergen district, March 16, 1837, and died August 28, 1907. He was educated in local schools, and began his business career as clerk in his father's grocery store. He continued his father's assistant for several years until the latter retired, then succeeded to the ownership and management, acquiring the business by purchase. He continued at the head of this ancient business, bringing to the prestige gained while under the management of the two former generations all the modern methods and improvements in merchandising. He became one of the best known grocery men of the city, and ranked with the substantial men of Jersey City. In 1892 he retired, selling out the business completely, new names and faces succeeding where Van Winkles had reigned so long. He knew no other business during his long and active life, going in when a minor and always devoting his entire time and ability to its development after becoming its head. He lived a quiet, retired life at his Jersey City home from his retirement in 1892 until his death in 1907, and there enjoyed to the full the rewards of his well-spent life. Always a man of quiet, home-loving tastes, love of home and family grew with the years, and with his excellent, devoted wife he spent a happy old age. The Van Winkle home was noted for its open-handed hospitality, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle were greatly beloved by a wide circle of true friends.

Mr. Van Winkle was a Republican in politics, a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and was held in high esteem as a man of sterling character and Christian devotion. He and his wife were interested in church work and were members of the same church. Their married life covered a period of forty-five years, and happiness and contentment ruled in the Van Winkle home, No. 11 Tonnele avenue, Jersey City, which is now occupied by Mrs. Van Winkle. Mr. Van Winkle's remains were interred in Bay View Cemetery, Jersey City.

Peter S. Van Winkle married, December 24, 1861, Cathalena Vreeland, born in the old Bergen section, daughter of George and Catherine (Newkirk) Vreeland, and sister of Oliver Perry Vreeland, the well known banker of Greenville, now a part of Jersey City. The Vreelands are also an ancient Dutch family of Hudson county, the founder of the family, Michael Jansen Vreeland, settling in Communipaw in 1646. Mrs. Van Winkle is a lady

of gentleness, refinement and culture, a faithful member of the Dutch Reformed church of Jersey City, and a long time active member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, and its president for twenty-five years. Charming in her personality, she has endeared herself to a wide circle of friends, and like that of her honored husband, her life is worthy of emulation.

BEAUMONT, John Koster,

Fallen in the World War.

In those last weeks of furious fighting in France, when the superiority of the American soldier in open field fighting was plainly shown and Germany tasted complete defeat, many brave boys gave up their lives with their faces to the foe, the unavoidable price of the victory of right. Among the gallant Americans who made the supreme sacrifice to establish the reign of justice was John Koster Beaumont, of Nutley, New Jersey. He was a National Guardsman, a volunteer for service, and served in Company A, 113th Regiment, 29th Division. He was a son of John J. and Amelia (Mulke) Beaumont, his father an employee of the New York elevated railroad for forty years, his mother deceased, only surviving her son one month, dying November 1, 1918. John J. Beaumont is a resident of Nutley, New Jersey.

John Koster Beaumont was born at Elizabethport, New Jersey, September 1, 1898, died in action in France, killed by machine gun fire, October, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of New York, his parents having moved to that city, which was long his home. He learned the machinist's trade in New York and became an expert worker in metal, following his trade until his enlistment. After moving to New Jersey he enlisted in the New Jersey National Guard and when the United States declared war on Germany he enlisted for foreign service. He went to France with Company A, 113th Regiment, 29th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, attaining the rank of corporal. He saw hard service in the many drives and in the Argonne fighting met his death, the regiment sustaining heavy losses from the machine gun nests they were clearing out. The Blue and Gray emblem was borne no more gallantly into battle than it was worn by John K. Beaumont, whose death in action forms a part of the glorious history of the 29th Division. In training, in barracks, and on the field he proved himself a good soldier, as in civil life his quiet and industrious habits had been the sign of the good citizen. Death on the field of battle cut short a life of promised usefulness, but in his death in defence of honor and justice there is the sense of achievement completed, consecrated and crowned.

LUNGER, Augustus Van Nortwick,

Government Postal Official.

The passing of Augustus Van Nortwick Lunger on October 31, 1913, was a sundering of not only close family and social ties, but of business associations which had existed for forty-seven years. Mr. Lunger entered the United States Railway Mail Service a young man of twenty-one, and completed a record of efficiency and zealous devotion to duty unexcelled in the history of the department. He was widely known in Newark, New Jersey, and in Northern Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, his memory is warmly shielded as that of a loyal brother, and among the honored names of the past masters of that ancient institution is that

of Augustus V. N. Lunger, who served Northern Lodge, No. 25, as worshipful master during the year 1887. He was a son of John Bodine and Lydia (Jones) Lunger, his father a contractor and builder of Asbury, New Jersey.

Augustus V. N. Lunger was born in Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, August 26, 1845, and died in Newark, New Jersey, October 31, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of Asbury, and was variously employed until April 21, 1866, when he received his first appointment to a position in the United States Railway Mail Service. He was advanced in rank as he grew in years and experience, and in course of time became most expert in mail handling ability and in his knowledge of mail routes and connections, rail, stage and steamer, having had no superiors. He continued in the mail service for forty-seven years, and for a continuous period of forty years had the wonderful record of not being absent from his post of duty for even a single day, not of course counting in vacations or days regularly "off duty." He served the government faithfully and well, winning the high regard of department officials and associates. He held responsible positions in the service, and as years increased he was given the preference that attaches to veteran honors.

Mr. Lunger was too young and in too delicate a condition of health to enter the army during the Civil War, but his four brothers were in the service during the entire war period, one of the brothers, Amos, father of John B. Lunger, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York (now, too, deceased), died just before the war ended. The other brothers were: Captain Frederick, Isaac and William R. Lunger.

After his marriage, Mr. Lunger settled in Newark, New Jersey, his residence at the time of his death. He was a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, and after passing the various stations was chosen master of the lodge in 1887. He was highly regarded by his brethren of the order, and when he retired from office carried with him the tangible evidence of that regard in the form of a handsome past master's jewel. He was a member of the Past Masters' Association. Masonic memorial services were held at his home on Sunday evening following the death of Mr. Lunger, the funeral services being held at his residence, No. 647 Parker street, Rev. Frederick W. Lewis, pastor of Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, and Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., editor of "The Independent," officiating.

Mr. Lunger married, in Newark, May 16, 1871, Mary Elizabeth Guyer, daughter of Henry and Ernestine M. (Kirchner) Guyer. Children: Augusta, born February 5, 1873, died December 5, 1899; Waldo Guyer, born November 28, 1876; Edith, born May 26, 1878; and Ernestine, born November 15, 1884. Mrs. Lunger survives her husband. The daughters are members of Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, her son a communicant of the Episcopal church.

EBERHARDT, Ulrich,

Manufacturer, Man of Fine Character.

In the development of the manufacturing world of Newark, none occupied and performed a more prominent and enterprising part than Ulrich Eberhardt. Born in the village of Mettlin, Canton of Turgau, Switzerland, December 4, 1841, his boyhood days were spent there, and his early education obtained in its schools. The family was of noble ancestry, being

Ulrich Bonnell

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related to Count Ulrich Eberhardt, of Würtemburg, Germany. They were not endowered with the possession of great worldly wealth, and the father of young Ulrich, believing the New World offered better opportunities for advancement of wealth and happiness, emigrated to the United States when his son, Ulrich Eberhardt, was about ten years of age. The emigration was attended by a fatiguing trip by wagon to Havre, France, and thence by passage on a sailing vessel, the voyage taking forty days.

The family located at Newark, New Jersey, and to help support the same, young Ulrich was obliged to earn a livelihood by stripping tobacco. This precluded the possibilities of his attending a day school but, with ambitious perseverance that won the success of his later years, he determined to supplement the education he had obtained in his native land by attending the Newark evening schools, where he rapidly acquired a knowledge of the English language and its literature. He possessed a natural tendency for mechanics, and upon reaching his majority he determined to devote his life to mechanical pursuits. With this end in view he obtained employment as operating engineer in the Ward Rule Works in Newark. This position did not give him the opportunity for a thorough knowledge of the science of mechanics; he therefore apprenticed himself for a period of three and a half years to Ezra Gould, who was running a small machine shop in Newark. Mr. Gould had established this shop in 1833, and though Mr. Eberhardt's compensation was only three and a half dollars a week, he applied himself with such industry and enthusiasm that before the expiration of his apprenticeship he was made foreman of the shop. Mr. Eberhardt entered upon his duties with a determination to guard and shield the interests of his employer, and throughout his career as an employee he never deviated from that principle. The business was first started in the Hendenberg Works, in a sixteen feet square room, but was finally removed to New Jersey Railroad avenue, which is its present location.

Mr. Eberhardt's qualities of leadership and organization proved invaluable, and this being recognized by Mr. Gould, in 1877 he rewarded his efforts by making him a partner and the firm of Gould & Eberhardt was formed. This inspired him with more confidence in his ability, and he inaugurated new and progressive methods of manufacturing that brought increased prosperity and established the firm's reputation as the most complete designers and manufacturers of high-class machine tools. This fact ultimately extended not only throughout the United States, but also became world-wide. Mr. Gould in 1890 retired from the firm, Mr. Eberhardt acquiring complete control of the business, which was subsequently incorporated; he became president of the corporation and was the controlling spirit until the time of his death. Under his direction special attention was paid to the manufacture of machine tools, particularly automatic gear cutting machinery, Shapers and Upright drill presses, and in these lines great progress was made. At the first demand for American tools from Europe, the Eberhardt machines were received with great favor, and a very large export business was established. The increase in business necessitated greater facilities for manufacturing, and here Mr. Eberhardt displayed his genius by reconstructing the entire building plant, making it a modern steel structure, which was accomplished without interferring with

the machine shop during the period of building operations.

Mr. Eberhardt took unusual interest in his employees, and he was instrumental in placing young men in positions that developed their careers of great usefulness. He was always fair-minded in respecting the rights of those in his employ, and in consequence he never experienced the unpleasantness of a strike. He was a man of distinguished appearance, possessing remarkable executive ability and personal magnetism. Though deeply engrossed in his business affairs, he was a man of public spirit, always taking a lively, unpretending and quiet interest in local and State affairs. The education of the young always interested him, and he gave particular attention to the advancement of the Newark Technical School and similar institutions elsewhere, as he believed future generations would be benefitted by technical education. His widow, after his death, furnished an educational room in the Young Men's Christian Association building in Newark, which was dedicated to his memory. His charities were bestowed without ostentation, and were unknown to all except himself and their recipients. He was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, also a contributor to the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, but contributed largely to the Sixth, there being a chapel erected to his memory by that church, named Eberhardt Chapel. He also contributed a room in the Young Men's Christian Association building. His death occurred March 31, 1901, being survived by his widow, Emeline T. (Hudson) Eberhardt, and seven children: Frederick L., Mrs. Emma N. Craig, Ulrich, Jr., Mrs. Ermonce V. Henry, Ezra Gould, deceased; Henry Hudson, deceased; and Henry Ezra. Since his death his sons have conducted the business, they being officers of Gould & Eberhardt.

The news of the death of Mr. Eberhardt was received with profound sorrow, not alone by these with whom he was surrounded in his home city, but those who knew him intimately or had business transactions with him for many years prior to his death. They were greatly shocked and grieved. Numerous letters of condolence, eulogizing him for his uprightness and business probity was received from the machinery trade, his customers everywhere, all agreeing his death was an immeasurable loss to the business community.

VANDER VEER, Francis Squier,

Man of Affairs.

A descendant of one of the oldest families of Dutch origin, Mr. Vander Veer was born December 5, 1869, in Somerville, New Jersey, son of William L. and Elizabeth (Squier) Vander Veer.

His American ancestor was Cornelius Janse Vander Veer, who came to this country from Alkmaar, a province in the north of Holland, in 1659. He purchased a farm in Flatbush, and married Tryntje, daughter of Giles Jansen and Elsje (Hendrick) de Mandeville. Children of Cornelius Janse Vander Veer: Cornelis Cornelisen; Noeltje, who married Daniel Polhemus; Dominicus, of whom further; Jan, Jacobus, Michael, Maria, Hendrikje, Jacoba, and Pieter.

(II) Dominicus Vander Veer, second son and third child of Cornelius Janse and Tryntje Giles (de Mandeville) Vander Veer, was baptized in the church at Flatbush, Long Island, November 16, 1679. He served as sheriff of Kings county in 1736, and was apparently a man of con-

siderable importance in town and county affairs. He married (first) Jannetje ———, and (second) February 7, 1702, Maria Margreta Northelyck, or Van Ortick, and from this union were born eleven children, of which number Jacobus was the third.

(III) Jacobus Vander Veer, eldest son and third child of Dominicus and Maria Margreta (Northelyck or Van Ortick) Vander Veer, was baptized in the church at Flatbush, Long Island, December 10, 1721. He married Femmetje Stryker, of Raritan, May 25, 1735, and they were the parents of seven children.

(IV) Ferdinand Vander Veer, fourth son of Jacobus and Femmetje (Stryker) Vander Veer, was born in 1740, and died February 22, 1772, in New Jersey. He married, about 1760, Rebecca Ten Eyck, who was born October 10, 1744, and their eldest child was Henry.

(V) Henry Vander Veer, son of Ferdinand and Rebecca (Ten Eyck) Vander Veer, was born August 14, 1761. He was a farmer and also a blacksmith, and resides on the Raritan river near Somerville. The records also show that he was an officer in the Revolution. He married Eleanor Sutphen, and their third son was Cornelius Vander Veer, of further mention.

(VI) Cornelius Vander Veer, third son of Henry and Eleanor (Sutphen) Vander Veer, was born April 10, 1802. He was a farmer on the paternal homestead near Somerville, where he died, December 21, 1858, in his fifty-seventh year. He married Elizabeth Emma Leupp, April 8, 1834, and their eldest child was William Leupp Vander Veer, of further mention.

(VII) William Leupp Vander Veer, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Emma (Leupp) Vander Veer, was born October 3, 1835, at Finderne, New Jersey, and for several years after reaching maturity he was engaged in farming on the old homestead. Later he conducted a hardware store at Somerville and for the last thirty-five years of his life was agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the Jersey City terminal. He carried out the large responsibilities of this position with ability, living a very busy life, with only a four days' vacation during this entire period. He married Elizabeth Squier, and they were the parents of a son, Francis Squier, of further mention.

(VIII) Francis Squier Vander Veer, son of William Leupp and Elizabeth (Squier) Vander Veer, was born on the homestead in Somerville, New Jersey, which is still his present home. He attended the public schools of Somerville until he was sixteen years of age, when he left to accept a position with the Passaic Zinc Company, now known as the New Jersey Zinc Company. For a time he served in the office of the accountant, subsequently becoming cashier, and in 1909 he became secretary to the president of the corporation, Mr. S. S. Palmer, acting in this capacity until 1913, when Mr. Palmer died. For the following two years Mr. Vander Veer continued with his former employer's estate until it was finally closed. Mr. Palmer had conducted an extensive investment business which he turned over to his secretary, who has continued to manage this very responsible position to the present time, with offices in New York City. He handles many large estates representing many millions of dollars in value, and his continuation of this responsibility certifies to his integrity and to sound business ability.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Vander Veer takes a lively interest in this organization, and everything that makes for

civic betterment finds in him a loyal supporter. He has served as member of the Board of Education, State Guard, fire department, treasurer of Red Cross drives, and various civic activities. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and is senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, Somerville.

Mr. Vander Veer married, June 5, 1895, Katherine Dunnington Wilson, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hunt and Katherine (Dunnington) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Vander Veer are the parents of three children: Katherine Dorothy, born March 22, 1896; Francis Wilson, born July 2, 1900; and Evelyn, born December 3, 1904. In 1907 Mr. Vander Veer built a residence at Somerville, New Jersey, and it is here that the family reside.

KELLERS, Henry L.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Twenty years have elapsed since the tragic death of Henry L. Kellers, of Jersey City, on the lawn of his friend's residence in Pennington, where with his wife he had gone to spend a week-end, a deadly stroke of lightning ending his useful career, at the age of forty-five years. He had been a resident of Jersey City for twenty-two years, from 1878-1900, and at the time of his death was secretary and treasurer of the Eagle Brewing Company of Jersey City, and president of the United Brewers' Association of New York and vicinity. Mr. Kellers had prominently figured in the public life of Jersey City, and as a member of the water board and finance board, had compiled a record marked by fidelity to duty and strong desire to transact public business as he would his own, regardless of political considerations. He was a man of friendly social disposition, and won friends everywhere.

Henry L. Kellers was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 21, 1855, died at the country lodge of his friend, Colonel J. A. Kunkle, at Pennington, New Jersey, July 6, 1900. He attended Brooklyn public schools until fifteen years of age, then entered St. Francis Xavier College, New York, whence he was graduated in the class of 1875. His first position was with the Roach Iron Ship Building Company, of Chester, Pennsylvania, 1875-1878, and at the termination of that period, he moved to Jersey City, New Jersey, where his after life was spent. He became bookkeeper for Lembeck & Betz, brewers, of Jersey City, and continued in that relation to the firm until it incorporated as the Eagle Brewing Company, when he was elected secretary and treasurer. He was a capable business man, exact and careful, and very highly esteemed by his business associates.

Mr. Kellers was a Democrat in politics, but of very independent tendencies, numbering his many friends among those of both parties. He never sought political office, but by appointment of Mayor Wauser, served Jersey City in purely business position, first in April, 1894, as a member of the street and water board, under authority of a new law passed that year, and after a year's excellent services, was appointed, in 1895, to the finance board, a post he filled for two terms of two years each. He was a member of the Hudson County Democratic Association; the Palmer Club; the Arion Singing Society, and Hoboken Quartette Club. Both he and his wife were members of St. Boniface Catholic Church, of Jersey City.

Mr. Kellers married, in 1880, Caroline (Carrie) Becht, of Brooklyn, New York.

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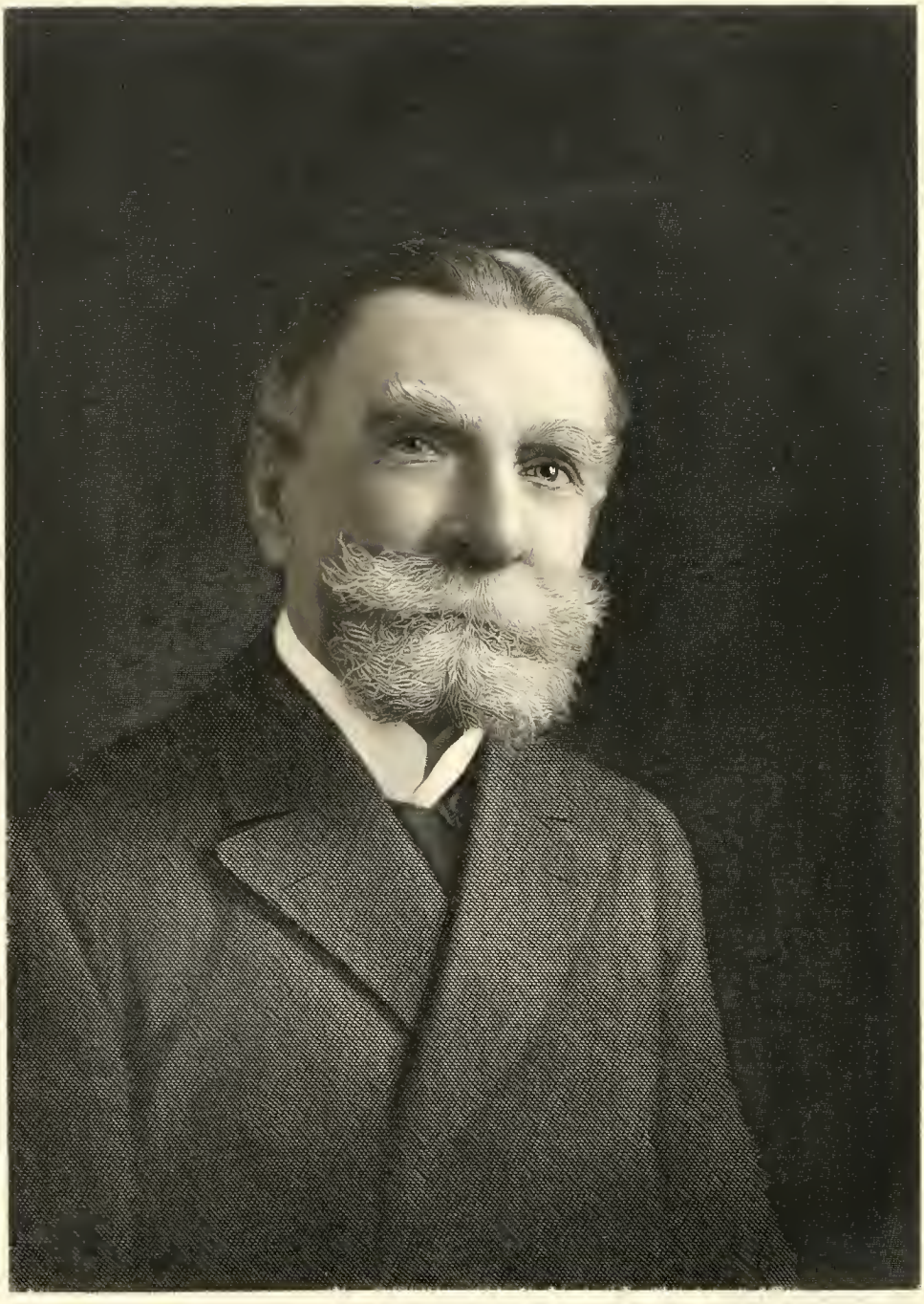

L. V. Leary

He was a man of domestic, home-loving tastes, and his beautiful home, which he built at the corner of Bentley avenue and the Boulevard, Jersey City, was the abode of hospitality and comfort. Both he and his wife were interested in good works, and in charity one vied with the other in helpfulness. Integrity was the keynote to the character of Henry L. Kellers, and the sterling quality of his manhood won him warm and enduring friendships. He was buried in Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City. Mrs. Kellers survives her husband and still resides at the home, built early in their married life, on the Boulevard, Jersey City.

FEAREY, Frederick Tysoe,

Business Man, Esteemed Citizen.

Frederick Tysoe Fearey was born in Newark, New Jersey, on September 18, 1848. In 1896 he married Miss Bertha Louise Kittel, who died January 8, 1918, at Coronado, California. Mr. and Mrs. Fearey were the parents of three children: Louise Kittel, who died in babyhood; Marie-Louise, now Mrs. Haviland Hull Platt; and Geraldine Kittel Fearey.

His father, Isaac Fearey, was a man of unusual character and ability. In England he was a shoe manufacturer. He came to the United States with his entire family in 1842, and later invented a rubberized cloth that is still used in the manufacture of arctics, and a machine for sewing shoes.

In 1861 Frederick Tysoe Fearey found himself at the age of thirteen the "man of the family," his brothers and his father having enlisted in the army. He felt his responsibility keenly. The privations necessary during and following the war made it impossible to get a more complete education than that afforded by the Newark grammar and night schools and a business college.

Until 1905 Mr. Fearey's business interests were centered in Newark. He was traveling auditor for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Later he established, at No. 182 Market street, a general ticket office, representing all the railroads entering Newark and the coastwise steamship lines. He organized a messenger service, the first telephone exchange in Newark, and the Newark District Telegraph Company. In 1889 the Continuous Rail Joint Company of America was incorporated. The products of the company were introduced and successfully used throughout the United States, and highest awards were won at the Paris Exposition in 1900, at Buffalo in 1901, and at St. Louis in 1904. In 1905 two other companies were merged with the Continuous Rail Joint Company, and the new organization, known as the Rail Joint Company, opened its office in New York City. Mr. Fearey was president of this company from 1905 to 1916 when he retired, but he retained a directorship and was actively interested in the company's problems until his death.

Mr. Fearey was a quiet man, exceedingly kind, and possessing a delightful sense of humor. He was a warm friend of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, giving the association financial support, and aiding young men by friendly word and substantial assistance to make a start in business life. He served the Peddie Memorial Church as trustee and was loyal in his attendance to that church until his death on January 2, 1920.

GERTH, Theodore J.,

Business Man, Financier.

In the full prime of a splendid manhood, Theodore J. Gerth, merchant and well known business man of Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, passed to his reward, leaving a record of a life untainted by unworthy motive or deed. His years, fifty-seven, were spent in Newark, and from youth he was connected with the business life of the city, beginning with his father's meat market, and continuing a manufacturer and merchant until his death. He was successful in all his business undertakings, and ranked with the prosperous business men of the city. Honesty and uprightness marked his career, and the sterling quality of his character was thoroughly proven. He took a deep interest in Newark, and several of the well known institutions of the city claimed him as director. He made his home with a devoted sister, Mrs. Charles A. Lehmann, at No. 1030 Broad street, Newark, and was laid at final rest in Fairmont Cemetery.

Theodore J. Gerth was born February 7, 1861, and died in Newark, New Jersey, June 30, 1918. After school years were over, he became associated with his father in the butcher business and there became familiar with business methods. His next position was with the Riley-Klotz Manufacturing Company on Mulberry street, Newark, makers of metal novelties. He became a member of that firm and spent several successful years in manufacturing before entering the mercantile field. He finally became a member of The Goerke Company, merchants of Newark, and until 1916 was a member of that well known dry goods house. In 1916 he withdrew from the company, and became treasurer of the Goerke-Kirch Company, proprietors of a large department store in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in that relation he continued until his death. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Gerth was treasurer of the Dime Savings Institution, director of the Merchants' Bank, and director of the National Bank at Irvington. His clear, normal and well balanced mind was of inestimable value to these boards of directors, and his opinions always carried weight with his associates. His business interests are being followed by his nephews, Carl G. Lehmann and Fred T. Lehmann.

Mr. Gerth was of quiet manner and taste, fond of books, art and music, a good conversationalist, and an addition to any circle. He was devoted to his sister, Mrs. Lehmann, with whom he lived, and it was here he was soothed and comforted during his last hours.

FORT, John Franklin,

Lawyer, Statesman.

Governor John Franklin Fort was born in Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 20, 1852, oldest child and only son of the late Andrew Heisler and Hannah A. Fort. For five generations his ancestors were intimately associated with the history of Burlington county. Roger Fort, the pioneer, came from Wales to America in 1677 to escape British persecution of the Quakers. He received a grant of six hundred acres from the British Crown and located his plantation on the banks of the Rancocas, at Hampton Hanover, later known as New Mills, and after 1828 as Pemberton.

Governor Fort was born on the homestead, as was his uncle, George F. Fort, who was Governor from 1851 to 1854.

Another uncle born there was Rev. John Fort, who during the Civil War was was known as a "fighting chaplain."

Governor Fort's great-grandfather, John Fort, served in the Revolution as a private in the Burlington county militia, and his grandfather, Rev. Andrew Fort, founded what is believed to be the earliest established Methodist Episcopal congregation still existing on the Western Hemisphere. The former Governor's father, who died in Mt. Holly at the age of ninety years, served for fifteen years on the Pemberton township committee and as Assemblyman in 1866 and 1867.

Governor Fort received his early education at Miss Nicholson's School in Pemberton, and the Pemberton Academy, where his teacher was Charles E. Hendrickson, later an associate justice of the Supreme Court, who served in that capacity along with his former pupil. In 1869 he was graduated from Pennington Seminary. In the fall of 1869 he entered the law office of Edward M. Paxton, of Philadelphia, next entered the office of Ewan Merritt in Mt. Holly, and to help meet his expenses taught school at Ewanville. He worked also in the office of Colonel Garret S. Cannon, prosecuting attorney of Burlington county, and afterward United States district attorney. He completed his law studies at the Albany Law School, where he graduated.

A few months after he reached his majority, Mr. Fort was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1873, and became a counselor in 1876. Finding it interesting to study the tides of human nature at trial in criminal cases, he occasionally defended men accused of homicide.

He was appointed in 1878 judge of the First District Court of Newark by Governor McClellan, and at the end of his five-year term was reappointed by Governor Ludlow. In 1886 he resigned the judgeship to devote himself to building up his law practice, and for the next ten years declined candidacy for any elective office.

When chosen in 1884 as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Mr. Fort acted independently, voting for George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, for President, until the latter was dropped from the list. He then joined the others in the New Jersey delegation in voting or James G. Blaine. In 1889 he was the chairman of the convention which nominated General E. Burd Grubb for Governor, and toured the State with him. He was also chairman of the State Convention which in 1895 nominated John W. Griggs for Governor, and this compliment was returned in 1907, when Governor Griggs presided at the convention which nominated Mr. Fort for Governor.

In December, 1896, Mr. Fort was appointed by Governor Griggs judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county, and on May 4, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Voorhees to fill a vacancy as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, being reappointed for a full term the following year. His circuits included the courts of Morris, Sussex, Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Union and Hudson counties, and it was while presiding in Monmouth that he directed the legal movement which drove the gamblers out of Long Branch. During the anti-race track gambling crusade he was actively identified with the movement and delivered several addresses.

In 1894 he was appointed by Governor Werts a member of the Constitutional Commission to prepare a plan to reorganize and simplify the State's judiciary system, and six years later was named a com-

missioner for a term of five years to confer with a like commission in every other State to bring about conformation of legislation throughout the Union.

Governor Fort's administration—1908 to 1911—was marked by efforts in the direction of civil service, the enactment of a public utilities bill, the reorganization of the judiciary, abolition and consolidation of State boards, jury reform, removal of municipal officers for malfeasance in office or conviction of crime, direct primary laws, improved automobile laws, employers' liability legislation, conservation of the State's resources and railroad revaluation. When his term expired, the Legislature in 1911, by concurrent resolution, presented to Governor Fort the chair and desk he had used for the previous three years, thus establishing a precedent. After his retirement from the office of Governor he took a trip around the world, returning in August to assume charge of the Conference of Governors, having been named by President Wilson, then Governor, as chairman of the citizens' committee. The conference was held at Spring Lake, and the residents of that place presented a $500 gold watch to him.

When the Republican party was split in 1912, Mr. Fort allied himself with the Roosevelt faction and became one of its leaders. Elected a delegate to the national convention at Chicago he was made one of the Roosevelt floor generals and selected to nominate the Roosevelt candidate for temporary chairman. He was chairman of the mass convention of the Progressive party held at Asbury Park following the nomination of President Taft at the Chicago convention. Later as chairman of the State committee of the Progressive party, he delivered several addresses, but shortly before the election was compelled to give up his campaign activities because of an attack of rheumatism.

Recognized as a practical administrator and a successful conciliator, he was called upon a number of times to serve as a representative of the United States Government in the settlement of difficulties in Latin-American republics. When the affairs in Santo Domingo became complicated in 1914, Mr. Fort was selected by President Wilson as head of a peace commission to investigate conditions in that island. The mission was successful after the former Governor had spent several weeks in Santo Domingo, drawing around him a cabinet of the strongest men in the small republic. Early in 1915 Mr. Fort headed another commission appointed by the administration at Washington to straighten out political and financial troubles of Haiti. He was appointed in February, 1917, to the Federal Trade Commission by President Wilson.

For several years Mr. Fort was a personal friend of President Wilson, and a frequent visitor at the White House, and the President visited him at his summer home in Spring Lake. A sympathetic bond between the two was due to both having served as Governor of New Jersey and each having incurred the enmity of his party's machine.

During his early manhood Mr. Fort contributed in 1874 a series of articles analyzing the constitutional amendments then under consideration. In 1882 he wrote critiques on the then existing financial system in Newark. Later he owned an interest in the Newark "Morning Press." For a time he had an interest in the Lakewood "Times and Journal," of which his son, Leslie R. Fort, was editor, and in 1911 he became the principal stockholder in the company which bought the "Plainfield Press."

Promoted in 1905 from the first vice-presidency of the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Fort served several terms as president, and was a charter member of Orange Chapter. He was an honorary member of the American Whig Society of Princeton University, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Seton Hall College and Dickinson College in 1908, and from Bloomfield Theological Seminary in 1914. At the April term of the United States District Court in 1912 he was designated as foreman of the federal grand jury. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York and East Orange Republican clubs and the Essex Club, and of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Orange.

Before his appointment to the Supreme Court bench, Mr. Fort was identified with many of the banking interests of Essex county. Under his leadership the East Orange National Bank (now the Essex County Trust Company) was organized in 1892. Three years later he became president and served for several years. He was also promoter and afterward counsel of the Security Savings Bank, and for many years a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark. Mr. Fort served as township counsel of East Orange from 1893 to 1896. He had been counsel also for the Lackawanna Railroad and other large interests.

In 1889 the family moved from Newark to East Orange. The former Governor was active for a number of years in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, but later became a member and trustee of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange. He and his family spent several months each year at his summer home at Spring Lake, where he had an active part in community movements. He was president of the Anna May Hospital, Spring Lake, for several years.

On April 20, 1876, Mr. Fort married Miss Charlotte E. Stainsby, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Stainsby, of Newark. Mrs. Fort's father was State Senator from 1883 to 1886, and for fourteen years was a member of the Newark Common Council; also served as president of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners.

Former Governor Fort in July of 1919 went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to deliver an address, when he was stricken with paralysis. He was at the time a member of the Federal Trade Commission, in which body he was held in such high regard that he was elected its chairman, despite his illness. He was unable, however, to attend the further meetings of the commission, and after a short time resigned from the body. His death occurred at his home in South Orange, November 17, 1920.

COLT, Roswell L.,

Man of Great Enterprise.

The Colt family, various members of which were more or less prominent in the early history of Paterson, New Jersey, were the descendants of some of the earliest settlers in this country. Peter Colt, a native of Lyme, Connecticut, had a command in Aaron Burr's expedition to Canada, and was subsequently an aide to General Worcester. When the French under Lafayette and subsequently under Rochambeau came to this country, Peter Colt's knowledge of the French language was on frequent occasions made use of by General Washington in his intercourse with French officers. He was stationed with the French forces at the surrender of

Cornwallis. After the war, returning to Connecticut, he was chosen treasurer of that State, and it was while holding that office that he was induced to come to Paterson at the solicitation of Dr. Elias Boudinot, one of the founders of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, the two men having met some years previous at Boonton, New Jersey.

John Colt, a son of Peter Colt, shared in his father's labors. His son, E. Boudinot Colt, was engaged in the manufacture of duck in the Duck Mill on Van Houten street, and the Essex Mill on Mill street, as late as 1865, the output of his looms enjoying a nation-wide reputation on account of their superiority.

Samuel Colt, a cousin of the foregoing, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 19, 1814, and died there January 10, 1862. In 1827 he ran away from school and shipped as a boy before the mast on a voyage to the East Indies. While so employed he conceived the idea of the revolving firearm which was to make his name familiar in all parts of the habitable globe. Upon his return home he was employed in the bleaching and dyeing department of his father's cotton mill, and was taught chemistry by the superintendent, William T. Smith. After pursuing his studies for some time, he delivered lectures on chemistry in the United States and British America under the name of Dr. Coult. Having accumulated a few hundred dollars, he perfected a model of a revolving firearm he had made in 1829, and secured a patent in 1835. In the same year he formed the Patent Arms Company with a capital of $300,000, and began the manufacture of revolvers in a building in Paterson known to the present day as the Gun Mill. Army officers regarded the invention with distrust, but the advantages of the weapon were shown in the Seminole War in Florida, and the employees of the Gun Mill were working overtime for some months. With the end of the Seminole War came a cessation of orders, and in 1842 the company suspended operations. In 1847 General Taylor demanded from the United States Ordnance Department a supply of Colt's revolvers, and the inventor was ordered to supply one thousand, the price fixed being $28,000. Colt had sold the last of his revolvers to an Indian trader, and was compelled to make a new model to fill the order. The thousand revolvers supplied to General Taylor were made in Whitneyville, Connecticut, after which the factory was removed to Hartford.

Roswell L. Colt, "the greatest of all the Colts," as far as Colt activities in Paterson are concerned, was the younger son of Peter Colt. Early in life he acquired considerable interests in the shipping trade. In the course of his business he became acquainted with Robert Oliver, of Baltimore, one of the wealthiest men in the country, and shortly afterwards married his daughter. After a number of years' residence in Connecticut and subsequently in New York City, Mr. Colt determined to remove to Paterson. He looked the ground over, and then borrowed $150,000 from his father-in-law, with which he acquired real estate holdings in what is at present day Paterson and its vicinity. For many years he was agent for and governor of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures—a body which came into existence primarily through the efforts of the great statesman and intimate friend of Washington, Alexander Hamilton. His family had increased by the addition of ten sons and daughters, and the question arose as to a proper home for all. Mr. Colt favored the small hill on Main street, between Grand and

Ward, the same point which Major L'Enfant had looked upon as the proper central point for Paterson, from which streets and avenues were to radiate or circle. Mrs. Colt objected to this selection, expressing a decided preference for the top of Garret Mountain, from which a magnificent view could be had of all the surrounding country.

Mr. Colt had in the meantime carried out his original plan for a residence. For many months numerous laborers were employed carting soil to the small sandhill which formed the nucleus of what was in after years known as Colt's Hill. Trees and shrubbery were removed from the mountain, and exotic plants of all kinds were crowded into the spacious hothouses. On the plateau on the top, a large mansion was erected in the colonial style, and for years the mansion rivalled in social affairs the best known homes in New York, the large stocks of foreign wines in the cellar doing their share towards promoting sociability. Nearly all the prominent men of the day at some time or other were the guests of Roswell L. Colt. Among the more frequent visitors was Daniel Webster, who in one of his letters speaks in enthusiastic terms of the present of a fine bull he had received from Mr. Colt. There is an interesting story—with no better foundation, however, than tradition—connected with what followed one of Webster's visits. Webster had tarried longer than had been expected in the genial companionship of Roswell L. Colt, and it was late when he arrived in New York, where he had promised to escort Mrs. Webster to Castle Garden to attend a concert in which Jenny Lind was the bright particular star. But Webster got there with Mrs. Webster. When Jenny Lind sang "The Star Spangled Banner," Webster's enthusiastic patriotism asserted itself. He arose in his seat and joined in the chorus. Remonstrances on the part of Mrs. Webster were not heeded. Webster urged the audience to join him, which they did, all rising in their seats. It is a fond belief deeply rooted in the hearts of many people of Paterson and elsewhere that it was this occasion which established the custom of audiences rising at the rendition of the national hymn and joining in the chorus.

The mansion on Colt's Hill was for many years the home of Roswell L. Colt and his four children—Thomas, Roswell, Jr., Morgan G. and Julia, the last named subsequently the wife of DeGrasse B. Fowler. During all these years, Roswell L. Colt practically directed the future of Paterson. His name is attached to numerous deeds of real estate donated for churches, cemeteries and educational purposes; although his principles were thoroughly democratic, he ruled Paterson as an autocrat, for little was done without his consent and assistance and frequently his initiative.

In old views of Colt's Hill, appear two statues, which from a date shortly after the completion of the mansion to the day when Colt's Hill was razed in order that it might no longer retard the march of improvement, these statues stood guard, one on each side of the main entrance to the building. The history of these statues is one of interest. James Thom was born near the birthplace of Robert Burns, April 19, 1802. His parents were poor, and he was set to work in a factory when he was a mere child. He was fond of whittling objects out of wood and, encouraged by the approbation of his fellows, essayed some carving in stone. His talent having been recognized, he was induced to attempt a heroic statue of "Tam O'Shan-

ter," an aged employee in the factory serving as a model. The committee in charge of the erection of the Burns monument at Alloway induced him to make a companion piece, a statue of "Souter Johnnie." The committee exhibited the statues through Scotland, England and Ireland, netting the sum of £2,000, of which Thom received one-half. In a short time Thom had orders for sixteen replicas of the two statues, and soon the population of the British Isles was considerably increased by numerous editions of "Tams and Johnnies" in wood, plaster and various kinds of metals. Thom tried his hand at other subjects, but the result seemed to indicate that he had exhausted the fertility of his genius by his production of the Burns characters. A pair of the statues had been on exhibition for some months in England, when the agent in charge thereof decamped to America. Thom took the next vessel for these shores, and was successful in recovering most of the money due him. His fame as sculptor had preceded him, and he was offered the contract for making the ornamental stonework on the steeple of Trinity Church, which edifice was then rebuilding. He looked about him for suitable material and having found it at Little Falls, within five miles of Paterson, he accepted the offer. It was but natural that he should visit Paterson, and it was just as natural that he should become acquainted with Roswell L. Colt. At his suggestion he made another "Tam and Johnnie" at Little Falls, and these he sold to Mr. Colt. He quickly produced another pair, and these were started on a tour for exhibition. They were shown in New York and Philadelphia; a storm on Chesapeake Bay arrested their triumphant progress, for the vessel containing them foundered, and "Tam and Johnnie" have never been rescued from their watery grave. The work on Trinity Church occupied Thom's time, and, when that was completed, Thom had enough money to purchase a farm near Ramapo, where he spent the rest of his days, his death occurring on April 17, 1850.

"Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie" stood at the entrance to the mansion on Colt's Hill for many years after Roswell L. Colt had passed to the beyond; the mansion was uninhabited, but the people of Paterson were fond of roaming over the grounds, and as a matter of course paying their respects to "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie." School children enjoyed climbing over the statues, and when the use of cameras was no longer confined to studios, "Tam and Johnnie" were numerously photographed. In 1891 preparations were made for the razing of the hill, and it was necessary to find a new home for "Tam and Johnnie." There would have been no difficulty in finding a purchaser, but the owners, Morgan G. Colt and Mrs. DeGrasse B. Fowler, the surviving children of Roswell L. Colt, thought it would be a pity to send them into a country strange to them; the stuff they were made of came from the bowels of the earth near Paterson, and they had certainly been in Paterson long enough to claim citizenship. So the owners of the pair offered them to the Paterson Free Public Library, a gift which was thankfully accepted. They were placed in the vestibule of the library building on the corner of Church and Market streets. But their sojourn there was a short one, for a day of reckoning comes for people who dwell in intimate association with the flowing bowl, even if these people are made of Little Falls sandstone. During the night of February 9, 1902, "Tam and Johnnie" disappeared. That was the

night of the great fire which swept away a large portion of Paterson, including the public library. What became of "Tam and Johnnie" is not positively known. The probability is that between fire, water and falling masonry, they were ushered out of existence with not enough of them left even for the most enterprising coroner to hold an inquest on. There is, however, a story which bobs up occasionally, to the effect that the two statues were not destroyed by fire, but that they were removed by some enterprising citizen who is keeping them in seclusion until such time when no law may call him to account, a story which finds corroboration in the fact that no part of the statues was found in the ruins, although the statues stood near the street, but is almost negatived by the improbability that any person could or would remove in such hours of excitement works of stone weighing several hundred weight each.

STEPHENS, James Pullan,

Leader in Pottery Industry.

James Pullan Stephens was born March 26, 1840, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His great-grandfather, Isaac Stephens, was of English descent and settled in Gloucester county, New Jersey. In the adjutant-general's office at Trenton are two records bearing the name of Isaac Stephens during the Revolutionary War—one certifies that he was an adjutant in the service; the other, that one of the name was a member of Captain Flannigan's company of Gloucester county. Later generations joined the Society of Friends, and no mention of any military service is found in the family history.

Isaac Stephens, of Deptford, married, August 31, 1772, Sarah Woolston. Their son, Isaac Stephens, born September 11, 1780, married Hannah Weatherby, born in April, 1785, daughter of Benjamin and Edith (Smith) Weatherby, who occupied at the time of the fight at Quinton's bridge, during the War of the Revolution, the house said (in Shroud's "History of Salem Families") to have been built by Daniel Smith, Mrs. Edith (Smith) Weatherby's grandfather. The bricks of this house were imported from England.

Isaac and Hannah (Weatherby) Stephens after their marriage resided on Mantua creek, in Gloucester county, and were received into the membership of the Society of Friends at Greenwich meeting. They subsequently removed to Fox Hill farm, in Burlington county, where were born the following children: Ann, married James Pullan, of Cincinnati; Sarah Woolston, married Philip Gray, of Camden; Jacob, married Caroline Speer, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Isaac, of whom further; Hannah, married William Henry Potts. Isaac Stephens and his wife, Hannah, moved to Trenton with their family, about 1830. They lived for some time in what was known as Bloomsbury—the high land overlooking the Delaware, not far north of River View Cemetery. Their daughters kept a day and boarding school for girls. Later the family moved to the house next west of and adjoining the State House grounds, the present site of the Charles E. Green mansion.

Isaac Stephens, son of Isaac and Hannah (Weatherby) Stephens, entered the general mercantile store of Thomas Chew Sterling, in Warren street, at that time the largest in Trenton. In 1832, when past his majority, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, then "the Queen City of the West," most probably influenced by the success of his enterprising brother-in-law, James Pullan, and within a few years became a partner in the mercantile house of Shil-

lito, Burnet & Pullan, then the largest and best known dry goods establishment west of the Alleghenies. In 1839 he married Eliza Pullan, a sister of James Pullan, a former member of the firm. Her father, a wealthy retired woolen manufacturer, came from Addingham, Yorkshire, England, to this country, settling on Bond street, New York City, also owning a country seat on the Bloomingdale road, near Madame Jumel's estate. The Pullan family moved to Ohio to establish the sons in business, and became interested in large enterprises for the development of the country. In 1840 Eliza (Pullan) Stephens died, a few days after the birth of a son, whom they named James Pullan Stephens. The father, Isaac Stephens, married (second) in 1847, Lydia Middleton, of Crosswicks, taking his bride to Cincinnati. After a successful career in the West, he retired from business and returned to his native State. In 1853 he purchased from William G. Cook and Samuel G. Anderson forty acres on the Assanpink creek, building a pleasant home on the site, one of the three houses of that period, the other two being respectively the residences of James Hoy, afterwards occupied by Judge Edward Scudder and Joseph Potts, the latter residence known as the Octagon, later the home of Samuel K. Wilson. He was associated with others in opening Greenwood avenue, and planting on either side rows of ash trees, elms, and maples, extending them as far as the Robert Chamber's property, later in possession of his son, Abner Chambers. He, with Samuel Anderson, opened Chestnut avenue, upon which he planted shade trees and gave it the name which it bears. In connection with the late Hon. Charles Hewitt he opened Kent and Division streets, carefully planting trees on either side to beautify the place. Much of the property has been improved with substantial houses. The large block on the corner of Chestnut and Hamilton avenues, Mr. Stephens, at the close of the Civil War, sold to the State of New Jersey for a Home for Soldiers' Children, now occupied by the State Institution for Deaf Mutes.

Mr. Stephens, although taking no active part in politics, was anti-slavery in his opinions, and a staunch member of the Republican party. He was a prominent and active member of the Montgomery Street Society of Friends. He was one of the founders and one of the large stockholders of River View Cemetery, in which he took great pride and interest in laying out and beautifying. He was also for many years on the board of management of the State Hospital, one of the founders and a manager of Swarthmore College, and a liberal contributor to further its interests until his death, April, 1891.

Isaac Stephens, accompanied by his wife, traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. Those who knew him have the most beautiful memories of the courtesy which characterized his actions. He was always the accomplished gentleman in word and deed, and his courtly greeting was the expression of a kind and sympathetic nature to which the recipient intuitively responded and felt at home. This beautiful nature and manner was inherited from his rarely gracious mother, Hannah (Weatherby) Stephens, who was a recommended minister of the Society of Friends, beloved by all who knew her. Isaac Stephens died April, 1891, and is interred in River View Cemetery.

James Pullan Stephens, son of Isaac and Eliza (Pullan) Stephens, born March 26, 1840, in Cincinnati, Ohio, passed his

childhood and youth there, and was educated at Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. For this institution of learning he always evinced true loyalty and generosity, endowing the library for future usefulness, and donating funds to build a fire-proof book stack room.

In 1861 he came to Trenton to live with his father, and entered the law firm of A. G. Richey, as a student, but the pottery interest, comparatively new and promising in Trenton at that time, attracted his attention, and, having an opportunity of engaging in business with Charles Brearley and William Tams, a partnership was formed under the title of Stephens, Tams & Company, the firm starting with one small kiln on Canal street. After the death of Mr. Tams, the firm was known as Brearley and Stephens. In 1868 it was incorporated as the Greenwood Pottery Company, and gradually enlarged until it has attained its present capacity. The Greenwood China Company was also established in 1890 by James P. Stephens, James Tams and Charles van Syckel, and continues in operation at the present time. The output is hotel china of a special grade and in demand. Mr. Stephens was one of the early secretaries of the Trenton Board of Trade, and also an officer in the Potters' Association in the early years of its existence.

James P. Stephens retained the interest of his father in River View Cemetery, being at the time of his death a stockholder. He was one of the directors of the Trenton Saving Funds Society, and of the Trenton Savings Bank. He was lieutenant and one of the organizers of the Trenton Artillery Company, Charles P. Smith, captain, at the commencement of the Civil War. Mr. Stephens was a zealous advocate of the Republican party. He was liberal in his contributions to charity, and was a man of sound judgment and scholarly attainments. The handsome structure of the new high school stands on desirable property which formerly belonged to Mr. Stephens, and he manifested great interest in its erection.

Mr. Stephens married, November 12, 1863, Mary Williams Sterling, born in Trenton, and educated in Philadelphia. The children were: Isabel Sterling, wife of Charles Sloan van Syckel, son of Judge Bennet van Syckel, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; and Eliza Pullan, wife of Neil Robert Montgomery, son of A. R. Montgomery. The property on Greenwood avenue, laid out and improved by Isaac Stephens, was later occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Charles van Syckel, her husband and their children, making five generations that have occupied the homestead. James Pullan Stephens died suddenly July 8, 1902, at his residence on Greenwood avenue, which he had erected in the year 1873.

Mary Williams (Sterling) Stephens, widow of James Pullan Stephens, was the daughter of James Smith Sterling, who was born March 17, 1812, in Trenton, and Hannah (Williams) Sterling, born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1814, married March 1, 1839.

James Smith Sterling passed his childhood and youth on the old Sterling property on Warren street. At West-town Friends' Boarding School his early education was received, and afterwards for a number of years he conducted the large mercantile business which his father, Thomas Chew Sterling, had established in Trenton, and from which he had retired. He was an ardent Republican, but filled no political office, although often solicited to do so. His kindness and hospitality were proverbial, and unostentatiously he sought those in need of alms and provi-

sions, and liberally supplied their wants. This benefactor of the poor and friendless died in 1864, universally beloved and regretted. His wife, Hannah (Williams) Sterling, was a lineal descendant of Reese Thomas, Jr., and Dr. Thomas Wynne, who was the first speaker of the first Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the physician of William Penn. She was also a lineal descendant of Dr. Edward Jones, through her grandmother, Ann Thomas. These Welsh people occupy a prominent place in the Colonial history of Pennsylvania, all serving in the provincial assemblies, and as trusted advisers of Penn, during the settling of the colony.

DEVINE, Arthur,

Leader in Community Affairs.

The late Arthur Devine, of Newark, was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the hopes of American civic institutions. It is because the free institutions of the young Republic have produced such citizens that one is assured of their continuance, growth, and constant expansion. The careers of such men as he show the possibilities open in a commonwealth like New Jersey to those who possess good business abilities, and the high integrity that informs alike the good citizen and the good business man. His ambition along the worthiest lines, his perseverance, his steadfastness of purpose and tireless industry, all furnish lessons to the young business man of coming generations, and the well-earned success and esteem he gained prove the inevitable result of the practice of these virtues. His whole life was devoted to the highest and best, and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals he made the rule of his daily life. The success he won as a business man never elated him nor caused him to vary from the modest simplicity of his manner. A nature of singular sweetness, openness and sincerity, he probably never had an enemy. But any estimate of his character would be unjust that did not point to the natural ability and keen mental gifts which he improved by daily and hourly use. He succeeded better than the average business man because he had a wider intellectual equipment than the ordinary shrewd business man. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, and his judgment was sound and unerring. He had a strong and dominating personality, and his power over other men was not the result of aggressiveness, but of the momentum of character and strength.

Arthur Devine was a native of Newark, having been born in that city August 3, 1845. His parents, Terence and Ann (Reiley) Devine, were both natives of Ireland. He was sent first to St. Patrick's Parochial School, after which he took a commercial course in the Newark Business College. At the age of sixteen he left school, and a year later went to Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, to take a position he had obtained in the service of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Here he remained for five years, gaining daily in experience, and winning golden opinions from his employers. So greatly was his fidelity appreciated that when he determined to leave the company, and gave notice of his resolution, another position with higher pay was offered as an inducement to remain. This he declined, however, as he had decided to return to Newark and engage in business for himself. He had become attracted by the possibilities in the real estate field, and perceived with

the unerring foresight for which later he became so well known, that an era of phenomenal growth was at hand in the city. That he was correct in his judgment was proved by the outcome, and by the remarkable success which he met from the day he first established his modest real estate office on Broad street. His name soon became associated with the largest real estate operations in Newark and the adjoining country, and it was not long before he won the reputation of being one of the best authorities on real estate valuations in the State. His good sense, fine intuitions, and sterling integrity won him such a place that his counsel was sought by some of the largest and most experienced financiers in the country. In 1879 he moved his office from its original quarters on Broad street to a new location on Market street, where he carried on the business until his death. The last important transaction that involved his professional opinion was the testimony he gave before the board of examiners appointed to select a site for the erection of the proposed new City Hall of Newark. It was recognized that he was the best authority on real estate values in the city, and one of the chief in the State as well. The cross-examination on the witness stand consumed several days, and was commented upon by the examiners with the highest appreciation. It was conceeded at the time that his perfectly explicit and expert testimony did much to clear up the settlement of a question that affected not only the owners of property to be purchased, but the city itself, and his expression of opinion did much to bring the matter to a speedy settlement. His knowledge on this occasion enabled the city to select the site most desirable for the purpose, and his advice was taken and the City Hall erected on the spot he proposed.

Mr. Devine died before the completion of the magnificent structure with the selection of whose site he had been so intimately associated. His connection with that civic enterprise was, however, only one of many of importance in the city whose growth and general upbuilding was throughout his whole career very near to his heart. His intimate knowledge of the subject brought him the name by which he was sometimes jocularly known among his friends—"The Real Estate Encyclopedia of New Jersey." He did much for his native city, which was honored in her son, and he lived to see the results of his hopes and his untiring labors in her behalf. He died April 17, 1901, leaving a widow and six children.

BARBOUR, Colonel William,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The list of public men in New Jersey would be incomplete if it did not contain the name and record of Colonel William Barbour, whose distinguished career was one of usefulness and honor to his city and State. He was one of those restless, energetic business men, whose entire life was an incessant battle, and whose clear brain always brought order out of chaos. It is needless to say that he exerted a great influence on the affairs of his adopted city.

Colonel William Barbour was born in New York City, September 9, 1857, son of Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Warren) Barbour, and a direct descendant of an old and honored family of Paisley, Scotland. John Barbour, one of the early members of the family, removed to Lis-

burn, Ireland, about 1768, there engaged in flax spinning for a number of years, and in 1784 founded what is now the oldest linen thread manufacturing establishment in the world. Thomas Barbour, a descendant of John Barbour, came to the United States in 1840, and was the American agent of the Lisburn establishment until about 1864, when he was joined by his brother Robert (born in Lisburn, Ireland, in 1826, and died in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1892), and the two soon established extensive thread works in Paterson, under the firm name of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company.

Colonel William Barbour obtained his preliminary education in a private school in Newport, Rhode Island, and later attended a boarding school at Peekskill, New York. He then spent three years in Europe to acquire a familiarity with the languages of the Old World—two years in Hanover, Germany, one in Tours, France. Upon his return to Paterson he became an employee of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, one of the leading industries of its class in the world, and was afterwards connected with the various Barbour interests. The company was a success from the beginning, and the thread manufactured by them has attained a world-wide reputation, finding a ready market everywhere. Under the capable management of Colonel Barbour, the business increased to a large extent, gaining new honors with each passing year.

Colonel Barbour's business interests were not confined to the above-named company, of which he was the capable head, as he held a number of offices in other important enterprises, namely: President of the Linen Thread Company of New Jersey, and managing director of the Linen Thread Company, Ltd., in the United States; vice-president and director of the United Shoe Machinery Company; director in the Hanover National Bank, American Cotton Oil Company, Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, Lawyers' Title and Trust Company of New York; Paterson Savings Institution, Paterson, New Jersey; various water companies of New Jersey; governor of the Society of Useful Manufactures of Paterson; president of the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, Paterson, New Jersey.

In 1884, Colonel Barbour was a delegate from New Jersey to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency; and was a delegate from the Sixth District of New Jersey at every national convention after that date until his death, with the exception of 1912, when he was not elected because of his refusal to go as a pledged delegate. He was a close personal friend of President McKinley. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated John W. Griggs for Governor of New Jersey, and after Mr. Griggs' election Mr. Barbour was appointed a member of his personal staff, with the rank of colonel, a dignity that he resigned when Mr. Griggs was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. He was a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Republican, and Merchants' clubs of New York; Hamilton Club and North Jersey Country Club of Paterson, New Jersey; Rumson Country Club, Rumson, New Jersey, and a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York.

Colonel Barbour married, November 8, 1883, Julia Adelaide Sprague, daughter of John H. and Henrietta (Prall) Sprague, of New York City. Children: Thomas, connected with Harvard University; Robert, a graduate of Columbia University; William, Warren, and Fritz K., the latter

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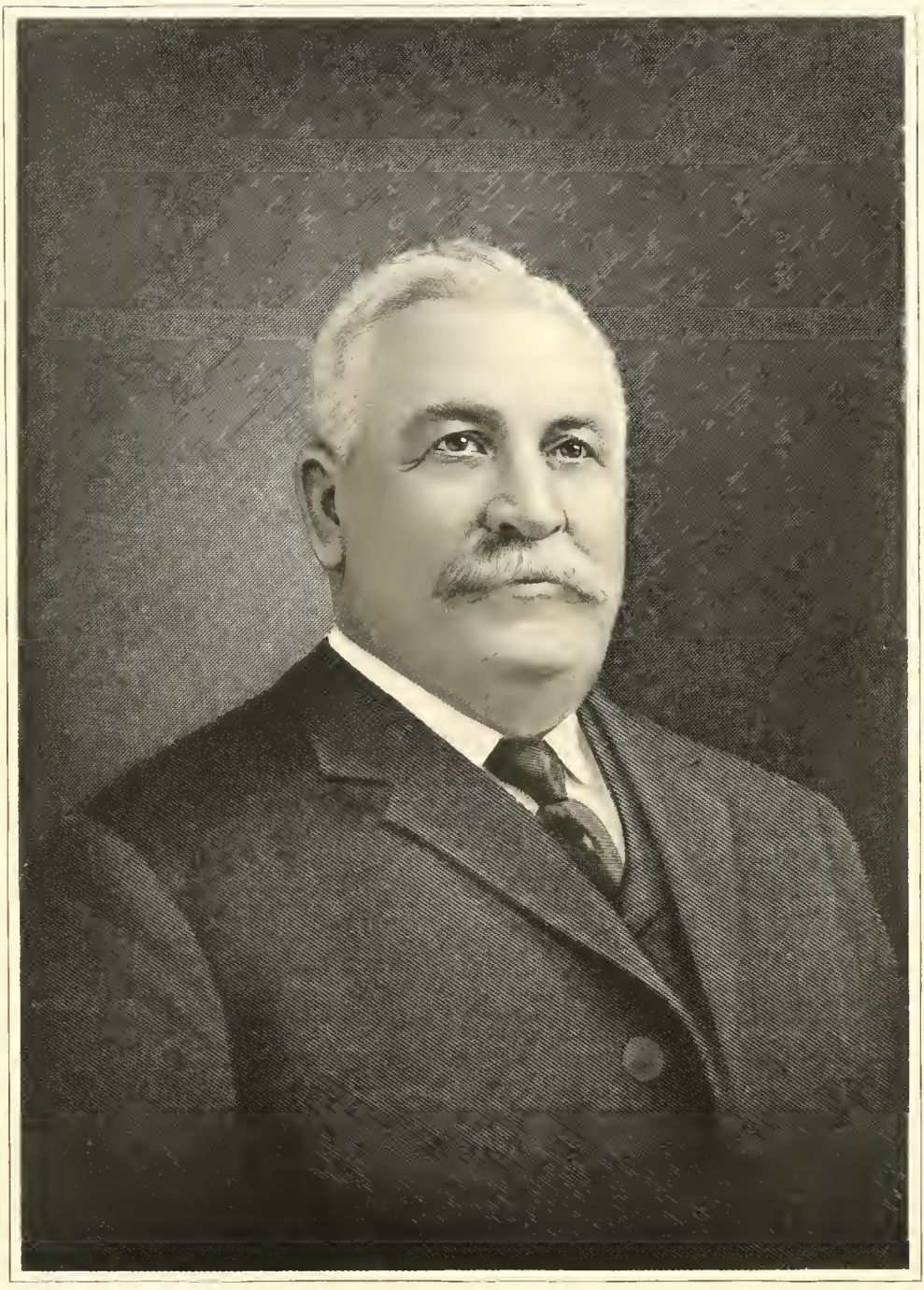

James Christie

three associated with their father in the linen thread business.

It can truly be said of Colonel Barbour that he served with credit, fidelity and distinction in every capacity that he was called upon to fill. He died March 1, 1917.

CHRISTIE, James Alexander,

Business Man, Public Official.

Christie Arms—Argent, a chevron between three wells gules.

Crest—A phoenix rising out of flames proper.

Motto—Malo mori quam foedari. (I had rather die than be debased).

There were many noble traits of character embodied in James A. Christie, which contributed to his success and popularity, but no characteristic was more strongly developed than his love for and devoted interest in his home and family. He was a native son of Newark, New Jersey, and there spent his life, becoming one of the best known contractors of the city; was also prominent in public affairs as a city father, but neither business success nor public eminence won him from his home, which until the end of his useful career was the one great interest of his life.

While himself a Jerseyman, his father, James Alexander (1) Christie, was born in New York State, and his grandfather, Alexander Christie, was born in Scotland. Alexander Christie was a typical Scot in character and disposition, combining in his personality the traits of prudence, caution, energy, loyalty, and thrift, which were strikingly reborn in his grandson, James Alexander (2) Christie, whose life story is herein retold.

Through his maternal grandmother, Sally Morris, Mr. Christie is a descendant of the Morris family, prominent in Colonial Revolutionary days. Robert, Lewis, and Gouverneur Morris (United States Treasurer) were signers of the Declaration of Independence, framers of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Articles of Confederation. It was principally owing to the financial operations of Robert Morris, the distinguished patriot, that the American army was not disbanded by its own act. He superintended the forming of the Bank of North America. Roger Morris, who married Mary Philippse, according to history, is supposed to have rejected George Washington. This Morris family, who came to America with the London Mining Company, owned and operated iron mines at Ringwood, Stirling, and Franklin Furnace; it was at the latter place that Mr. Christie's grandmother was born.

The Scottish name of Christie is of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to be a diminutive of Christian, which was early adopted as a baptismal name. In former times the name seems to have been borne by families tracing their lineage to districts north of the Firth. There was a Fifeshire family of the name, designated of Balchristie, "the town of the Christians." In the same country there are now seated the Christies of Durie, Teases, Findas, and Ballindean. The Durie family have intermarried with the noble houses of Lauderdale and Balcarres. The progenitors of Christie of Bedlay and Petershill appear to have been settled for several generations on Deveronside, on the confines of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. Of this family was John Christie, an enterprising merchant of Paisley, who acquired the lands of Greenhill, Wester Corslet, and others, in Renfrewshire. Colonel Sir Archibald Christie, deputy-governor of Stirling Castle, heir male and representative of Christy of Stenton, East Lothian, claimed to be

the chief of the name, and his claim was certified by the Court of the Lord Lyon of Scotland.

Alexander Christie came from Stirling, Scotland, to the United States, becoming owner of a farm near what is now Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York City, where his son, James Alexander Christie, and daughter, Mary, were born. Afterward he bought a tract of land in Newark, New Jersey, on which he engaged in successful landscape architecture, fruit growing, and farming operations until his death. He was a devoted Presbyterian, and reared his family according to the strictest interpretations of the tenets of that faith. He was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. His daughter, Mary, married Dr. William Elder, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

James Alexander Christie, son of Alexander Christie, the Scotch founder of this family in New Jersey, was born in New York State, but practically his entire life was spent in Newark, New Jersey, his youth being spent at the home farm. He was given a college education (Lafayette College), in accordance with that deeply rooted Scotch custom, that one son at least must go to college, but the young man chose a practical builder's career rather than a profession, and learned the mason's trade, and for a time made that his occupation. Later his love for the farm asserted itself, and he purchased a tract of land and for the remainder of his life was engaged in celery culture. A part of the farm is now occupied by the Ballentine Brewing Company. Both Alexander and James Alexander Christie knew and did business with the elder John Jacob Astor. James A. died in Newark, and left behind him an honored name. He was buried with his father in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. He married Hannah Sanford, of Warwick, New Jersey, and she, too, rests with him in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. She is a descendant of Thomas Sanford, of Rhode Island, 1727. James A. and Hannah (Sanford) Christie were the parents of: 1. James Alexander, whose useful life is the inspiration of this review. 2. Robert. 3. Sanford. 4. John Morris. 5. Sarah Elizabeth, married Arthur Headley. 6. Hannah, married (first) Edward Gilman, and (second) Henry Bauer, of Newark. 7. Mary, married George Sturm, of Newark.

Sanford Arms—Per chevron sable and ermine, in chief two boars' heads couped or.

Crest—A boar's head couped or.

Motto—Nec temere, nectimide. (Neither rashly nor timidly).

James Alexander (2) Christie, son of James Alexander (1) and Hannah (Sanford) Christie, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 8, 1849, and died in his native city, September 27, 1916. He attended and completed the full course of the Chestnut street public school, and after finishing his studies, learned the mason's trade. He followed his trade for a time, then secured an appointment on the Newark police force, serving from twenty-one to thirty years of age, then resigned and returned to his trade as a mason builder. He continued at the mason trade for a short time, then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Arthur Headley, and began business as a contractor. For twenty-four years, until his death, he continued in that line, executing many contracts with the city of Newark in the way of street paving and sewer building. He was one of the best known men in the business, and attained a high degree of success, dying in the very height of success and popularity.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Christie

Christie

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TEMERE NEC
Sanford

Hagemann

took a deep interest in public affairs, and was influential in both city and State politics. He was elected a member of the Newark Board of Aldermen, serving three terms, and also represented Newark in the New Jersey House of Assembly. In both the city and State legislative bodies he was active and useful, serving on many committees, regular and special, and bearing his full share of the work of both. He was intensely public-spirited, and could always be relied upon in support of all forward movements. He was a Free Mason of high standing, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Pythias, and greatly esteemed by his brethren of these orders. In all these activities, business, public and social, he was the upright man of honor, his sterling character reflecting in his every act. He was genial, friendly, and wholesome, quick to respond to the call of those in trouble, and in all things a man to be trusted and admired.

James A. Christie married, in Newark, New Jersey, Emma C. Hagemann, daughter of Charles and Barbara (Schlee) Hagemann, her father and mother born in Alsace-Lorraine, of French and German parentage. Mrs. Christie survives her husband, residing at No. 38 Thomas street, Newark. She is a lady of refined tastes and womanly grace, a member of the Lutheran church, and very capable. With her resides her only child, a daughter, Emma C. Christie, a graduate of grammar, high and normal schools, and a teacher for several years.

Hagemann Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4 or, a fess gules, charged with a trefoil vert; 2 and 3 argent, an eagle displayed sable.

Crest—The eagle of the shield.

Mantling—Dexter—argent and gules, sinister—argent and vert.

TULANE, Paul,

Founder of Tulane University.

Paul Tulane, philanthropist and friend of education, who was eulogized by Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, as the best friend that State ever had, was a native of New Jersey, born at Cherry Valley, near Princeton, May 10, 1801. He was of French ancestry, and his grandfather and great-grandfather were judges of probate at Rille, near Tours, France. The father became a business man in San Domingo, but being driven out by the revolution, in 1791 came to America, settling at the place where his son Paul was born, and carried on an extensive lumber business between Philadelphia and the French West Indies.

Paul Tulane became interested in his father's business when eighteen years of age, and developed masterly abilities. Soon afterward, with a relative, he made a tour of the South, and on a Mississippi river steamboat met a considerable number of young Louisianians on their way to Transylvania College in Kentucky, and this incident gave him the idea of some day establishing a great educational institution in their home State. Being impressed with the possibilities of New Orleans, he located there in 1822, and engaged in general business and land dealing, accumulating a fortune. He frequently visited the Indians on their reservations in course of his business, and he established a branch house in New York City, that of Tulane, Baldwin & Company. In 1840, with his father, he visited France, and his observations of the decay of the foreign trade of Bordeaux and Tours owing to the freeing of the slaves in the West Indies, satisfied him that a like fate would befall New Orleans in the event of emancipation in the United

States. He therefore transferred the greater part of his financial interests to the North, and in 1858 practically retired from business, taking up his residence in New Jersey, adjacent to a large land tract which afforded him opportunity to indulge in agricultural pursuits, for which he had a great fondness. During the Civil War his sympathies were strongly with the South, and his investments on Confederate securities incurred for him a loss of more than a million dollars. He was an ardent friend of young people striving for an education, and while he was averse to notoriety, and made concealment of his benefactions, it is known that he spent for these purposes not less than $15,000 per annum for a long term of years. In 1881 he sought the advice and assistance of Senator Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, in the carrying out of an early purpose —that of establishing a university at New Orleans, and in 1882 he conveyed to a board of gentlemen his real estate in New Orleans, then valued at about $363,000, and his subsequent donations to the institution aggregated more than a million dollars additional. He intended to increase this amount considerably, but he died intestate, and his property, amounting to about $1,000,000 fell to his legal heirs. He resided in his father's old home at Cherry Valley until 1873, when he purchased the Commodore Stockton house in Princeton, and there resided until his death. He lived a stainless life, and was held in affection for his many charities, the principal objects of his benefactions being illy paid ministers, struggling churches, poor boys and girls struggling for an education, and the upkeep of cemeteries, he frequently paying for memorial stones where families were too poor to provide them.

He died in Princeton, March 23, 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, preserving his mental faculties to the last, and having the satisfaction of witnessing the firm establishment of the great educational institution of which he was the founder. Extraordinary honors were paid to his memory when he passed away, and his name is held in reverent honor.

DOD, Samuel Bayard,

Leader in Educational Affairs.

The late Samuel Bayard Dod, president for many years of the board of trustees of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, was an author, a financier, a general business man and a popular figure in the social life of the community in which he resided. His efforts in behalf of the welfare and improvement of the community were unremitting, and he was successful in the accomplishments of projects which a less enterprising, painstaking and energetic man would have lost courage in establishing.

The Dod family has been domiciled in the United States for many generations, and its members have been of inestimable value in the upbuilding of the communities in which the various members settled, and have frequently devoted themselves to professional life.

Rev. Thaddeus Dod, a clergyman, and great-granduncle of Samuel Bayard Dod, was born near Newark, New Jersey, March 7, 1740, and died in Cross Creek, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1793. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1773, and in 1775 was licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery. Going to Western Virginia and Maryland, he preached among the Indian settlements until 1777, when he removed to Patterson's Creek, Virginia. In 1779 he

crossed the mountains and established a church on the western frontier, being the second minister to settle west of the Monongahela. The first church edifice was erected in 1785 and the second in 1792. In 1782 he opened within his pastoral charge at Ten Mile what is said to have been the first classical and scientific school in the West. This continued until 1786, and in 1787, with the help of others he founded Washington Academy, Pennsylvania, chartered by the Legislature on September 24, 1787. This was put into operation the following year, with Mr. Dod as president. This institution became Washington College, and was united with Jefferson College in 1865.

Daniel Dod, grandfather of Samuel Bayard Dod, was born September 28, 1778, and died May 9, 1823. He was a celebrated engine builder, having constructed in 1819 the engine of the "Savannah," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic ocean. He was offered and declined the chair of mathematics in Rutgers College in 1811. Among his children were: Albert Baldwin, of further mention; and Charles Squire, a noted educator and preacher.

Dr. Albert Baldwin Dod, son of Daniel Dod, was born in Mendham, New Jersey, March 24, 1805, and died at Princeton, New Jersey, November 20, 1845. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1822, and then for a period of four years was engaged in teaching school in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He then became a student in the Princeton Theological Seminary, attending this 1826-29, and at the same time was a tutor in the College of New Jersey. He was ordained a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination in 1829, and held the chair of mathematics in the College of New Jersey, 1830-45. He was offered an appointment as chaplain and professor of moral philosophy at the United States Military Academy at West Point, but declined this honor. The University of North Carolina conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him in 1845, and the following year the same degree was conferred by the University of New York. Dr. Dod married Caroline Bayard, a daughter of Judge Samuel and Martha (Pintard) Bayard, and granddaughter of Colonel John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard. Children: Martha, who married Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, to whose generosity the Stevens Institute owes its existence; Caroline and Susan, both married Richard Stockton, of Princeton; Albert Baldwin, was graduated from Princeton in 1854, and became a captain of the United States Fifteenth Infantry in the Civil War, his death occurring in 1880; Samuel Bayard, whose name heads this sketch; Charles Hodge, who was graduated from Princeton in 1862, was a captain on the staff of Major General Hancock during the Civil War, and died in service, August 27, 1864.

Samuel Bayard Dod, son of Dr. Albert Baldwin and Caroline (Bayard) Dod, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1838, and died at his home in South Orange, New Jersey, April 19, 1907. After an excellent preparatory education he matriculated at Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1857. For a time he studied at Berlin University, then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. He had a pastorate at Monticello, New Jersey, then at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and while in service at the latter place entered upon his duties as executor of the estate of his brother-in-law, Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken. The work which

this entailed occupied the greater part of of his time, and in order to fitly carry out the wishes and bequests of his brother-in-law, Mr. Dod decided to abandon his clerical work, feeling that he could not do full justice to either of these important tasks were his time and attention divided. Mr. Stevens had not specified what class of educational establishment he desired to have erected, leaving this to Mr. Dod's judgment. Considering the fact that the Stevens family had been prominently identified with mechanical and engineering problems, Mr. Dod decided upon a technical institution, and the result was the now world-famous Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken. Having traveled extensively in both this country and abroad in order to study the methods and plans of the best technical institutions then in existence, Mr. Dod made his plans public in 1871, and the success which has attended the institution and the eminence achieved by many of its students are ample proofs of the wisdom of these plans. Mr. Dod was president of the board of trustees of the Stevens Institute, and until his last illness personally handed each graduate his diploma. As a trustee of Princeton University he also rendered efficient service, and he was connected with a number of business enterprises. He was president of the First National Bank of Hoboken, and at various times president of the Hudson Trust Company, the Gas and Water Company, and secretary of the Hoboken Ferry Company. At the time of his death he was a member of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, and president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. He was of a generous and charitable nature, but his acts of benevolence were performed in the most quiet and unostentatious manner. In association with his sister, Mrs. Stevens, he donated the mathematical chair at Princeton University, in memory of his father. For his own pleasure he wrote and painted. He published "Stubble or Wheat," "A Highland Chronicle," "Hillside Parish," and many magazine articles. While in office as secretary of the Hoboken Ferry Company, he designed the decorations of a number of the ferryboats used by this corporation.

Mr. Dod married (first) Isabella Williamson Green, daughter of Jacob Green, and granddaughter of President Ashbel Green, of Princeton. He married (second) Eleanore Wall, daughter of Professor Edward Wall, of Scotland Road, South Orange, New Jersey. Children: Mrs. Sidney Colgate, Isabel Green, and Albert Baldwin. In addition to his widow and children, Mr. Dod was survived by a sister: Mrs. Duncan Walker, of Florence, Italy.

WILSON, Charles Andrew,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Practical industry, widely and vigorously applied, never fails of success; it carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character, and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are usually obtained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The everyday life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind, and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement.

The late Charles Andrew Wilson, of Deckertown or Sussex, Sussex county, New Jersey, was one who in the practical

affairs of life demonstrated his ability to master circumstances, triumph over difficulties, and gain the pinnacle of success. Not through a combination of fortunate circumstances or by outside aid, but through personal perseverance, energy and keen discrimination, did he reach a place among the most prominent business men of Sussex county and win the honor which is ever accorded to the possessor of genuine worth. The life record of Mr. Wilson cannot therefore fail to prove of interest, both because of his own accomplishments and the fact that his ancestral history was one of close connection with the early development of this section of the State.

He was of Scotch extraction, and many years ago the family was founded in Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, by Andrew Wilson, who was born in Scotland, November 30, 1726, and came to this country from Ireland in his early life. He was of a good family, and served as a commissioned officer under King George III. He participated in the battle of Ticonderoga during the French and Indian War, and was wounded in that momentous struggle. He received a grant of land from the government, which he located in Wantage township, near the Wallkill river, the deed for the same being signed by Lord Sterling. He took no active part in the Revolutionary War on account of his allegiance to the king, having taken the oath when he became a member of the militia in the French and Indian War, the flag under which he then enlisted being the same as that carried by the Colonists in the War of Independence. He had several sons who served their country in the War of 1812. He was granted a license to practice law under Governor Franklin, was high sheriff of the county, and a man of considerable local prominence. In early life he was engaged to a Miss Herlocker, who died before the wedding day arrived. August 29, 1750, he was united in marriage to Martha Ferguson, born March 5, 1731, died February 16, 1802. They were two of the six members who established the first Methodist Episcopal church in this part of Sussex county, and their aid and influence were ever given to every movement for the public good. Children: Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, Andrew, Catherine, Hope, Jacob, Margaret, Addi, Neri, Martha, Hiram, Forger and Abiah. Andrew Wilson, the elder, died November 6, 1802.

Abiah Wilson, son of Andrew and Martha (Ferguson) Wilson, was born on the old homestead, March 9, 1773, and died November 15, 1827. He followed farming throughout his life. He was a public-spirited citizen, a man of fine character and superior ability, and served as one of the directors of the Erie Canal, as well as holding a number of public offices. He married Mary Lobdell, of French descent, who died February 9, 1855. She had a brother who went to the South; one sister married Joseph Wilson, a brother of Abiah Wilson; another who married a Mr. Lazier; and her sister Hannah married ——— DeKay. Children: Andrew, born April 15, 1797; Elizabeth, born July 18, 1798; Julia, born March 17, 1800; Martin, born October 25, 1801; Eliza, born July 4, 1804; Samuel, born February 6, 1806; Augustus, born July 2, 1807; Philetus, of further mention; James, born July 9, 1810; Mary, born May 3, 1812; Abiah, born April 3, 1814; Lebeus, born August 17, 1817; and Adelaide, born March 1, 1819.

Philetus Wilson, son of Abiah and Mary (Lobdell) Wilson, was born near Deckertown, March 11, 1809, and died

February 10, 1876. His entire life was spent as a farmer of Wantage township, and for a period of forty years he resided on the farm which had belonged to his father. He took a prominent part in the organization and management of the successful county fairs of Sussex county, did much to advance the standard of horticulture in his locality, and had a valuable nursery upon his land. In his political views he was a Democrat until the Civil War, when he became a War Democrat, and finally a Republican. He filled various township offices, but other than that took no very active part in political matters. In his earlier years he belonged to the Baptist church, but later united with the Methodist church, to which and all its charitable work he was a generous contributor. He married, December 25, 1835, Clarissa Wilson, born February 1, 1817, a daughter of Andrew and Miriam (De Witt) Wilson, the former many years justice of the peace, and one of the lay judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex county. They had an only child,

Charles Andrew Wilson, who was born on the old Wilson homestead, October 20, 1840, and died while on a social and business trip in the West, October 8, 1907. His childhood years were spent at his birthplace, and he attended the celebrated educational institution of the well known William Rankin, in Deckertown. In his early manhood he secured employment in the mercantile establishment of E. C. & I. C. Moore, of Newton, New Jersey, but finding that occupation too confining, he returned to his father's farm and engaged in the creamery business, this being the second creamery opened in New Jersey, and is still being conducted. During the Civil War he held a commission from the Governor of the State of New Jersey authorizing him to act as a recruiting officer, and satisfactorily filled that position until the close of the war in 1865. In 1866 he went to Iowa and built a large grain elevator at Iowa Falls, where he also successfully conducted a lumber and grain business.

In 1869 Mr. Wilson returned to Deckertown, where he became prominently identified with its industrial and commercial interests, and occupied a conspicuous and honorable place in social and business circles. Upon the advent of the New Jersey Midland (now the Susquehanna & Western) railroad, he was active in its promotion and construction. Subsequently, in partnership with the late John Loomis, he built the Middletown & Crawford railroad. He was also a director and president of the Unionville Water Works Company of Unionville, New York, a position he held for a number of years. In 1896 he was chosen as one of the three water commissioners of Sussex borough, and elected president of the board. They located and constructed a gravity system for Deckertown, which has proved to be one of the best in the country. In 1887 he became a half owner of the "Sussex Independent," an interest he retained many years in partnership with his brother-in-law, John J. Stanton, and he was also one of the editors of this paper. He was vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, and became president of this institution upon the death of Theodore F. Margarum. He was also at the head of the well known firm of C. A. Wilson & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed, hay, grain, coal, lumber, and all builders' materials. He had an extensive trade in these commodities. He owned and operated a large steam mill, this enterprise being inaugurated by Mr. Wilson about

1879, adding greatly to the volume and importance of the output of the mill, and in consequence to the commercial activity and prosperity of the town. He was the principal organizer and president of the First National Bank of Butler, New Jersey, his son being made cashier of the institution. He was a stockholder in the Lawrence & Harden Company. His early business enterprises in the West led to a wide acquaintance, enabling him to make profitable investments in Iowa and the Dakotas. He was a strong believer in Dakota real estate, and was one of the four stockholders in the Mandan Loan and Investment Company of Mandan, North Dakota; was the eastern representative of Lanterman Brothers, of Mandan; a director of the First National Bank of Mitchell, South Dakota; was largely interested in several banks and in real estate in Iowa; and the owner of some fine farming property in New Jersey, including a part of the old homestead founded by his great-grandfather, Andrew Wilson, in colonial days, this being one of the most desirable and valuable farms in Sussex county. Mr. Wilson gave his political support to the Republican party, was well informed on the issues of the day, but decidedly averse to holding public office. He was a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church in Deckertown, and was deeply interested in all that pertained to the uplifting of humanity. He was in his earlier years a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 23, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Newton, and later affiliated with Baldwin Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; was one of the founders of Masons' Home Lodge, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, and of Samaritan Lodge, No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Deckertown.

Mr. Wilson married (first) July 10, 1872, Mrs. Emma (Gibbs) Jones, who died August 19, 1880, a daughter of Solomon G. and Mary Gibbs, of Oswego, New York. He married (second) May 13, 1884, Emma Pellet, daughter of Richard W. and Margaret C. Pellet, of Pellettown, Sussex county. Charles Gibbs, a son by his first marriage, born May 7, 1877, was a volunteer in the Spanish-American War, being a member of the City Troop of Philadelphia and serving under General Miles in the Porto Rican campaign.

The home life of Mr. Wilson was model and admirable in all respects. His residence was handsome, substantial and well appointed, and its hospitalities were traditional, as they had been in the preceding generation. Mr. Wilson was a conscientious man, honorable in all the walks of life. His charities were numerous, but not ostentatious, nor paraded for public notice. He was a very busy man, yet he was ever ready to pause in the midst of his business duties to advise and distribute aid to those in need. He was wholly worthy of the respect which was everywhere tendered him, for his name was synonymous with honorable dealing, and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the community or its residents.

PORTER, Edmund, M. D.,

Physician, Antiquarian.

Edmund Porter, M. D., late of Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, June 18, 1791. His medical education was received in New England, and shortly after being licensed to practice he settled in Easton, Pennsylvania. He thence migrated to Union county, Pennsylvania, then drifted down to the West Indies, and finally, returning to North America, established himself in June, 1820, at

Frenchtown, New Jersey, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 12, 1826.

In 1821 he was one of the founders of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, and was one of the first delegates from that body to the Medical Society of New Jersey. In practice he was generally successful, was of a cheerful, sanguine temperament, and was extremely popular in the community where the latter part of his life was passed. He was twice a candidate for the Assembly and, on being put in nomination the second time, was elected. In all matters pertaining to his profession he was extremely methodical, keeping a regular set of books in which he noted all his cases, giving symptoms, disease, prescriptions, medicine actually administered, quantity, doses, effects produced from day to day, and result; also a record of the daily state of the weather, with the effects of changes upon his patients. He was for the times a voluminous writer upon medical, political and miscellaneous subjects, contributing quite largely to the medical and newspaper press of the day. Not content with writing for the present, he cherished a desire to write for posterity, and to this end deposited in the cellar wall of a house built for his use in Frenchtown, in 1823, a curious document, from which are extracted the following paragraphs:

To futurity I address myself, in the year of our Lord 1823. Perhaps this memento may be of service or curiosity to future generations, if found among the rubbish of this mansion erected by order of Edmund Porter, M. D., physician and surgeon; member of and principal founder of the Medical Society of Hunterdon County, New Jersey; licentiate of the Connecticut Medical Society, also of the Medical Society of St. Bartholomew's (West Indies), and Union Medical Society, of Pennsylvania, and author of a number of medical essays, political pieces, to be found in the "New York Medical Repository" and "American Medical Recorder," the "New England Journal of Medicine," and in the newspapers: The Trenton "True American," the "Spirit of Pennsylvania," the "Eastern Sentinel," etc., etc.

Under the heading, "Existing Facts," he briefly writes: "James Monroe, President of the United States. W. H. Williamson, Governor of New Jersey." Then follows a long list of the names of the several persons engaged in the building of the house, "previously to the deposition of this memorandum in the cellar wall;" the "architects of this building," the "persons who assisted at the several parties in digging seller, tending masons, quarrying stone and carting the same." Then, launching out into the broader sphere of contemporaneous history, he continues:

The 4th of July is to be celebrated in this town on the approaching anniversary, it being the forty-seventh of American independence. William Voorhis and John Clifford, Esquires, and Samuel Powers and David R. Warford, presidents and vice-presidents of the day. Dr. Albert Tyler is to deliver the oration, Dr. Luther Towner the invocation, and the Hon. Joshua B. Colvin is to read the Declaration of Independence. The Rev. Mr. Hunt is requested to make a short address. Captain John Scott is appointed marshal of the day, and Captain Ezra Brewster will appear with the Kingwood Uniform Company, equipped and in uniform. A dinner, toasts, music, and the roar of cannon to conclude the festivities of the day.

Then follows his brief autobiography: "Edmund Porter was born in Haddam, Connecticut, June 18th, 1791, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1815, married Mary More, September the 28th, 1816. Have three children (names and dates of birth). Commenced the practice of medicine in this town, June 10th, 1820. Intermitting fever makes its appearance after an absence of twenty years; has been common along the banks of the Delaware river, and dysenteria interiorly; charcoal pulverized proved a useful adjunct in the

latter complaint." His fondness already mentioned, for recording meteorological observations, crops out in a paragraph to this effect: "The seasons for five years past have been remarkably dry. The present year, 1823, has thus far been cold and inclement; frost and ice seen on the 5th and 6th of May. Crops look well, June 1st." In conclusion he adds:

Finder of this document, know that I wrote it to amuse; if it should afford you any, remember the end of all things, and prepare yourself to die, as all of us have done whose names you see enrolled on this memorial. We all of us had our virtues and vices; each of us was of service to society in their several capacities in life. We are no more. We look to future generations to preserve unimpaired the liberty and independence which thus far we have assisted to perpetuate at the risk of our lives and fortunes. This voice from the tombs admonishes you to do the same as we have done for you! Farewell.

His deposit in his "seller wall" did not remain hidden nearly so long as he had intended, a party of investigative antiquarians taking it upon themselves some number of years ago to discover his records. According to their own statement this was done in the interest of historical and archaeological research. Of Dr. Porter's children, none, it is believed, now survive; nor has he any living descendants. His portrait, presented by a collateral relative, is in the possession of the Hunterdon County Medical Society. The several record books, in which the history of his professional life was so carefully set forth, and which would now be veritable medical curiosities, have unfortunately been lost.

FOWLER, Hon. Samuel, M. D.,

Physician, Manufacturer, Public Official.

Hon. Samuel Fowler, M. D., physician, manufacturer, member of the New Jersey Legislature and of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses. late of Franklin, was born October 30, 1779, at the family homestead, built by his father, near Newburgh, Orange county, New York, which was standing in 1877. He came of English ancestry. Joseph Fowler is mentioned as a first settler near Mispat Kills, Long Island, New York, as early as 1665. John Fowler, father of Dr. Samuel Fowler, and sixth in descent from Joseph Fowler, resided at Newburgh, and married his cousin, Glorianna Fowler, daughter of Samuel Fowler, his uncle.

Dr. Samuel Fowler received a thorough academic education at the Montgomery Academy, and his medical education under the instruction of Dr. David Fowler, of Newburgh, and attended the lectures of the Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, an institution which included at that time Drs. Rush and Physic in its faculty. He then removed to Hamburgh, Sussex county, New Jersey, and was licensed to the practice of medicine in that State, March 17, 1800. After a few years' residence in Hamburgh, he removed to Franklin, about three miles distant. The District Medical Society for the County of Sussex was formed in 1829 by Dr. Fowler and others. He was for many years owner of the iron works at Franklin Furnace, which in their various branches he conducted, while at the same time attending to the arduous duties of his profession, his regular medical practice being more extensive perhaps than that of any country physician in the State, including, besides his own county of Sussex, the neighboring ones of Passaic, Morris and Warren, and extending even into the adjoining county of Pike, in Pennsylvania, and Orange, in New York.

Dr. Fowler also found time to take an

active and leading part in National and State politics, representing his county in the upper branch of the State Legislature, and afterwards his State in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses during the administration of General Jackson, of whom he was a warm supporter, and one of the earliest friends in New Jersey.

As a mineralogist and geologist he is estimated by men of science as among the first in the country. Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the discoverer of the somnific powers of ether, in speaking of him in connection with four other mineralogists of equal eminence, says: "They were at the head of their profession, and it will be long before we look upon their like again." It is evidence of the estimation in which he was held in these branches that he was made a member of many of the leading scientific societies of his day, among which were the Geological Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the New York Lyceum of Natural History; an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of the State of New Jersey; a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, etc. He was also an honorary member of the Scientific Society of London and Dublin, and of other European scientific societies. He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Thomas Nuttall, the well-known English naturalist, and while in this country Professor of Natural History at Harvard University; a correspondent and friend of Baron Charles Leaderer, minister from Australia to this country during the third decade of the last century; of John Torry, Professor of Chemistry at West Point Military Academy from 1824 to 1827, afterward Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and later Professor of Chemistry at Princeton College; of Dr. Troost, State Geologist of Tennessee; of Adam Seybert, William Mead, John Holbrook, George Carpenter and Professor Keating, of Philadelphia.

The rare mineral known as "Fowlerite," first discovered by him at Franklin and brought to public notice, was named in his honor by his brother mineralogists. Early in life he became interested in the valuable mines and mineral localities of the region in which he resided, and for many years made efforts to bring them to the notice of the scientific world. By his extensive correspondence with the naturalists and generous distribution of minerals he induced men of science from all parts of the country to visit the place. It was soon discovered that in this sequestered region the rarest and most valuable American minerals were to be found, many of them peculiar to these localities and found nowhere else in this country or in Europe, and applications from many quarters were made to him to make a business of the exchange of minerals. As indicating the modesty of his character as well as the disinterestedness with which he pursued his researches, to one who thus applied he answered, "My object is the promotion of science, and not to make a trade of the business, and when gentlemen of science have applied to me for minerals I have furnished what they requested from the locality, and received in return such specimens as they thought proper to give me." In 1825 he published in "Silliman's American Journal of Science," vol. ix.: "An Account of Some New and Extraordinary Minerals Discovered in Warwick, Orange County, New York." In 1832, in same journal, vol. xxi.: "An Account of the Sapphire and Other Minerals in Newton Township, Sussex County, New Jersey." He also

contributed to "Gordon's Gazetteer and History of New Jersey" an article on the "Franklinite, Red Oxide of Zinc, and Other Minerals Found in the Valley. Lying at the Foot of the Hamburgh and Franklin Mountains;" and also a notice of the geology and mineralogy of the same region for "Cleaveland's Mineralogy," new edition. He is supposed to have given the name of "Franklinite" to the ore of iron now so extensively known by that name, the great value of which he foresaw, although no means were discovered during his lifetime of working it with success. He made it known to mineralogists by sending specimens to all parts of this country, and to many eminent naturalists in Europe; among others to Berzelius, of Stockholm, and Professor Thompson, of Glasgow, by whom it was analyzed, and awakened an interest in it which has since resulted in its successful development and manufacture. The extensive zinc mines of Sussex, now worked with great profit and affording the only red oxide of zinc known in the world, were at this time owned by him, but were disposed of before his death. In regard to his connection with these mines, A. C. Farrington, geologist and mining engineer, says, in his "Report of the New Jersey Zinc Company," published in 1852:

> The late Dr. Fowler, about thirty-five years since, became the owner of these mines, and, to scientific attainments uniting practical business talents of the highest order, appears to have been really the first one to appreciate their true value. He made several efforts to have them worked, and offered liberal inducements to others to join him in the enterprise. But the untried nature of the ore, and the difficulties in obtaining competent operatives, caused a failure of his plans, without lessening in his mind the value of the ore and the ultimate success that would be likely to attend future attempts to work it. While he was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, a law was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a standard set of weights and measures to be prepared for the use of the government in the different custom houses. F. R. Hasler, LL. D., then superintendent of the Coast Survey, was intrusted by the secretary with the execution of this important duty, and Dr. Fowler succeeded in having New Jersey red oxide of zinc reduced to alloy with copper to form the brass used for these standards, mining and transporting many tons of the ore from his mines at Franklin to Washington City.

Dr. Fowler died at Franklin, of heart disease, February 20, 1844. The remains of Dr. Fowler are interred in the valley of Hardyston, which near half a century before his death he sought as a youthful stranger, with no fortune but that which he carried in his own brave heart, a will to use with industry and faith the talents which Providence had given him.

Dr. Fowler married (first) in 1808, Ann Breckinridge Thompson, the daughter of Colonel Mark Thompson, of Changewater, New Jersey, one of the representatives in Congress from this State during the administration of President Washington. Mrs. Fowler died in Franklin, leaving one child, a daughter, who became the wife of Moses Bigelow, of Newark. Dr. Fowler married (second) in 1816, Rebecca Wood Platt Ogden, daughter of Robert Ogden, Esq., formerly of Elizabethtown, but at that time of Sparta, Sussex county, New Jersey, to which place he had removed in 1786. The children of this marriage were: Samuel, Mary Estelle, Henry Ogden, Robert Ogden, John, Rebecca Ogden and Clarinda.

DAYTON, Hon. Aaron Ogden,

Legislator, Diplomat.

Hon. Aaron Ogden Dayton, Fourth Auditor of the United States Treasury

Department, late of Washington, D. C., was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, October 4, 1796. He was a direct descendant of Ralph Dayton, who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, and thence to East Hampton, about 1650; was one of the pioneer settlers in that section of the country, and died in 1657. Jonathan Dayton, one of his descendants, removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about 1720. His son, Colonel Elias Dayton (q. v.), was father of Elias B. Dayton, who was father of Hon. Aaron O. Dayton. Elias B. Dayton, although a minor during the Revolutionary War, distinguished himself in those troublous days as a volunteer in several expeditions, and subsequently was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He married a daughter of Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, who was one of the most eminent divines of the colonial Church of England.

Aaron O. Dayton was sent to school at a very early age, and in his fifteenth year was sufficiently advanced in his studies to enter the junior class in Princeton College, and, though the youngest member in it, passed through his course with such distinction as to graduate at its close, in 1813, with the highest honors. He was a member of the Clisophic Society, before which he delivered on one occasion a noteworthy address, characterized by scholarly elegance. He then entered on the study of law under the supervision of the late Governor Ogden, after whom he had been named. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney-at-law, November 13, 1817. In the opening months of the year 1818, he left his home and made a journey to the State of Ohio on horseback, eventually securing a license there as attorney and counsellor. In the autumn of the same year he returned to New Jersey with the intention of settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the following spring, but was finally induced to change his mind and remain in his native State. In the summer of 1819, he entered upon the active practice of his profession at or near Salem. He possessed many natural gifts which, backed by unwearied diligence, eminently fitted him to attain high rank in his profession; had an acute, discriminating and logical mind; a lucid and orderly method in arranging his thoughts, and great ease and freedom in expressing them; a quick and intuitive perception of strong points in a case before him; and singular readiness in exposing the weaknesses and fallacies in the arguments and pleadings of opponents. His voice was clear and strong, his enunciation distinct and forcible, his manner earnest and impressive. By his careful reading and just thinking he was well versed in general principles of law and happy in their application to particular cases; also through his patient industry and tireless research he was enabled to illustrate and fortify his positions by all the precedents that had bearing on the question. He was not only a sound lawyer and an excellent reasoner, but also a persuasive and popular pleader, succeeding at once in securing the attention and respect of the bench and bar, and in exercising due influence on the minds of the jury. At the outset of his career he rose rapidly, and secured almost immediately an extensive and remunerative clientage.

In 1823 he was elected to the State Legislature, and though the youngest member of that body took an active part in many of the most important debates, and was occasionally opposed to William Griffith, a distinguished speaker in the House, and other learned legislators.

Richard Stockton, however, advised him not to be a candidate again until he made himself master of his profession, wisely observing how many young and promising men have been disastrously diverted from their studies by the fascination of political life and excitement. Upon this advice he acted, and for a time devoted himself with renewed earnestness to professional theory and practice. But at the time of the exciting presidential contest between Jackson and Adams he once more entered ardently into the political arena, taking up arms for Jackson, who was then somewhat unpopular. The duty was committed to him by the convention of delegates in Trenton, September 1, 1824, of which he was the secretary, of preparing an address on the subject under discussion by the people of the State. This address, drafted entirely by himself, elicited warm encomiums from many high quarters, and extensively circulated throughout the country; its effect was pronounced and sudden, and the State, supposed originally by all to be entirely for Adams, gave to Jackson the electoral vote.

In the summer of 1825 he removed to Jersey City, and thence to New York in 1826, and in May of this year was admitted to practice as counsellor-at-law in that State. In the autumn of 1828 he was nominated by the Democrats of the city and county of New York as a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected by five thousand majority. His principal efforts centered on the subject of banking, which in the proceedings of that session occupied a very prominent place; and he was an unflinching advocate of the safety fund system, which was adopted in the face of a vehement opposition of the city banks. At the next annual election he was again regularly nominated, but the wealth of those opposing him was an important element in the defeat which followed. He was afterward appointed, by the Governor and Senate, Master in Chancery, a lucrative position in such a city as New York. He was subsequently honored by the chancellor with the office of injunction master for the First Circuit, which included the city and county of New York, Long Island and Staten Island. This station, inferior only to that of vice-chancellor, he filled with ability and with general satisfaction to the chancellor, the bar and the community-at-large. In 1833 he accepted the offer of a place in the Diplomatic Bureau of the Department of State, and thus virtually forever abandoned the bar. In March, 1834, he was admitted as counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and shortly after commenced the preparation of a new edition of "Laws of the United States," which was intended to include a history of legislation on each subject from the establishment of the government down to the current time. The publisher, however, after having put in press a portion of this important projected enterprise, not receiving the expected patronage from Congress, abandoned the further prosecution of the work, and a needed and laudable publication was lost to the country. In 1835, at the invitation of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, he delivered a eulogy on Lafayette, recently deceased; while in the Department of State he had access to a complete file of the "Moniteur" and other works not often seen in this country, which gave him familiar acquaintance with every important event of the patriot Frenchman's life and career. In 1836 he was made chief clerk of the Department of State, an office corresponding to the under-secretaryship of state in Great Britain. During the absence of the head of the depart-

ment, he acted, by authority of the President, as Secretary of State, performing the same duties now pertaining to the Assistant Secretaryship of State. In 1837, just after his marriage, he was offered the situation of Charge d' Affairs at Bogota, but declined the appointment from domestic considerations. In 1838 he was placed at the head of a bureau in the Treasury Department, as fourth auditor, and through several varying administrations until his death filled that position, without changing or concealing his politics, his duty being to oversee all accounts of the Navy Department.

He was married in August, 1837, to Mary B. Tuft, of Salem, New Jersey. He died September 30, 1858, of a sudden attack of apoplexy, occurring while he was on his way to his home. At his decease resolutions of respect were passed by all heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department; also by those especially connected with the office of fourth auditor.

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